GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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At: 2026-09-11 08:09:03

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1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 11141	**Umoja WBS:**SB-027072
SMA IPMR ID:214841	**Grant ID:**S1-32GFL-000989
Project Short Title: Georgia GAZELLE	
Project Title: Transforming Policy and Investment through Improving Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Degraded Drylands of Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve in Georgia to Generate Multiple Environmental and Socio-Economic Benefits	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	20
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Europe
Countries:	Georgia
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	$ 3,552,970.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 24,875,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2024-10-09
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2025-01-20
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2025-01-21
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2025-05-01
Date of First Disbursement:	2025-03-13
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2026:	$ 500,000.00

Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 171,581.00
Midterm undertaken?:	n/a
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2027-01-21
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2028-10-08
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2028-10-08
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2029-10-08

1.2 Project Description

The project aims to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems and restoration of degraded drylands in Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve (BR), located in the south-eastern part of Georgia, in Kakheti Region. The project area is part of the Caucasus Biodiversity Hotspot and harbours many endemic, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna. The project area is also vulnerable to climate change and damaging human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing and unsustainable land use and agricultural practices, which result in soil erosion, loss of soil nutrients, changes to the water cycle, and disruptions to the carbon and nitrogen cycles. The project will address these problems and barriers by enhancing national legislation, policies, and capacities for sustainable use of biodiversity in Georgia's biosphere reserves (Component 1); applying and demonstrating collaborative management of Dedoplistskaro BR (Component 2); and managing knowledge effectively (Component 3). The project will generate global environmental benefits by restoring 10,000 ha of land and ecosystems, improving practices on 20,000 ha of landscape (excluding protected areas), mitigating 1.7 million MtCO2 greenhouse gas emissions, benefiting about 5,000 people (of which 53% are women). The project will also be innovative and transformative by establishing the first biosphere reserves in Georgia and in the South Caucasus Region, which will demonstrate a new model of conservation and development that reconciles the protection of biodiversity with its sustainable use. The project will also leverage the support and resources from various sources and partners, such as national authorities, regional and local authorities, local communities, civil society organizations, private sector actors, research, and academic institutions, etc., who will be involved in the governance and management of Dedoplistskaro BR, as well as benefit from the project interventions and outcomes.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (REC Caucasus)
Executing Agency (ies)	The Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus
names of Other Project Partners	

UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Ersin Esen
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Charles Imbenzi
Manager/Representative	
Project Manager	Sophiko Akhobadze
Finance Manager	David Mironidze
Communications Lead, if relevant	

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	• Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	No specific UNSDCF/UNDAF linkage is identified in the CEO Endorsement document
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls • Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels • 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products • 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
1.2- Terrestrial protected areas under improved		44250	44250	53597.43	As of 30 June 2026,

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
management effectiveness					activitiescontributing to improved management were underway across 53,597.43 ha of existing terrestrial protected areaswithin the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. The area comprises:Vashlovani National Park, Strict Nature Reserveand Natural Monuments – 35,292 ha; Chachuna Managed Reserve – 5,032 ha; Samukhi Multiple Use Area –13,273.43 ha. As part of its co-financing contribution, the Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF) strengthened the managementof the Vashlovani Protected Areas through salary supplements for staff, procurement and maintenance of field equipment,reconstruction of the administrative building, provision of

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					office equipment, establishment of small-scale fieldinfrastructure and two artesian wells, and staff training in conflict mediation, occupational health and safety, anddrone operation. CNF also supported biodiversity surveys and monitoring of selected indicator species and the revisionof the Ten-Year Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for Georgia's Protected Areas. SABUKO, through its co-financedactivities in Chachuna, Vashlovani and Samukhi, supported the preparation and implementation of protected-area andpasture-management plans, rotational grazing, restoration of the Iori floodplain forest, biodiversity andecosystem-services

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					monitoring, ranger and visitor infrastructure, reduction of wildlife pressures, and capacity-buildingfor protected-area personnel and local pasture users. The project complemented these contributions by coordinatingbiodiversity-monitoring activities with MEPA and the Agency of Protected Areas, participating in the revision of thenational biodiversity monitoring framework, supporting implementation of the National Recovery Plan for the GoiteredGazelle, and planning additional biodiversity monitoring and adaptive conservation measures within the protected areas.
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	7900	20000	20000	12000	As of 30 June 2026, approximately 12,000 ha within the

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					Dedoplistskaro–Sighnaghi Forest Area were managed underimproved forest-management practices implemented by the National Forestry Agency in accordance with the approved ForestManagement Plan. Measures include restrictions on commercial timber harvesting, regulated provision of fuelwood to localcommunities, ranger-based protection, forest monitoring, assisted natural regeneration and forest-tending interventions.These forests are situated outside protected areas, primarily within the transition zone of the Dedoplistskaro BiosphereReserve.As of 30 June 2026, substantial preparatory work had been undertaken by the

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					Project to establish improvedland-management practices within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. A comprehensive assessment of pasture degradationand productivity trends was conducted using SDG Indicator 15.3.1 and Trends.Earth methodologies. The assessmentidentified declining pasture productivity across approximately 82,281 ha and widespread degradation across approximately97,402 ha. A GIS-based pasture inventory, cadastral analysis and field verification were also undertaken to clarifyland-use categories and tenure arrangements and support the preparation of sustainable pasture-

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					management regimes.Inaddition, the draft Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve Management Plan covers approximately 211,963 ha of the transitionzone, while the Sustainable Pasture Management Programme under development is expected to cover approximately 104,000 haof pasturelands. These areas demonstrate the potential scale for further application of improved landscape-managementpractices. However, they are not yet be included in the materialized value for Indicator 4.1 because the respectiveplans remain under development and improved practices have not yet been fully approved, implemented and

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					geographicallyverified across these areas. SABUKO is implementing sustainable pasture-management and rotational-grazingactivities across the wider Kakheti Steppes landscape, including areas outside protected areas. Building on therotational-grazing model introduced in Chachuna, SABUKO is expanding sustainable grazing and grassland-restorationplanning across approximately 25,000 ha. However, the area where improved practices were effectively underimplementation by 30 June 2026 has not yet been confirmed. This area will be reported after verification of itsgeospatial boundaries, implementation status, location outside legally designated protected

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					areas and any overlap withareas reported under Core Indicator 3.1.
3.1- Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration	3000	10000	10000	381	As of 30 June 2026, 381 ha of degraded land were under restoration within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve,comprising:256 ha of degraded pastureland under controlled grazing;20 ha of degraded agricultural land underclimate-smart crop rotation;93 ha of degraded forest habitat under assisted natural regeneration; and12 ha ofdegraded pastureland under green hay transfer.These interventions aim to restore vegetation and soil condition,regulate grazing pressure, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, support the recovery of native plant communities,

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					andenhance agrobiodiversity and climate resilience. Baseline assessments were conducted, and the intervention sites arebeing monitored to assess ecological recovery and management effectiveness. In addition, SABUKO isundertaking land and ecosystem restoration activities within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve as part of theArcadia-supported Kakheti Steppes project. These activities include rotational grazing and pasture restoration,restoration of the Iori River gallery forests through fencing and measures supporting seasonal flooding and groundwaterrecovery, and related habitat-management

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					interventions. The eligible area covered by these restoration activities iscurrently being verified and will be reported later, once geospatial boundaries, implementation status and possibleoverlaps with other reported areas have been confirmed. Therefore, SABUKO-supported restoration areas are not yetincluded in the 381 ha reported as materialized under GEF Core Indicator 3.1.
6.5- Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (Direct)		1700000	1700000		Projected by 2045. Will estimated using the FAO EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool for a 20-year accounting period beginning in 2025 and covering 30,000 ha
11.1- Male	705	2350	230	591	As of 30 June 2026, project activities had directly benefited 1,222 people, comprising 631 women (52%) and 591

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					men(48%).The reported beneficiaries include 1,118 participants in project meetings, consultations, awareness-raisingevents, educational activities and capacity-building initiatives: 598 women and 520 men. Activities included stakeholdermeetings, garden-bird observation activities, the environmental essay competition, Europe Day, municipal informationmeetings for educational institutions, farmers and the wider public, and the National Roundtable on Climate-SmartAgriculture.An additional 104 people from participating farming households benefited from the crop-rotation andpasture-restoration demonstration activities,

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					including 33 women and 71 men.
11.2- Female	795	2650	2650	631	As of 30 June 2026, project activities had directly benefited 1,222 people, comprising 631 women (52%) and 591 men(48%).The reported beneficiaries include 1,118 participants in project meetings, consultations, awareness-raisingevents, educational activities and capacity-building initiatives: 598 women and 520 men. Activities included stakeholdermeetings, garden-bird observation activities, the environmental essay competition, Europe Day, municipal informationmeetings for educational institutions, farmers and the wider public, and the National Roundtable on Climate-SmartAgriculture.An

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					additional 104 people from participating farming households benefited from the crop-rotation andpasture-restoration demonstration activities, including 33 women and 71 men.

Implementation Status 2026: 1st PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2026	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2025				
FY 2024				
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

During the reporting period, the project made substantial progress across all three components, establishing the regulatory, institutional and technical foundations for the integrated management, ecosystem restoration and sustainable development of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve (DBR).Under Component 1, a comprehensive package of documents required to establish the gender-responsive governance and management structure of the DBR was developed and submitted to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) for review. The package includes the conceptual framework for Biosphere Reserve governance and management, proposed legislative amendments, and a draft Government Order establishing the DBR Management Committee and approving its statute. The project also supported the preparation of the sub-law regulating territories included in international networks, amendments to strengthen municipal participation in Biosphere Reserve management, and advancement of the draft Law on Sustainable Pasturelands Management and related technical guidelines. Operational guidance for Biosphere Reserve management planning and co-governance and technical guidelines on sustainable pasture management within Emerald Network sites were prepared. The first draft of the Integrated Management Plan for the DBR was developed based on updated biophysical and socio-economic information, thematic maps and coordination with relevant national and local institutions. Capacity-building events on Biosphere Reserve governance, management planning, financing, fundraising and inter-institutional cooperation were also conducted.Under Component 2, the draft gender-responsive Integrated Action Framework for Ecotourism was prepared, supported by assessments of ecotourism options, market feasibility, site suitability and local branding opportunities. Preparatory work for the DBR Ecotourism Development Plan was completed, including development of its outline and Terms of Reference. Initial steps were taken to develop priority ecotourism products and infrastructure, including bird and gazelle observation facilities, the “Trail of the Shepherd Boy,” the “Culture Meets Nature” museum exhibition, a geo-trail network, the “Alooba” wheat-harvesting festival, community-based cultural products, straw family hotels, and a branding and labelling scheme for selected local products.Progress was also achieved in piloting sustainable agriculture, pasture management and ecosystem-restoration practices. Six climate-smart crop-rotation demonstration plots covering approximately 20 ha were established, combining peas with the traditional wheat variety Tsiteli Doli. Two controlled-grazing demonstration sites covering 256 ha and two green-hay-transfer plots covering 12 ha were established and placed under monitoring. A comprehensive pasture degradation assessment was completed using SDG Indicator 15.3.1 and Trends.Earth methodologies, identifying widespread declines in pasture productivity and extensive land degradation. A GIS-based pasture inventory was developed, and approximately 16,000 ha of registered and unregistered land plots were surveyed or field-verified to support their registration and categorization as pastureland. Development of the DBR Sustainable Pasture Management Programme was initiated using information on livestock, pasture use, transhumance routes and conflict areas. These assessments and inventories provide the baseline and land-tenure foundation for the subsequent implementation and scaling-up of sustainable pasture-management measures.Under Component 3, gender-responsive capacity-building and awareness activities strengthened stakeholders’ knowledge of ecosystem restoration, sustainable forest and pasture management, biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation and Biosphere Reserve planning. Educational and public-awareness materials were developed and disseminated, including materials on the DBR concept and values, Tsiteli Doli, climate-smart crop rotation and bird identification. School eco-clubs were strengthened through Training of Trainers programmes, environmental education activities and citizen-science initiatives. The “Hour of the Garden Birds” event engaged 118 eco-club members, including 80 female participants, in standardized biodiversity monitoring. Development of the DBR Knowledge Management Hub and the gender-sensitive Communication and Awareness Strategy was also initiated.Overall, the project has established a strong technical, institutional and participatory foundation for achieving its outcomes. Several instruments and plans remain subject to stakeholder validation, formal governmental approval or establishment of the DBR management structure. The next reporting period will therefore focus on formalizing governance arrangements, finalizing and initiating implementation of the principal policy and planning instruments, expanding demonstration activities, and strengthening monitoring and documentation of results against the GEF Core Indicators.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Project implementation faced several interrelated institutional, legislative and sequencing challenges during the reporting period. Establishing the governance and management structure of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve proved more complex and time-consuming than initially anticipated because it requires high-level political endorsement and coordination among multiple national and local institutions. Structural reorganization within MEPA and the municipal elections held in October 2025 affected institutional continuity and slowed decision-making. In addition, the governance model initially envisaged for Biosphere Reserves could not be implemented under the existing legal framework, requiring further analysis and preparation of revised institutional and legislative arrangements.Progress on several activities was dependent on broader legislative processes outside the project's direct control. Finalization of the sub-law regulating territories included in international networks depends on the draft Law on Biological Diversity, while regulations, technical guidance and local capacity-building activities related to pasture management depend on finalization and adoption of the draft Law on Sustainable Pasturelands Management. Consequently, awareness and capacity-building activities for local pasture users, including support for establishing Pasture Users Unions, were postponed until their legal status, rights and responsibilities are sufficiently clarified.The absence of an approved national framework defining the governance, competencies and financing arrangements for Biosphere Reserves also complicated preparation of the DBR Integrated Management Plan. Although the first draft was developed, its institutional arrangements and implementation mechanisms cannot be finalized until the governance structure is agreed. For the same reason, meetings and specialized training for the DBR governing and management bodies, the formal hosting arrangements for the Knowledge Management Hub, and some biodiversity-monitoring capacity-building activities could not yet be initiated.The Integrated Action Framework for Ecotourism and related assessments were substantially advanced, but additional national and local consultations are required before the Framework can be finalized and adopted. Preparation of the Ecotourism Development Plan consequently commenced later than originally envisaged. Implementation of several ecotourism products and infrastructure investments also requires further feasibility assessment, detailed design, agreement on locations and beneficiaries, and coordination with protected-area administrations, municipalities, the Border Police and other relevant institutions.Some knowledge-management, communication and awareness activities were intentionally rescheduled to ensure their relevance and effectiveness. Knowledge products and media tours will be developed after the demonstration activities generate practical results, while visibility materials will be produced following completion of the stakeholder-awareness assessment. Despite these delays, preparatory, analytical and consultation work continued, and the project established the foundation needed to accelerate formal approval and implementation of key activities during the next reporting period.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 24,875,000
Actual to date:	6,528,680
Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** Materialization of the planned US$24.875 million co-financing commitment progressed during the reporting period through financial, technical, operational and in-kind contributions from government institutions, civil society organizations and development partners. Documented activities

	demonstrate that several major commitments are already being implemented and contributing directly to project outcomes. MEPA's co-financing contribution included the development, stakeholder validation and formal adoption of the National Recovery Plan for the Goitered Gazelle. It also covered human-resource costs, including the staff time of MEPA personnel directly contributing to project activities; travel expenses associated with their participation in project meetings and field visits; and the use of MEPA office space and equipment for project purposes. The Agency of Protected Areas' co-financing contribution similarly included staff time, project-related travel, and the use of office space and equipment. It also covered expenditures associated with biodiversity conservation and monitoring in the Vashlovani Protected Areas, promotion of ecotourism activities, and implementation of educational and awareness-raising activities. The National Forestry Agency implemented the approved Forest Management Plan across approximately 12,000 ha of the Dedoplistskaro–Sighnaghi Forest Area, including assisted natural regeneration on 93 ha. Dedoplistskaro Municipality organized awareness meetings reaching more than 410 representatives of educational institutions, farmers and the wider public, approximately 50% of whom were women, and conducted a working meeting with local producers and farmers on DBR branding and labelling. CNF provided institutional, technical and operational support to the Vashlovani Protected Areas Administration, including staff salary supplements, field and office equipment, maintenance costs, reconstruction of the administrative building, small-scale field infrastructure, two artesian wells, staff training, biodiversity surveys and support for updating the Ten-Year Biodiversity Monitoring Plan. SABUKO, with Arcadia support, continued landscape restoration, rotational grazing, pasture-management planning, biodiversity monitoring and protected-area management activities in Chachuna, Vashlovani and Samukhi. GIZ-supported PROGRESS activities strengthened capacities for climate-resilient and climate-smart agriculture. REC Caucasus also provided in-kind and investment contributions, including staff time, facilities, equipment, technical expertise.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2026-06-29
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	During the reporting period (March 2025 - 30 June 2026), the project engaged a broad range of stakeholders through consultations, trainings and governance meetings. Key activities included: Stakeholder Consultation Meetings on the Conceptual Framework for the Biosphere Reserve Institutional Governance and Management Structures (18 June, 25 July and 28 July 2025), bringing together Dedoplistskaro City Hall, local communities, farmers and REC Caucasus; the Discussion on the Draft Law of Georgia on Pasture Management (8 April 2026) with MEPA, NASLM and other national authorities; the Participatory Mental Mapping for Pasture Identification and Assessment within Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve (20 May 2026); practitioner and eco-club/teacher trainings for local schools and eco-club leaders; and the inter-generational training on biodiversity (13-14 February 2026, Tbilisi), which brought together more than 30 educators and eco-club leaders on Day 1 for capacity-building in biodiversity conservation and environmental education, and 26 participants on Day 2 for reflection and experience-sharing on environmental education activities, including the Hour

	of the Garden Birds initiative. **The 2nd Project Steering Committee Meeting (29 June 2026)** further engaged government and REC Caucasus representatives on project governance and progress. The project has delivered the following consultation meetings and workshops for state (national and local) authorities: **the Project Steering Committee 1st Meeting (1 May 2025) and 2nd Meeting (29 June 2026)** (See Annexes Y1-01; Y1-03; Y1-04), Project Inception workshop (See annex Y1-02) three Stakeholder Consultation Meetings on the Conceptual Framework for Biosphere Reserve Institutional Governance and Management Structures (18 June, 25 July and 28 July 2025); the Consultation Meeting with Dedoplistskaro City Hall representatives (19 November 2025); and the Discussion on the Draft Law of Georgia on Pasture Management (8 April 2026), which directly engaged MEPA, NASLM and other national authorities as planned. For state, private sector and CSO training, against a target of 5 training sessions (2 for policymakers/decision-makers, 3 for local CSOs and private sector), the project has delivered training on Biosphere Reserve Co-governance, Management, Planning and Development (15-18 December 2025) and on Cooperation Mechanisms and Joint Activity Planning (24 December 2025), alongside the Practitioner Training on Ecosystems Management and Restoration (30-31 October 2025). This represents solid progress against the target, with the SEP's emphasis on strengthening capacity for sustainable practices being reflected in practical, field-oriented sessions. For private sector participatory assessment, the Participatory Mental Mapping for Pasture Identification and Assessment within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve (20 May 2026) directly delivered the SEP's planned participatory workshop on pasture use, degradation and local business challenges, engaging landowners, local population and relevant representatives. For vulnerable groups (women and young people), engagement has been strong in practice even where the SEP's specific "document-sharing rounds" have not yet been formally carried out: women represented between 37% and 91% of participants across the reported capacity-building events, and youth-focused activities such as the eco-club trainings and the Inter-Generational Biodiversity Training (13-14 February 2026) directly engaged students and young eco-club leaders alongside teachers, in line with the SEP's intent to ensure diversity of participants informing project progress. Stakeholder engagement has translated into tangible action: on 5 June 2025, 118 eco-club members (including 80 women) applied training received through the project by conducting standardized bird monitoring under the "Hour of the Garden Birds" citizen-science initiative. Consultation outcomes have also fed into policy processes, most notably the Discussion on the Draft Law of Georgia on Pasture Management, which directly engaged MEPA, NASLM, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, National Agency for Public Registry, the Border Police, and other national authorities identified in the SEP's stakeholder mapping. Overall, of the roughly 285

	recorded attendances across project meetings, trainings and consultations to date, women accounted for approximately 54%, exceeding the project's 53% target for women beneficiaries and reflecting the gender-responsive approach called for throughout the SEP. Some elements of the SEP's engagement programme have not yet been carried out as they are scheduled for outside this reporting period, the project team will continuously monitor the delivery and documentation of these elements.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The project continues to apply a gender-responsive approach across its stakeholder engagement and capacity-building activities, in line with the project's Gender Action Plan (GAP). The GAP sets a specific target of at least 40% women's participation across trainings, consultation meetings and workshops (GAP Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.5 and 2.1.5), distinct from the project's overall beneficiary target of 53% women set out in the Project Description. Across recorded participation in project meetings, consultations and trainings during the reporting period, women accounted for approximately 54% of participants (155 of 285 recorded attendances), exceeding both benchmarks in aggregate, though performance against the GAP's 40% threshold varied considerably by event. Female participation was particularly strong in education-focused activities: the Inter-Generational Biodiversity Training (13-14 February 2026) brought together more than 30 educators and eco-club leaders on Day 1, and 26 participants on Day 2, of whom 20 were women (77%), reflecting strong representation of women teachers and eco-club leaders well above the GAP target. Other key events during the period showed the following gender breakdown against the GAP's 40% benchmark: the Practitioner Training on Ecosystems Management and Restoration (30-31 October 2025) had 11 participants, 10 of whom were women (91%); the Eco-Club Training on Critical Environmental Topics (31 October - 3 November 2025) had 27 participants, 19 of whom were women (70%); the Stakeholder Consultation Meetings on the Conceptual Framework for Biosphere Reserve Institutional Governance and Management Structures (25 and 28 July 2025) had a combined 33 participants, 16 of whom were women (48%); the Training on Biosphere Reserve Co-governance, Management, Planning and Development (15-18 December 2025) had 27 participants, 12 of whom were women (44%); the Discussion on the Draft Law of Georgia on Pasture Management (8 April 2026) had 28 participants, 16 of whom were women (57%); and the 2nd Project Steering Committee Meeting (29 June 2026) had 16 named participants, 10 of whom were women (62.5%), all meeting or exceeding the GAP target. Three events fell short of the GAP's 40% benchmark: the Training on Cooperation Mechanisms and Joint Activity Planning for the Biosphere Reserve (24 December 2025) had 19 participants, 7 of whom were women (37%); the Participatory Mental Mapping for Pasture Identification and Assessment within Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve (20 May 2026) had 21 participants, 7 of whom were women (33%); and most notably, the Consultation Meeting with Dedoplistskaro City Hall representatives (19 November 2025) had 20 participants, only 1 of whom was a woman (5%). This reflects the male-dominated composition of local government representatives in that instance and is consistent with the GAP's own baseline finding that women's participation in public life in Dedoplistskaro is

	constrained by "deeply rooted perceptions on defined gender roles." Gender-disaggregated attendance data continues to be collected at all trainings and consultation meetings to inform ongoing gender mainstreaming. Consistent with the GAP's emphasis on gender parity at all levels of project implementation (Area 2), the project team recognizes that attendance figures alone do not capture meaningful participation in decision-making, and continues to adapt facilitation methods, such as targeted outreach ahead of state-authority consultations, to encourage women's substantive engagement in the events where their representation currently falls below the GAP target, rather than relying on aggregate participation figures alone.

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	**Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?** Yes **If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?** Biodiversity, ecosystems and natural resource management: potential risks associated with reforestation, agroforestry, agricultural production and pasture-management activities if inappropriate species or unsustainable practices are applied. Overall, the identified impacts were expected to be limited in scale, site-specific and manageable through standard mitigation measures, appropriate design, stakeholder consultation and environmental and social management procedures.Climate change and disaster risks: exposure of the project area to drought, extreme temperatures, flooding, landslides and strong winds. Reforestation and land-rehabilitation activities may be particularly vulnerable to drought and extreme hydrometeorological events, while local communities have limited adaptive capacity.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency: potential localized pollution and waste-generation risks associated with agricultural interventions, demonstration activities and small-scale infrastructure.Community health and safety: risks connected with the construction and public use of minor tourism infrastructure, including visitor facilities and observation structures.Cultural heritage: potential risks associated with the use and promotion of local tangible and intangible cultural heritage for ecotourism, including activities linked to the Dedoplistskaro Ethnographic Museum and local traditions.
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** No **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?**
Complaints and grievances	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?**

related to social and/or environmental impacts	No **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?**
Environmental and social safeguards management	Environmental and social safeguards are managed in accordance with the UNEP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, the GEF Policy on Environmental and Social Safeguards, applicable Georgian legislation, and the REC Caucasus Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Manual. The project was classified as Moderate Risk at CEO Endorsement, with potential impacts considered limited in scale, site-specific and manageable through standard mitigation measures and good international practice.All pilot projects, demonstration activities and small-scale infrastructure investments are subject to environmental and social screening before implementation. Screening includes verification against the RECC Exclusion List, identification of potential direct and indirect impacts, assignment of an appropriate risk category, and determination of the safeguard instruments required.Safeguard management focuses particularly on biodiversity and habitat protection; use of native species in restoration and agroforestry; climate and disaster resilience; prevention of pollution and waste; community and occupational health and safety; protection of cultural heritage; avoidance of involuntary displacement and restrictions on access to livelihoods; gender equality; and inclusion of vulnerable groups. These considerations are being incorporated into the selection, planning and design of demonstration activities and ecotourism infrastructure. During the reporting period, baseline soil assessments, pasture condition surveys, botanical and hydrological assessments, and field monitoring of demonstration sites were undertaken. Locations and concept designs for proposed bird and gazelle observation infrastructure were reviewed with protected-area administrations, municipalities, MEPA, the Border Police and other relevant stakeholders to ensure compatibility with biodiversity-conservation requirements, public safety and applicable land-use restrictions.Environmental and social requirements will be incorporated into relevant terms of reference, procurement documents, contracts and agreements with contractors, grantees and beneficiaries. Contractors and other implementing partners will be required to comply with applicable national and international environmental, social, labour, health and safety requirements and to implement the approved mitigation measures. RECC will conduct regular field supervision and monitoring, document compliance, identify emerging risks and instruct responsible parties to implement corrective measures where non-compliance is identified.The project grievance mechanism (see Annex Y1-05) provides a formal channel for communities, workers and other stakeholders to submit environmental or social concerns and receive a timely response. Safeguard implementation and any grievances, incidents, non-compliance or corrective actions will be monitored and reported throughout the project lifecycle.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and	Implementation of the Knowledge Management and Learning approach approved at CEO Endorsement progressed through the

products	preparation and dissemination of knowledge products, capacity building, environmental education, technical exchange and participatory learning. These activities support the approved objective of ensuring that stakeholders apply increased knowledge and take action on integrated land-use planning, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and ecosystem services in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve (DBR). Development of the gender-sensitive Communication and Awareness Strategy for the DBR was initiated in parallel with the DBR Integrated Management Plan to ensure consistency between the two documents. An assessment of stakeholder awareness and communication needs is underway through semi-structured interviews and key-informant interviews with representatives of local authorities, schools and colleges, regional offices of national agencies, local civil society organizations, agricultural businesses and Telavi State University. The assessment will identify existing levels of understanding of the Biosphere Reserve concept, stakeholders' potential roles in DBR management, priority information needs and the most appropriate gender-responsive communication channels and methods. A range of educational and awareness-raising products was developed and disseminated. These include an introductory project leaflet; a brochure explaining the Biosphere Reserve concept and the principal biodiversity, cultural and socio-economic values of the DBR; a leaflet promoting the conservation and sustainable cultivation of the traditional wheat variety Tsiteli Doli; a brochure on climate-smart crop rotation using peas and Tsiteli Doli; and a comprehensive bird-identification guide for the steppe and semi-desert ecosystems of the DBR. These materials translate technical information into accessible formats for farmers, school eco-clubs, local communities and visitors. Knowledge exchange and capacity building were implemented for practitioners, government and municipal representatives, educators, young people and other stakeholders. Training covered Biosphere Reserve governance and management planning, sustainable agriculture, financing, fundraising, branding and communication. Training of Trainers programmes strengthened the capacities of eco-club coordinators, teachers and students to disseminate environmental knowledge among their peers. Practical learning was also supported through visits focusing on sustainable sourcing, organic agriculture and local-product branding. The KM approach has already contributed to the practical application of knowledge. The "Hour of the Garden Birds" citizen-science event engaged 118 eco-club members, including 80 female participants, in standardized biodiversity monitoring. An environmental essay competition encouraged students to analyse the interconnections between climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, and the role of the Goitered Gazelle as a flagship species. Farmer consultations and technical exchanges supported the establishment of climate-smart crop-rotation plots and sustainable grazing and pasture-restoration demonstrations, which will also serve as practical learning sites

	for wider replication. Preparation of KM products directly documenting ecosystem-management and restoration practices was intentionally aligned with the implementation and monitoring of the demonstration projects so that the products can communicate verified experience, results and lessons learned. For the same reason, media tours are planned after the pilot activities have generated demonstrable results. During the next reporting period, priority will be given to finalizing the Communication and Awareness Strategy for the DBR, expanding the DBR Knowledge Hub, documenting results and lessons from demonstration activities, producing additional technical KM products, and establishing long-term institutional arrangements for knowledge-platform management.
Main learning during the period	The main learning during the reporting period was that establishing an effective Biosphere Reserve management model requires sustained institutional dialogue, flexible implementation and careful sequencing of interdependent activities. The absence of an established national governance framework for Biosphere Reserves and ongoing legislative and institutional changes demonstrated the importance of allowing sufficient time for high-level agreement, inter-agency coordination and stakeholder validation before governance arrangements and related planning documents can be finalized. The project also confirmed that stakeholder participation is most effective when it is linked to practical decisions and visible field activities. Consultations with farmers, pasture users, municipal authorities, protected-area administrations and other partners directly informed the selection and design of climate-smart agriculture, controlled-grazing, pasture-restoration and ecotourism demonstration activities. Early engagement improved local ownership and enabled technical knowledge to be combined with local experience. Implementation further demonstrated the value of linking knowledge-management products to practical project results. Technical and awareness materials are more credible and useful when they reflect tested approaches, monitoring data and lessons from demonstration sites. Accordingly, several knowledge products and media activities were rescheduled to follow implementation and initial monitoring of pilot activities. Using existing institutional and digital resources was found to be more efficient than establishing parallel systems. Building the DBR Knowledge Management Hub on an existing GEF-supported platform reduces administrative costs, promotes continuity and provides opportunities for knowledge exchange across projects. However, long-term sustainability requires clear institutional responsibility for hosting, updating and managing the platform. Finally, capacity-building activities showed that gender-responsive and audience-specific approaches can achieve strong participation,

	particularly among women and young people. Combining formal training with practical exercises, environmental education, citizen science and peer learning strengthened participants' understanding and encouraged them to apply their knowledge. Future activities should continue to document participation, knowledge gains, stakeholder feedback and practical application more systematically to demonstrate learning outcomes and support adaptive project management.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems and restoration of degradeddrylands of Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	GEF Core Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas newly created or under improved managementfor conservation and sustainable use. (METT value)	0	0	44,250	53597.43	As of 30 June 2026, activities contributing to improved management were underway across 53,597.43 ha of existing terrestrial protected areas within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. The area comprises:Vashlovani National Park, Strict Nature Reserve and Natural Monuments – 35,292 ha; Chachuna Managed Reserve – 5,032 ha; Samukhi Multiple Use Area – 13,273.43 ha. As part of its co-financing contribution, the Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF) strengthened the management of the Vashlovani Protected Areas through salary supplements for staff, procurement and maintenance of field equipment, reconstruction of the administrative building, provision of office equipment, establishment of small-scale field infrastructure and two artesian wells, and staff training in conflict mediation, occupational health and safety, and drone operation. CNF also supported biodiversity surveys and monitoring of selected indicator species and the revision of the Ten-Year Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for Georgia's Protected Areas.SABUKO, through its co-financed activities in	S

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Chachuna, Vashlovani and Samukhi, supported the preparation and implementation of protected-area and pasture-management plans, rotational grazing, restoration of the Iori floodplain forest, biodiversity and ecosystem-services monitoring, ranger and visitor infrastructure, reduction of wildlife pressures, and capacity-building for protected-area personnel and local pasture users. The project complemented these contributions by coordinating biodiversity-monitoring activities with MEPA and the Agency of Protected Areas, participating in the revision of the national biodiversity monitoring framework, supporting implementation of the National Recovery Plan for the Goitered Gazelle, and planning additional biodiversity monitoring and adaptive conservation measures within the protected areas.	
To improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems and restoration of degradeddrylands of Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	GEF Core Indicator 11: People benefiting from GEF-financed investments. (Number of females and number of males)	Females - 0Males - 0	Females - 795 Males - 705	Females - 2,650 Males - 2,350	Females - 631 Males - 591	As of 30 June 2026, project activities had directly benefited 1,222 people, comprising 631 women (52%) and 591 men (48%).The reported beneficiaries include 1,118 participants in project meetings, consultations, awareness-raising events, educational activities and capacity-building initiatives: 598 women and 520 men. Activities included stakeholder meetings, garden-bird observation activities, the	S

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						environmental essay competition, Europe Day, municipal information meetings for educational institutions, farmers and the wider public, and the National Roundtable on Climate-Smart Agriculture.An additional 104 people from participating farming households benefited from the crop-rotation and pasture-restoration demonstration activities, including 33 women and 71 men.Against the end-of-project target of 5,000 beneficiaries—2,650 women and 2,350 men—the project has achieved approximately 24% of the overall target, including approximately 24% of the target for women and 25% of the target for men.	
To improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems and restoration of degradeddrylands of Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	GEF Core Indicator 3.1: Area of land restored. (Hectares)	0	3,000 ha	10,000.00	381 ha	As of 30 June 2026, 381 ha of degraded land were under restoration within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, comprising:256 ha of degraded pastureland under controlled grazing;20 ha of degraded agricultural land under climate-smart crop rotation;93 ha of degraded forest habitat under assisted natural regeneration; and12 ha of degraded pastureland under green hay transfer.These interventions aim to restore vegetation and soil condition, regulate grazing pressure, improve soil fertility, reduce erosion, support the recovery of native plant	S

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						communities, and enhance agrobiodiversity and climate resilience. Baseline assessments were conducted, and the intervention sites are being monitored to assess ecological recovery and management effectiveness. In addition, SABUKO is undertaking land and ecosystem restoration activities within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve as part of the Arcadia-supported Kakheti Steppes project. These activities include rotational grazing and pasture restoration, restoration of the Iori River gallery forests through fencing and measures supporting seasonal flooding and groundwater recovery, and related habitat-management interventions. The eligible area covered by these restoration activities is currently being verified and will be reported later, once geospatial boundaries, implementation status and possible overlaps with other reported areas have been confirmed. Therefore, SABUKO-supported restoration areas are not yet included in the 381 ha reported as materialized under GEF Core Indicator 3.1.	
To improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems and restoration of degradeddrylands of	GEF Core Indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	0	7,900 ha	20,000.00 ha	12,000	As of 30 June 2026, approximately 12,000 ha within the Dedoplistskaro–Sighnaghi Forest Area were managed under improved forest-management practices implemented	HS

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.						by the National Forestry Agency in accordance with the approved Forest Management Plan. Measures include restrictions on commercial timber harvesting, regulated provision of fuelwood to local communities, ranger-based protection, forest monitoring, assisted natural regeneration and forest-tending interventions. These forests are situated outside protected areas, primarily within the transition zone of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.As of 30 June 2026, substantial preparatory work had been undertaken by the Project to establish improved land-management practices within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. A comprehensive assessment of pasture degradation and productivity trends was conducted using SDG Indicator 15.3.1 and Trends.Earth methodologies. The assessment identified declining pasture productivity across approximately 82,281 ha and widespread degradation across approximately 97,402 ha. A GIS-based pasture inventory, cadastral analysis and field verification were also undertaken to clarify land-use categories and tenure arrangements and support the preparation of sustainable pasture-management regimes.In addition, the draft Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						Management Plan covers approximately 211,963 ha of the transition zone, while the Sustainable Pasture Management Programme under development is expected to cover approximately 104,000 ha of pasturelands. These areas demonstrate the potential scale for further application of improved landscape-management practices. However, they are not yet be included in the materialized value for Indicator 4.1 because the respective plans remain under development and improved practices have not yet been fully approved, implemented and geographically verified across these areas. SABUKO is implementing sustainable pasture-management and rotational-grazing activities across the wider Kakheti Steppes landscape, including areas outside protected areas. Building on the rotational-grazing model introduced in Chachuna, SABUKO is expanding sustainable grazing and grassland-restoration planning across approximately 25,000 ha. However, the area where improved practices were effectively under implementation by 30 June 2026 has not yet been confirmed. This area will be reported after verification of its geospatial boundaries, implementation status, location outside legally designated protected areas and any overlap with	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						areas reported under Core Indicator 3.1.	
To improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems and restoration of degradeddrylands of Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	GEF Core Indicator 6.5: Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct). (metric tons of CO2e)	0	0	1,700,000 projected by 2045		Estimated usin the FAO EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool for a 20-year accounting period beginning in 2025 and covering 30,000 ha	MS
Outcome 1.1 Regulatory and institutional framework, key tools and capacity enabled to avoid and reduce anthropogenic pressures on ecosystems in Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	Indicator 1.1: # of legal and institutional strengthening tools introduced or strengthened to reduce anthropogenic stresses to the DBR.	0	At least 1	At least 3	6	As of 30 June 2026, substantial progress has been made towards the introduction and strengthening of the legal, institutional and technical tools required to reduce anthropogenic pressures on ecosystems in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. (i) A comprehensive package for establishing the gender-responsive governance and management structure of the Biosphere Reserve has been developed and submitted to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture for review. The package includes a conceptual framework for Biosphere Reserve governance and management, proposed legislative amendments, and a draft Government Order establishing the DBR Management Committee and approving its statute. (ii) The project also contributed to the preparation of the draft sub-law regulating the creation and management of territories included in international networks; developed proposed amendments to the	HS

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						draft Law on Biological Diversity and the Local Self-Government Code to strengthen municipal participation in Biosphere Reserve management; and (iii) supported the advancement of the draft Law on Sustainable Pasturelands Management and related technical guidelines on pasture identification, categorization, zoning and Pasture Users Unions.Key technical and capacity-building tools are also at an advanced stage. (iv) Guideline for developing Biosphere Reserve management plans, including co-governance arrangements, were prepared and submitted to MEPA, while (v) technical guideline on sustainable pasture management within Emerald Network sites, including rotational grazing practices, were developed. (vi) The first draft of the Integrated Management Plan for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve was prepared based on updated biophysical and socio-economic information, thematic maps and coordination with the relevant protected-area management institutions. Capacity was strengthened through training on Biosphere Reserve governance, management planning, financing, fundraising and inter-institutional cooperation.As part of the Caucasus Nature Fund's co-	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						financing contribution, the institutional, technical and operational capacity of the Vashlovani Protected Areas Administration was further strengthened. The support included salary supplements for staff; procurement, maintenance and servicing of field equipment; reconstruction of the administrative building; procurement of office furniture and equipment; establishment of small-scale field infrastructure; and construction of two artesian wells to address water-supply constraints. Staff also received training in conflict mediation, occupational health and safety, and the use of unmanned aerial vehicles. CNF additionally supported biodiversity surveys and monitoring of selected indicator species and the updating of the Ten-Year Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for Georgia's Protected Areas, including the Vashlovani Protected Areas within the DBR. These measures strengthen the institutional and technical capacity required for effective protected-area management, biodiversity monitoring and future implementation of the DBR management framework.Although the indicator's mid-term target is at least one legal or institutional strengthening tool and its end-of-project	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						target is at least three, formal attainment remains dependent on the approval, adoption and operationalization of the tools developed. Delays have mainly resulted from ongoing legislative processes, institutional restructuring, municipal elections and the need for high-level inter-agency agreement on the DBR governance model.	
Outcome 2.1 Enhancing Ecotourism to generate environmental and socio-economic benefits.	# of gender-responsive ecotourism policy instruments developed, adopted and under implementation	0	At least 1	At least 2	1	The project had advanced the preparation of gender-responsive policy and planning instruments to guide sustainable ecotourism development in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. The draft Integrated Action Framework for Ecotourism has been prepared based on an assessment of tourism demand, infrastructure, services, governance arrangements and the area's ecological, cultural and socio-economic assets. It identifies strategic objectives, priority actions, coordination arrangements and sustainable ecotourism products that support biodiversity conservation and create income and employment opportunities for local communities. Gender considerations have been integrated into theFramework. Assessments of compatible ecotourism options, their feasibility, site suitability and associated branding opportunities have also been completed or substantially advanced. The Framework is expected to	S

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						be finalized following national and local stakeholder consultations. Preparatory work for the second policy instrument— the DBR Ecotourism Development Plan—has also commenced. Its outline and Terms of Reference were developed in consultation with the Ecotourism Association of Georgia, with preparation of the Plan scheduled to begin in July 2026. In parallel, initial steps were taken to develop priority ecotourism products and infrastructure, including a bird observation tower and gazelle observation platform, the “Trail of the Shepherd Boy,” the “Culture Meets Nature” museum exhibition, a geo-trail network, the “Alooba” wheat- harvesting festival, straw family hotels, community-based cultural tourism products, and a branding and labelling scheme for selected local products.	
Outcome 2.2 Restoration of degraded ecosystems improves connectivity and enhances biodiversity.	Indicator 2.2: # of sustainable forest management and sustainable agriculture practices implemented or demonstrated.	0	At least 2	At least 4	4	By 30 June 2026, at least four sustainable forest management, agriculture and pasture-management practices had been implemented or demonstrated within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, exceeding the mid- term target of at least two practices and meeting the end-of-project target of at least four. Project activities and co-financing contributions have also strengthened habitat restoration, ecological	HS

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						connectivity, biodiversity monitoring and adaptive conservation management across the DBR.National Forestry Agency co-financing contribution. Forest habitat restoration through assisted natural regeneration is underway across approximately 93 ha. These activities are implemented in accordance with the Forest Management Plan for the Dedoplistskaro–Sighnaghi Forest Area, prepared based on a comprehensive forest inventory and approved by Order No. 2-386 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, dated 3 July 2025. Commercial timber harvesting is not permitted within state forest areas located in the DBR transition zone; only limited harvesting of fuelwood to meet the essential needs of local communities is allowed. Additional measures include ranger-based physical protection, strengthened forest monitoring and forest-tending interventions. The NFA also plans to expand the area under forest restoration.Project-supported climate-smart agriculture. Six demonstration plots covering approximately 20 ha were established to demonstrate a climate-smart crop-rotation system combining peas with the traditional local wheat variety Tsiteli Doli. This	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						practice promotes crop diversification, biological nitrogen fixation, improved soil fertility, reduced reliance on mineral fertilizers, climate resilience and agrobiodiversity conservation. Baseline soil assessments were completed, peas were sown in spring 2026, and cultivation of Tsiteli Doli was planned for autumn 2026.Project-supported pasture management and restoration. Two demonstration sites covering 256 ha were established to pilot controlled grazing using electric fencing, while two additional plots covering 12 ha were established to demonstrate green hay transfer for restoring degraded pasture vegetation with native species. These sites are being monitored to assess vegetation recovery, grazing pressure and the effectiveness of the restoration measures. Implementation was supported by a comprehensive pasture-degradation assessment, a GIS-based pasture inventory, consultations with farmers and pasture users, and the initial development of the DBR Sustainable Pasture Management Programme.MEPA co-financing contribution. The National Recovery Plan for the Goitered Gazelle in Georgia was developed, validated with relevant stakeholders and	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						formally adopted by Ministerial Order. The Plan establishes the national strategic framework for the recovery and long-term conservation of the species, including population and habitat management, monitoring, threat reduction and institutional coordination. Its implementation will support the recovery of the Goitered Gazelle population and the conservation of connected steppe and semi-arid habitats within the DBR.Caucasus Nature Fund co-financing contribution. Biodiversity surveys and monitoring of selected indicator bird species were conducted within the Vashlovani Protected Areas. The results contribute to assessing the status and trends of important biodiversity features, identifying conservation priorities and informing adaptive management measures. CNF is also supporting the updating of the Ten-Year Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for Georgia's Protected Areas, including the Vashlovani Protected Areas located within the DBR. Institutional and technical support to the Vashlovani Protected Areas Administration has further strengthened field monitoring, patrolling and protected-area management capacity.SABUKO co-financing contribution. With	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						support from Arcadia through the Endangered Landscapes & Seascapes Programme, SABUKO is implementing landscape-scale restoration, sustainable pasture management and biodiversity-monitoring activities in the Chachuna Managed Reserve, Samukhi Multiple Use Protected Area, Kotsakhura Emerald Network site and Vashlovani Protected Areas. Building on the rotational-grazing model introduced in Chachuna, SABUKO is expanding sustainable grazing and grassland-restoration planning across approximately 25,000 ha. A pasture-management scheme has been developed for Samukhi and is being integrated into the protected-area management planning process. The scheme defines grazing blocks, rotational regimes, carrying capacities and approaches to more transparent pasture access and leasing.SABUKO has also implemented measures to restore the Iori River gallery forests and associated habitats, including fencing, construction of a gabion or low river barrier, facilitation of seasonal flooding and measures intended to raise groundwater levels. The effectiveness of these measures is being assessed through hydrological studies and monitoring of aquatic invertebrates, vegetation and habitat condition.Scientific research and monitoring undertaken by SABUKO	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						provide an important evidence base for adaptive restoration and conservation management. Activities include botanical surveys across Chachuna, Samukhi and Vashlovani; EUNIS habitat identification and mapping within the Samukhi Emerald Network site; soil organic-carbon assessments; monitoring of biomass productivity and insects under different grazing regimes; bird monitoring; Eurasian Lynx and multi-species mammal surveys using camera traps; and assessments of human–wildlife conflict and ecosystem services. SABUKO developed the management plan for the Chachuna Managed Reserve, contributed to updating the management plan for the Vashlovani Protected Areas and is supporting preparation of the Samukhi Protected Area Management Plan. Complementary measures include pasture-restoration activities, construction of a ranger station in Samukhi, development of tourism infrastructure in Chachuna, training for protected-area personnel and shepherds.Overall, the four principal practices reported against Indicator 2.2—assisted natural forest regeneration, climate-smart crop rotation, controlled grazing and green hay transfer—demonstrate achievement of the numerical end-of-project target. The separate	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						contributions of the NFA, MEPA, CNF and SABUKO substantially broaden these results by strengthening forest and grassland restoration, species and habitat conservation, ecological connectivity, sustainable pasture governance, scientific monitoring and the institutional capacity required to sustain and scale up ecosystem recovery across the DBR.	
Outcome 3.1 Stakeholders apply their increased knowledge and take actions on integrated land use planning, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystems services in Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	Indicator 3.1: # of collaboration agreements and gender-responsive capacity building events to supportintegrated planning and biodiversity conservation in the DBR.	0	At least 3	At least 10	6	By 30 June 2026, at least six gender-responsive capacity-building events had been formally recorded under Outcome 3.1, supporting integrated planning, biodiversity conservation and sustainable ecosystem management in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. These included practitioner training on ecosystem management and restoration; Training of Trainers programmes for eco-club members and teachers; specialized training in bird identification and monitoring; and training on Biosphere Reserve co-governance, management planning, sustainable agriculture, branding, cooperation mechanisms and sustainable resource use.Across the project meetings, consultations and training events documented in Chapter 2.5, women represented 155 of approximately 285 recorded attendances, or 54%, exceeding both the Gender Action Plan benchmark	HS

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						of at least 40% and the project's overall target of 53% women beneficiaries. Women's participation in the principal capacity-building events ranged from 37% to 91%. Capacity development was complemented by co-financed activities. Under the GIZ-supported PROGRESS project, representatives of the Dedoplistskaro Regional Office of the Rural Development Agency participated in an event on climate-resilient agricultural practices from Germany. The Deputy Mayor of Dedoplistskaro, local farmers and other stakeholders also participated in the National Roundtable on Climate-Smart Agriculture, addressing green growth, green agricultural product certification and EU-aligned agricultural value-chain standards. Dedoplistskaro City Hall organized two awareness meetings on balanced interactions between people and nature, reaching more than 410 representatives of educational institutions, farmers and the wider public, approximately 50% of whom were women.Stakeholders also began applying the knowledge acquired. On 5 June 2025, 118 eco-club members, including 80 women (68%), conducted standardized bird monitoring through the "Hour of the Garden Birds" citizen-science initiative. Farmers participated in climate-smart crop-rotation, controlled-grazing and	

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)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						pasture-restoration demonstrations, while local producers explored opportunities to apply DBR branding and labelling to selected products.Educational and knowledge-management tools were also advanced. Materials developed and disseminated included a brochure on the Biosphere Reserve concept and its biodiversity, cultural and socio-economic values; materials on Tsiteli Doli and climate-smart crop rotation; and a bird-identification guide. An essay competition engaged students in analysing climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and Goitered Gazelle conservation. The Greenlands knowledge-management platform is also being redesigned to incorporate DBR-specific knowledge products and facilitate continued collaboration among communities, practitioners, students and academic institutions.	

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1	Output 1.1.1 Intersectoral and multilevel coordination and governance mechanisms available and operational.	2028-09-30		30%	A package for establishing the gender-balanced DBR governance and management structure was developed and submitted to MEPA. It includes the conceptual framework, proposed	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					legislative amendments and a draft Government Order establishing the DBR Management Committee and approving its statute. Formal establishment and operationalization remain pending.	
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.1.1: Support establishment of gender-balancedinter-institutional governing and managing bodies forDedoplistskaro BR governance and management.	2027-03-31		50%	The process of establishing the Biosphere Reserve (BR) governing and Management Bodies proved to be more complex and time-consuming than initially anticipated, primarily due to the requirement for high-level political and institutional agreement, including endorsement by the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, as well as coordination with multiple government stakeholders. In addition, the structural re-organization within the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, as well as the municipal elections conducted in October 2025, affected institutional continuity and decision-making processes. As a result of these developments, discussions and approvals related to the BR governance structure were delayed, requiring extended consultations and revisions to proposed arrangements. Initial concept for the governing structure of BRs in Georgia proposed in 2019 and reflected in the draft law On Biological Diversity could not be implemented due to legislative constraints. Consequently, during the reporting period, the project focused on preparation of suitable documents to facilitate the legal establishment of the Biosphere Reserve Management Authority. Overall, a full set of documentation required for the formal creation of the gender-responsive institutional structure of the BR governing	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					body has been developed, including: (i) Conceptual Framework for Biosphere Reserves Institutional, Governance and Management structures; (ii) related legal documents (draft of the required legal amendments and draft of the GoG order on Establishment of Management Committee and the approval of the Statute of the Dedoplistskaro BR) (see document in Annex Y1-06) and discussed at the series of consultation meetings involving 47 participants (20 men and 26 women). The final documents are submitted and reviewed by the MEPA (Annex Y1-07)	
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.1.2: Support meetings of the inter-institutional governing and managing bodies for Management of Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	2028-09-30		0%	Not included in the project first-year WP. Will start after establishment of the DBR governance & management bodies.	Not Rated
1 Component 1	Output 1.1.2 Revised legislation to support integrated and collaborative planning and management of Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve contributing to sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation developed and submitted for formal approval	2027-06-30		40%	The project supported the draft sub-law on territories included in international networks, proposed amendments strengthening municipal participation in Biosphere Reserve management, and gender-responsive regulations and technical provisions for sustainable pasture management. Formal governmental and legislative approval is pending.	MS
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.2.1: Support completion of sub-law "The Rules of Creation and Management of Territories Included in International Networks Defined by Conventions" to ensure its adoption.	2027-06-30		50%	The project team was actively involved in drafting the sub-law “Rules for the Creation and Management of Territories Included in International Networks Defined by Conventions”. Preparation of this sub-law is driven by the requirements of the draft Law on Biological Diversity, which is currently under consideration by the Parliament of Georgia, and by associated stakeholder consultations. The project focused on	MS

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					updating the provisions related to the establishment, governance, and management of Biosphere Reserves within the sub-law and proposed revised formulations to the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture (MEPA). The project will continue to support the refinement of the sub-law in accordance with MEPA's requirements (see document in Annex Y1-08)	
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.2.2: Develop gender-sensitive regulations under the Law on Pasture Management.	2027-06-30		40%	The project provided technical support to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) to advance the draft Law on Sustainable Pasturelands Management. The support included reviewing and revising the draft law, addressing comments received from relevant ministries and agencies, ensuring consistency with existing national legislation and policy frameworks, preparing a comment matrix documenting the consultation process and the status of incorporation of comments, and finalizing the legislative package for submission to the Parliament of Georgia. To facilitate inter-agency consultation and build consensus on the proposed legislation, the project organized a national validation workshop on 8 April 2026, bringing together representatives of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, the Ministry of Regional Development, the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, the National Agency of Public Registry, the National Agency of State Property, and other relevant national institutions. The workshop was attended by XX participants, including XX women, representing all key	MS

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					institutions involved in pastureland governance. The workshop provided a platform to present the revised legislative package, discuss the remaining issues, and agree on the next steps towards its adoption (See Annex Y1-09).In addition, the project supported the development of technical guidelines on pastureland identification and categorization, pastureland zoning, and the establishment of Pasture Users Unions, including a model statute. These guidelines are intended to support the preparation of the secondary legislation required for implementation of the draft law. The methodology for pastureland identification and categorization was piloted by the National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring (NASLM) in Ninotsminda Municipality (Samtskhe -Javakheti Region) and the results were used to further refine the technical guidelines and inform the preparation of the implementing regulations (See Annex Y1-09).	
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.2.3: Amend the existing legislation to facilitate enhanced participation of municipalities in biosphere reserve management.	2026-09-30		50%	A Package of proposed legislative changes drafted including amendments to the draft law on Biodiversity and to the Organic Law of Georgia “Local Self-Government Code” based on comprehensive review of existing national legislation and relevant documents, as well as international BR management best practices. In addition, an analysis of the legal framework for financing mechanisms, focusing on state and donor funding opportunities to support the implementation of BR actions were described. The amendments will ensure clear	S

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					municipal competencies and secured budgetary mechanisms for the effective management of the Biosphere Reserves (see documents in Annex Y1-06)	
1 Component 1	Output 1.1.3 Technical guidelines, manuals, standards, and norms for sustainable management of the Biosphere Reserves developed and adopted	2028-06-30		40%	Operational guidelines for Biosphere Reserve co-governance and management planning and technical guidance on sustainable pasture management within Emerald Network sites, including rotational grazing, were developed. Preparation of the DBR Research and Monitoring Programme was initiated. Formal adoption and operationalization remain pending.	S
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.3.1: Develop Operational Guidelines for Biosphere Reserves Co-governance	2026-09-30		60%	Guideline for development of Biosphere Reserve Management Plan, including Biosphere Reserves Co-governance issues is developed and submitted to the MEPA for consideration (see document in Annex Y1-10)	S
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.3.2: Develop a Rotational Grazing Best Practice Manual for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve	2028-06-30		80%	Technical Guideline for Sustainable Management of Pastures within the Georgias's Emerald Sites, that are also represented within the DBR, developed in order to share best international knowledge and practices, including application of the rotational grazing. The Technical guideline will assist decision-makers and local users in improving existing pasture management practices and planning pasture use so that damage to biodiversity from unsustainable grazing is minimized and/or prevented. The Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Pastures within Emerald Sites will also be widely used at the national level, as significant areas of grasslands are represented within the Emerald Areas of Georgia, a large part of which is used as pasture (see document in Annex Y1-11)	S

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1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.3.3: Develop research and monitoring programme related to conservation and sustainable development	2026-12-30		20%	Implementation of this activity has been initiated in coordination with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA), the Agency of Protected Areas and other partners to ensure that the future Research and Monitoring Programme for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve is aligned with national biodiversity-monitoring systems and integrated into the DBR Management Plan. MEPA, with support from the Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF), is updating the Ten-Year Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for Georgia's Protected Areas, including the Vashlovani Protected Areas. The project is participating in this process to align the indicators, methodologies, data-management arrangements and institutional responsibilities of the future DBR programme with the national framework. As part of CNF's co-financing contribution, biodiversity surveys and monitoring of selected indicator bird species have already been conducted in the Vashlovani Protected Areas, while field equipment and related capacity-building support have strengthened the operational capacity of the Protected Areas Administration.Scientific research and monitoring undertaken by SABUKO in Chachuna, Samukhi and Vashlovani provide an additional evidence base for the programme. These activities include botanical surveys, EUNIS habitat identification and mapping, soil organic-carbon assessments, monitoring of biomass productivity and insects under different grazing regimes, bird monitoring, camera-trap surveys of the Eurasian Lynx and other mammals, hydrological and aquatic-invertebrate studies, and assessments of human–wildlife interactions and	S

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					ecosystem services.Project-supported demonstration sites are also generating monitoring information on soil condition, vegetation recovery, pasture productivity, grazing pressure and the effectiveness of climate-smart crop rotation, controlled grazing and green hay transfer. Citizen-science monitoring has been introduced through the “Hour of the Garden Birds” initiative, involving 118 eco-club members, including 80 women.The Research and Monitoring Programme will consolidate these existing initiatives into a coordinated DBR-wide framework, define priority research themes, indicators, methodologies, reporting arrangements and institutional responsibilities, and establish mechanisms for using monitoring results in adaptive management. Finalization will be coordinated with the completion of the Integrated Management Plan, the updated national biodiversity-monitoring framework and the establishment of the DBR management structure.	
1 Component 1	Output 1.1.4 Set of national and local workshops and training programs for key stakeholders.	2028-06-30		50%	Training was delivered on Biosphere Reserve governance, management planning, financing, fundraising and inter-institutional cooperation. Participants included representatives of national and local authorities, protected-area administrations and partner organizations, with gender-balanced participation promoted. Further training will follow establishment of the DBR management bodies.	S
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.4.1: Gender-sensitive training to local and state level management institutions in resource	2027-12-31		50%	The five days training implemented 15-18 December, 2025, dedicated to the Biosphere Reserves Co-Governance and Management included training session on Biosphere Reserve	S

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	mobilization				Financing Models and Fundraising. The objective of this training initiative was to equip BR stakeholders with essential knowledge and practical skills for effective biosphere reserve management, enabling them to apply the acquired concepts in their day-to-day work. The targeted training programme was developed that comprised a comprehensive four-day training course consisting of five modules, specifically tailored to address the critical needs of the BRs in Georgia. A total of 30 participants attended the training, of whom 40% were women (see training report in Annex Y1-12)	
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.4.2: Gender-balanced training to stakeholders in biosphere reserves management plan development	2027-12-31		50%	The five days training implemented 15-18 December, 2025, dedicated to the Biosphere Reserves Governance and Co-Management included comprehensive training session on Development of Management Plan for Biosphere Reserve, as well as on elaboration of other main documents for BR management, such as Business plans, Marketing Strategies and Communication Plans. The relevant training module about the structure, content, approval and implementation processes of these documents was developed and presented to the training participants, followed by intensive discussions and practical exercise (see documents in Annex Y1-12). In addition, one-day training workshop on “Cooperation Mechanisms and Joint Activity Planning for the Biosphere Reserve” was held on December 24, 2025 to strengthen cooperation among BR stakeholders. The training workshop was attended by 20 participants, of whom 9 were women (45%). The workshop focused on inter-institutional cooperation, joint planning, and identifying priority activities for 2026, with participation from representatives of biosphere reserves,	S

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					protected areas, ministries, municipalities, and partner organizations (see Annex Y1-13).	
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.4.3: Gender-balanced training on policy coherence, co-governance, and cross-scale coordination	2027-12-31		0%	Not included in the project first-year WP. Will start after establishment of the DBR governance & management bodies.	S
1 Component 1	Output 1.1.5. An Integrated Management Plan for Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve developed and agreed with all key local and national stakeholders and provides a consensual framework for implementing subsequent forest, pasture and other related land use management actions and pilot for national upscaling.	2027-06-30		30%	The first draft of the Integrated Management Plan was prepared using updated biophysical and socio-economic information, thematic maps and consultations with relevant institutions. Initial work on operational support and resource mobilization was undertaken. Stakeholder validation, finalization and formal approval remain pending.	S
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.5.1: Develop Integrated Management Plan for Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, fully integrating gender perspectives	2026-12-30		60%	The collection and analysis of data and information received from relevant ministries and agencies—including the Protected Areas Agency, National Forestry Agency, Environmental Supervision Department, National Statistics Office, National Environmental Agency, Rural Development Agency, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Infrastructure, Municipal Development Fund, National Agency of Public Registry, Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring Agency, National Tourism Administration, and Dedoplistskaro Municipality City Hall—as well as existing spatial and sectoral development plans and relevant research and technical studies, have been completed and used to update the biophysical and socio-economic baseline of the Dedoplistskaro	S

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					Biosphere Reserve. In parallel, thematic maps of the Biosphere Reserve were prepared and updated to support the planning process.Based on this information, the first draft of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve Management Plan was prepared (see Annex Y1-14). The drafting process was carried out in close coordination with the Protected Areas Agency, which manages the Vashlovani and Chachuna Protected Areas within the Biosphere Reserve, the Administration of the Tusheti Protected Landscape and Samukhi Multiple Use Area, and the Society for Nature Conservation SABUKO, which is preparing the management plan for the Samukhi Multiple Use Area, to ensure consistency and complementarity between the respective planning documents.A key challenge encountered during the preparation of the Management Plan is the absence of an established national framework defining the governance and management arrangements for biosphere reserves in Georgia. This has complicated the determination of the scope, institutional arrangements, and management mechanisms to be reflected in the document.	
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.5.2: Provide operational support for the Implementation of the Integrated Management Plan	2028-09-30		20%	As part of the Caucasus Nature Fund's co-financing contribution, institutional, technical and operational support was provided to the Vashlovani Protected Areas Administration. This support included salary supplements for the Administration's staff; the procurement, maintenance and servicing of various types of field equipment; reconstruction of the administrative building; procurement of office furniture and equipment; establishment of small-scale field infrastructure; and construction of two artesian wells to address water-supply constraints. Staff also received training	S

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					in conflict mediation, occupational health and safety, and the use of unmanned aerial vehicles.	
1 Component 1	Activity 1.1.5.3: Develop DBR Resource Mobilization Plan	2026-12-31		20%	Implementation of this activity has been initiated in close coordination with the preparation of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve Integrated Management Plan and the feasibility study on potential financial resources and investments. Initial analysis of alternative financing models for the governance, management and long-term operation of the DBR was undertaken during the development of the Conceptual Framework for the DBR Governance and Management Structure. The findings were discussed with relevant national and local stakeholders.Capacity for resource mobilization was also strengthened through training on Biosphere Reserve financing models and fundraising, conducted as part of the training programme on Biosphere Reserve co-governance and management held on 15–18 December 2025. The training introduced participants to potential funding sources, financing mechanisms, partnership development and preparation of fundraising initiatives. A total of 30 participants attended, of whom 40% were women.The Resource Mobilization Plan will build on the financing feasibility assessment and identify potential sources of public, donor, private-sector and internally generated funding. It will also propose mechanisms for mobilizing and coordinating resources for implementation of the	S

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					DBR Management Plan, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, sustainable pasture and forest management, ecotourism development, research and monitoring, communication and operational costs.Further preparation of the Plan depends on clarification and formal approval of the DBR governance and management structure, as this will determine institutional responsibilities for fundraising, financial management and implementation. Following completion of the financing feasibility study and consultation with key stakeholders, the Plan will define priority financing needs, potential funding partners and instruments, responsible institutions, indicative timelines and arrangements for monitoring resource mobilization.	
2 Component 2	Output 2.1.1 An Integrated Action Framework that enhances ecotourism opportunities.	2026-12-30		70%	The structure and initial draft of the gender-responsive Integrated Action Framework were prepared based on stakeholder consultations and relevant assessments. The document will be finalized and validated with national and local stakeholders, after which the awareness campaign will commence.	S
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.1.1: Gender-balanced stakeholder consultations to develop Integrated Action Framework.	2026-12-31		80%	A consultation on scope and outline of the Integrated Action Framework for enhance ecotourism opportunities held during the meetings with representatives of Dedoplistskaro Municipality Mayor Office, National Tourism Administration and Protected Areas Agency. Special attention was paid to the negative impact of tourism on biodiversity and the possibilities for its reduction, as well as the lack of	S

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					understanding of the concept of ecotourism by stakeholders. Studies on this topic have been collected and analyzed.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.1.2: Preparation and adoption of the Integrated Action Framework document	2026-12-31		80%	The Integrated Action Framework (IAF) for Ecotourism in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve was prepared as a strategic framework to guide the sustainable development of ecotourism within the Biosphere Reserve (see Annex Y1-15). The document was developed through a comprehensive assessment of the existing tourism situation, including tourism demand, infrastructure, services, governance arrangements, and constraints, as well as an analysis of the area's ecological, cultural, and socio-economic assets. Building on this assessment, the IAF identifies strategic objectives, priority actions, governance arrangements, and a portfolio of sustainable ecotourism products and experiences that support biodiversity conservation while creating livelihood opportunities for local communities. The Framework also integrates gender considerations, proposes mechanisms for stakeholder coordination, and provides recommendations for its implementation in alignment with national tourism policies and the objectives of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. The Integrated Action Framework will be finalized following consultations with stakeholders at both the national and local levels, ensuring that their feedback and recommendations are incorporated into the final document.	S
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.1.3: Integrated Action Framework Awareness Campaign using gender- sensitive messaging and delivery	2028-09-30		0%	Implementation of this activity will commence following the validation of the Integrated Action Framework by the relevant national and local stakeholders. The awareness	Not Rated

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	methods.				campaign will communicate the Framework's objectives, priority actions and expected environmental and socio-economic benefits using gender-sensitive messages and inclusive delivery methods. Communication materials and outreach activities will be designed to address the different information needs, roles and access to communication channels of women and men, including local communities, farmers, tourism operators, entrepreneurs, youth and other relevant stakeholder groups.	
2 Component 2	Output 2.1.2 Ecotourism options (e.g. nature based experiences, adaptive re-use, eco-lodge, eco-facilities) identified.	2026-12-30		70%	Ecotourism options compatible with biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-restoration objectives were assessed. Their potential contribution to local employment and income, market demand, service requirements and capacity needs was also examined.	S
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.2.1: Assessment of ecotourism options compatible with conservation and restoration objectives	2026-09-30		80%	As part of the preparation of the Integrated Action Framework for Ecotourism in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, a comprehensive assessment of ecotourism options compatible with biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration objectives was undertaken. The assessment identified and evaluated a range of nature-based, cultural, and community-based ecotourism opportunities, including dark sky tourism, "Shepherd for a Day", plant-guide tours, the "Adopt a Tree" restoration initiative, the Dedoplistskaro Geopark, and community-based production of certified local products. These options were assessed against key ecotourism criteria, including environmental conservation, low environmental impact, environmental education, and contribution to conservation management, while also considering their	S

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					feasibility, potential to support local livelihoods, and compatibility with the conservation objectives of the Biosphere Reserve	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.2.2: Feasibility assessment of identified ecotourism options as potential sources of income and employment for local communities, including market demand, quantity and quality of services required and available, and capacity needs to meet market requirements	2026-09-30		80%	As part of the preparation of the Integrated Action Framework for Ecotourism in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, a feasibility assessment of the proposed ecotourism options was undertaken to evaluate their potential as sustainable sources of income and employment for local communities. The assessment analysed existing and potential market demand, target visitor groups, current tourism infrastructure and services, and the quantity and quality of services required to support the proposed ecotourism products. It also assessed the implementation feasibility and economic potential of each option and identified key infrastructure, institutional, and capacity development needs, including skills development, product diversification, marketing, stakeholder coordination, and service quality improvements required to meet market expectations and ensure long-term sustainability.	S
2 Component 2	Output 2.1.3 Technical assessments conducted to identify which sites are suitable for which ecotourism option.	2027-03-30		30%	Site-suitability and branding opportunities were assessed, and priority locations and products were identified. Preparatory work for the DBR Ecotourism Development Plan, including its outline and Terms of Reference, was completed.	S
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.3.1 Site Suitability Assessment for identified ecotourism options, including assessment of associated branding opportunity with the establishment of local branding for selected products.	2026-09-30		30%	During the reporting period, a preliminary site-suitability and branding-opportunity assessment was undertaken as part of the preparation of the Integrated Action Framework for Ecotourism in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. The assessment identified potential locations for selected ecotourism products, taking into account existing natural and cultural assets, tourism infrastructure, accessibility, conservation requirements, visitor experience, and	S

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					opportunities for local community participation. Potential sites were identified for activities such as dark-sky tourism, pastoral tourism, plant-guided tours, geotourism, cultural experiences, and community-based accommodation. The assessment also identified opportunities to strengthen the market identity of selected local products through their association with the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, including co-branding of locally produced handicrafts and wildlife-themed products, stronger branding of local food and agricultural products, and the possible establishment of a voluntary sustainability label for Biosphere Reserve products. The proposed sites and branding options will be further validated through stakeholder consultations and detailed assessment during preparation of the Eco-tourism Development Plan.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.3.2 Develop the Eco-tourism Development Plan (Programme) for the DBR.	2026-12-31		10%	Preparatory work for the development of the Eco-tourism Development Plan (Programme) for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve was completed. An outline and Terms of Reference for the preparation of the Plan were developed and discussed with the Ecotourism Association of Georgia to ensure alignment with national ecotourism standards and the conservation objectives of the Biosphere Reserve. Based on the agreed approach and scope of work, preparation of the Eco-tourism Development Plan is scheduled to commence in early July 2026.	MS
2 Component 2	Output 2.1.4 Ecotourism options in Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve linked with the national tourism industry value	2028-06-30		10%	Preparatory work advanced for bird and gazelle observation facilities, the Trail of the Shepherd Boy, the “Culture Meets Nature” museum exhibition, geo-trails, the Alooba	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	chain to ensure sustained income for the communities				festival, straw family hotels and DBR-branded local products. Concept designs and stakeholder consultations were completed for several interventions, while practical implementation is ongoing or planned.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.1 Support development of selected ecotourism products based on the Eco-tourism Development Plan (Programme).	2027-09-30		20%	Through the participatory process, several priority ecotourism products were identified for further project support. These include, among others, the development of Art Studio "Pesvebi" as a flagship community-based cultural tourism initiative. The studio preserves and promotes the traditional Kizikian wool-weaving heritage by producing handmade carpets and contemporary textile products using locally sourced wool and natural dyes inspired by the landscapes of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. In addition to supporting local women's employment and preserving traditional craftsmanship, the studio offers visitors authentic cultural experiences through weaving workshops and demonstrations, thereby contributing to sustainable livelihoods while strengthening the connection between cultural heritage, nature conservation, and ecotourism. Additional priority products will be selected and supported based on the Eco-tourism Development Plan.	S
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.2 Promotion of social and ecological aspects of transhumance shepherds' traditions through extension of touristic product – Trail of Shepherd Boy and adjustment to the accommodation of selected shepherd	2027-09-30		10%	Initial activities were undertaken to support the promotion of the social and ecological values of traditional transhumance through the further development of the "Trail of Shepherd Boy" ecotourism product. The existing trail near the village of Arkhiloskalo, which was established as part of the RECC co-financing contribution to the project, was	S

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	house				assessed during a joint field visit (02/06/2026) with representatives of the Ecotourism Association and opportunities for its extension and enhancement were identified (See Annex Y1-16).	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.3 Construction of 2 shepherd houses including septic tanks and renewable energy installations	2027-06-30		10%	Consultations were held with the Dedoplistskaro Municipality City Hall, Protected Areas Agency and the Biodiversity Policy Department (MEPA) regarding the rehabilitation of shepherds' huts, in particular on the criteria for selecting the location and users, the possibility of reconstructing the existing huts was also discussed. A technical task is being prepared for the procurement of construction/reconstruction design services.	MS
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.4. Development of a demonstration touristic product in the Dedoplistskaro Ethnographic Museum about Qizikians ethnographic traditions – Culture meets Nature	2027-09-30		10%	Preparatory activities were undertaken for the development of the demonstration tourism product "Culture Meets Nature" at the Dedoplistskaro Ethnographic Museum. A joint site visit was conducted with representatives of the Ecotourism Association and the museum staff (02/06/2026) to assess the museum's exhibition space and discuss the concept and content of the proposed exhibition. A suitable area within the museum was identified for the installation of the exhibition, and initial consultations were held with museum staff regarding the exhibition layout, interpretation approach, and the integration of Qizikian ethnographic traditions with the natural and cultural values of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. The outcomes of the visit will guide the detailed design and implementation of the exhibition (See Annex Y1-16)	MS
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.5 Support development of ecotourism infrastructure (bird and	2027-12-31		20%	Preparatory activities for the development of ecotourism infrastructure were undertaken to support wildlife observation	MS

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	Gazelle observation points, etc.).				within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. Two joint field visits were conducted on 13 March and 24 April 2026 with representatives of the Tusheti Protected Landscape Administration (management body of the Samukhi Multiple Use Area), WWF Caucasus Programme Office, the Vashlovani Protected Areas Administration, and the project team, including architects, to assess potential locations and technical requirements for the proposed infrastructure. Based on the field assessments, suitable sites for the construction of a bird observation tower and a gazelle observation platform were identified and agreed with the Tusheti Protected Landscape Administration, Akhmeta and Dedoplistskaro municipalities, the Protected Areas Agency, the Biodiversity Policy Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, and the Border Police of Georgia, as the proposed structures will be located within the border zone. During the site visits, the orientation of the structures, visitor access, wildlife observation opportunities, environmental constraints, and construction requirements were assessed to ensure compatibility with conservation objectives and visitor safety. Concept designs for both structures were subsequently prepared and discussed with the key stakeholders. The detailed design is currently being finalized, taking into account the comments and recommendations received during the consultation process (See Annex Y1-17).	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.6 Development of a geo-trail network with storytelling technics	2028-06-30		10%	Initial activities were undertaken to support the development of a geo-trail network with storytelling techniques and	MS

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	and interpretational infrastructure				interpretive infrastructure in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. Consultations were held with the Biodiversity Policy Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Ecotourism Association and representatives of the CENN-led Caucasus Geopark Network Programme (CGNP), implemented with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), to explore opportunities for integrating the project's activities with the ongoing geopark initiative. The consultations focused on the identification of sites with high geological, ecological, and cultural interpretation value, the application of storytelling approaches to enhance visitor experience, and the development of interpretive infrastructure and educational materials consistent with international geotourism practices. The outcomes of these consultations will guide the detailed design and implementation of the geo-trail network within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.7 Establishment of wheat harvesting festival ``Alooba``	2026-12-31		20%	Preparatory activities were undertaken to support the establishment of the wheat harvesting festival "Alooba" as a new ecotourism product promoting the agricultural and cultural heritage of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. Coordination was established with the LEPL Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture under the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, which will organize the "Alooba" festival in Dedoplistskaro in late July. Consultations were held to define the concept of the festival, identify opportunities for integrating the project's objectives, and agree	MS

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					on the roles and responsibilities of the cooperating partners in the organization and implementation of the event.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.8. Promote the development of eco- tourism based on the circular economy model, through assistance to straw family hotels.	2028-09-30		10%	Preparatory activities were initiated to promote the development of ecotourism based on circular economy principles through support for straw family hotels. Meetings were held with several guesthouse operators in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve to discuss opportunities for incorporating straw-based construction and other sustainable, locally sourced materials into tourism accommodation. The consultations also served to present the concept of the activity, assess the level of interest among local tourism operators, and discuss the criteria and selection process for identifying pilot family hotels that will receive project support during the implementation phase.	S
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.9 Capacity building of local producers and piloting of implementation of branding and labelling scheme at least for 2 selected products.	2028-03-31		20%	As part of Dedoplistskaro Municipality's co-financing contribution to the project, Dedoplistskaro City Hall organized a working meeting with local producers and farmers to discuss opportunities for producing, promoting and developing local and organic products using the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve's branding and visual identity. The meeting raised producers' awareness of the proposed branding and labelling scheme and provided an initial platform for identifying products suitable for piloting. Further capacity-building and consultations will support the selection of at least two products and the practical implementation of the branding and labelling scheme.	S
2 Component 2	Activity 2.1.4.10 Assess local branding opportunity and establishment of	2027-06-30		40%	During the reporting period, opportunities for developing a local branding and labelling scheme for products originating	S

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	branding and labelling scheme for selected local products.				from the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve were assessed as part of the preparation of the Integrated Action Framework for Ecotourism. The assessment identified priority products with strong branding potential, including traditional handicrafts, biological farm products (e.g. Guda cheese, honey, local wines), products derived from wild pistachio (mastic tree), and community-based tourism services. The assessment also explored opportunities for co-branding products associated with the Biosphere Reserve, such as a "Vashlovani Range" of locally produced handicrafts, and proposed the establishment of a voluntary sustainability certification and labelling scheme to strengthen the market recognition of local products while promoting the conservation values of the Biosphere Reserve. The findings of the assessment will provide the basis for the subsequent development and implementation of the branding and labelling scheme.	
2 Component 2	Output 2.1.5 Local ecotourism institutional and networking capacities built.	2027-06-30		0%	Cooperation was established with municipalities, protected-area administrations, the Ecotourism Association, local producers, farmers and tourism service providers. A municipal working meeting introduced local producers to DBR branding opportunities. Structured training and piloting will commence after validation of the Ecotourism Development Plan.	Not Rated
2 Component 2	Activity2.1.5.1 Conduct gender-sensitive training in sustainable ecotourism practices in the DBR to aspiring entrepreneurs in ecotourism and members of the local tourism network.	2027-06-30		0%	Implementation of this activity will commence following the finalization and validation of the DBR Ecotourism Development Plan. The Plan will identify priority ecotourism products, services, target groups and capacity needs, providing the basis for designing practical and demand-driven training.Gender-sensitive training will subsequently be delivered to aspiring ecotourism entrepreneurs and members	Not Rated

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					of the local tourism network. It will address sustainable ecotourism practices, biodiversity safeguards, visitor management, service quality, business development and marketing, while considering the different needs, opportunities and barriers experienced by women and men.	
2 Component 2	2.1.5.2 Capacity building of local producers and piloting of implementation of the branding and labelling scheme at least for 2 selected products.	2027-06-30		0%	This activity has not started yet.	Not Rated
2 Component 2	Output 2.2.1 Sustainable Forest Management approaches and operational modalities are applied, which ensure the multipurpose use of forests.	2028-09-30		50%	Through NFA co-financing, the approved Forest Management Plan is being implemented across approximately 12,000 ha. Assisted natural regeneration is underway on approximately 93 ha, supported by forest protection, monitoring and tending measures. Community-based ecotourism planning is proposed to strengthen multipurpose forest use.	S
2 Component 2	Activity.2.2.1.1 Gender-sensitive training to relevant personnel of management institutions in sustainable management of degraded forest ecosystems rehabilitation.	2028-09-30		60%	Following a meeting with the Deputy Head of the National Forestry Agency (NFA) and subsequent discussion at the second Project Steering Committee meeting, it was recommended that the approach to this activity be revised. The NFA indicated that it already has sufficient institutional and technical capacity at both the planning and implementation levels for the rehabilitation of degraded forest ecosystems. Therefore, instead of providing the originally planned training, the project was advised to support the development of ecotourism planning for selected forest areas through the active engagement of local communities. This revised approach would contribute more directly to the multipurpose use of	S

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					forests and support the delivery of Output 2.2.1: “Sustainable Forest Management approaches and operational modalities are applied, ensuring the multipurpose use of forests.”As part of its co-financing contribution to the project, the NFA is already implementing several measures that contribute to the achievement of this output. The Forest Management Plan for the Dedoplistskaro–Sighnaghi Forest Area was developed based on a comprehensive forest inventory and approved by Order No. 2-386 of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, dated 3 July 2025 (https://forestry.gov.ge/Ge/Projects/Details/1054?menuId=29) According to the Forest Management Plan, commercial timber harvesting is not permitted within the state forest areas located in the transition zone of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. Only limited harvesting of fuelwood to meet the essential needs of local communities is allowed.Management activities within the DBR forests administered by the NFA primarily focus on the restoration and protection of degraded forest ecosystems. Forest habitat restoration through assisted natural regeneration is currently underway across approximately 93 ha. Additional measures include ranger-based physical protection, strengthened forest monitoring and measures to improve forest condition. The NFA plans to expand the area under forest restoration and continue forest-tending activities, including improvement, sanitary and reconstruction fellings, where technically justified and consistent with the approved Forest Management Plan.The proposed adjustment to Activity 2.2.1.1 would avoid duplication of the NFA’s existing capacity-building efforts and	

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					redirect project resources towards community-based ecotourism planning in selected forest areas. This would complement the ongoing forest restoration and protection measures while strengthening the social, recreational and livelihood dimensions of multipurpose forest management.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.1.2 Develop climate change scenarios to inform agro-forestry and climate smart agriculture.	2026-12-30		60%	Existing studies and assessments on the impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector in Dedoplistskaro Municipality and the wider Kakheti region were collected and reviewed to support the identification of suitable agroforestry species, agricultural crop varieties, and livestock types for climate-smart agriculture interventions. The project established cooperation with the National Environmental Agency to obtain and utilize the current and future climate change scenarios developed by the Agency as part of the preparation of Georgia's Fifth National Communication to the UNFCCC. Consultations were held with the Agency's specialists to ensure that the project applies the most up-to-date climate projections and assessment methodologies in the design of agroforestry and climate-smart agriculture measures.	S
2 Component 2	Output 2.2.2 Promotion of sustainable agriculture practices including agro forestry in forest management	2028-09-30		30%	Six climate-smart crop-rotation demonstration plots covering approximately 20 ha were established using peas and the traditional wheat variety Tsiteli Doli. Baseline soil assessments and monitoring were initiated, while additional agroforestry and windbreak-restoration measures are under preparation.	S
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.2.1 Assess current agricultural practices and subsidies to determine alignment with the objectives	2026-12-30		20%	Existing studies and research on agricultural practices, agricultural development, and the impacts of climate change on	MS

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	of the DBR.				the agricultural sector in Dedoplistskaro Municipality and the wider Kakheti region were collected and are being analysed to support the assessment of the compatibility of current agricultural practices with the objectives of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. Written information and data have been requested from relevant government agencies and are being analyzed. In parallel, consultations are underway with relevant national experts and institutions to define the scope and methodology of the assessment, including the review of existing agricultural support schemes and subsidies. The outcomes of these consultations will inform the preparation of the terms of reference for engaging the experts who will carry out the assessment.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.2.2 Development of demo plans for agroforestry and climate-smart agriculture practices.	2027-06-30		50%	The project made substantial progress in developing demonstration plans for agroforestry and climate-smart agriculture practices. A series of coordination meetings with Dedoplistskaro Municipality, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA), the National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring (NASLM), and the Rural Development Agency (RDA) resulted in the identification of three priority intervention areas: nature-based agroforestry, climate-smart agricultural practices, and sustainable pasture management. Key outcomes included the agreement to develop a demonstration initiative on windbreak restoration, the selection of local wheat and grape varieties for biodiversity-friendly agricultural pilots, and the commitment to engage local communities in establishing	MS

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					controlled grazing systems. In addition, the municipality proposed the development of a raisin production initiative; however, it was concluded that a comprehensive value-chain assessment, including processing and market opportunities, should be undertaken prior to implementation.On 27 February 2026, the project organized a consultation meeting with local farmers to present climate-smart agriculture initiatives that could be supported within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve (See Annex Y1-18). During the meeting, the benefits of cultivating the traditional local wheat variety Tsiteli Doli were presented, together with the experience and results of the GEF-funded Agrobiodiversity Project implemented in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region. Local farmers expressed strong interest in piloting Tsiteli Doli cultivation on their own farms. Based on the priorities identified during the consultation, the project developed demonstration plans for climate-smart agriculture practices. A demonstration plan was prepared for a climate-smart crop rotation system combining peas and the traditional local wheat variety Tsiteli Doli. The demonstration is designed to promote crop diversification and the reintroduction of local agrobiodiversity while showcasing the benefits of legumes as a green manure (sideration) crop (Y1-19).	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.2.3 Support implementation of at least 10 demo plans (in total on 500 ha of agricultural lands) on agroforestry, agro-biodiversity, and climate- smart agricultural practices	2028-09-30		4%	The project initiated the implementation of demonstration plans for climate-smart agriculture and agrobiodiversity conservation. In cooperation with Dedoplistskaro Municipality and the Rural Development Agency (RDA), criteria and procedures for selecting local farmers to receive project support for the establishment of demonstration crop rotation plots were developed and agreed. Based on the agreed	S

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					selection criteria, participating farmers were identified, and six demonstration plots with a total area of approximately 20 ha were established.On 18 March 2026, the project organized a stakeholder meeting on pea seed procurement, delivery, and transfer to participating farmers, during which the implementation arrangements, roles and responsibilities, and technical aspects of establishing the demonstration plots were agreed. Prior to sowing, baseline soil assessments were carried out on all demonstration plots to establish reference conditions for subsequent analysis of changes in soil productivity and fertility resulting from the crop rotation system.Implementation of the demonstration commenced in spring 2026 with the sowing of peas, which will be followed by cultivation of the traditional local wheat variety Tsiteli Doli in autumn 2026. In addition to demonstrating the benefits of crop rotation, the introduction of peas promotes crop diversification and the use of legumes as green manure (sideration), contributing to improved soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation, increased soil organic matter, reduced dependence on mineral nitrogen fertilizers, enhanced climate resilience, conservation of agrobiodiversity, and more sustainable agricultural production. The demonstration plots are under continuous monitoring by the project team, with crop establishment and development progressing satisfactorily. The plots will also serve as practical learning sites for farmers within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve (See Annex Y1_20).	
2 Component 2	Output 2.2.3 Existing pasture management system adapted in	2028-09-30		50%	A comprehensive pasture-degradation assessment and GIS-based inventory were completed, and development of the DBR	S

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	collaboration with local pasture users.				Sustainable Pasture Management Programme commenced. Controlled grazing was introduced on 256 ha and green hay transfer on 12 ha, supported by consultations with farmers and pasture users.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.3.1 Assessment of the current situation and future scenarios of pasture use and degradation in Dedoplistskaro BR.	2026-12-30		80%	A comprehensive assessment of the current situation of pasture use and degradation in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve was completed. The assessment combined spatial analysis, remote sensing, cadastral information, field surveys, and local stakeholder knowledge to evaluate pasture distribution, land productivity trends, and degradation patterns. Using the internationally recognized Trends.Earth methodology and SDG 15.3.1 indicators, the assessment found that pasture productivity declined on approximately 82,281 ha (80%) of the Biosphere Reserve's pastureland during the period 2001–2022, while 97,402 ha (approximately 95%) of the analysed pasture area was classified as degraded. The study analysed the main drivers of degradation, assessed future risks associated with climate change and current grazing practices, and identified priority areas for restoration and sustainable pasture management (See Annex Y1_21).To complement the spatial analysis with local knowledge, the project organized a Participatory Mental Mapping Workshop on Pasture Identification and Assessment in Dedoplistskaro on 20 May 2026, bringing together 18 stakeholders, including representatives of local communities, pasture users, municipal	S

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					authorities, and relevant national institutions (See Annex Y1_22). The workshop validated the assessment findings, identified locally important grazing areas, seasonal pasture use patterns, and degradation hotspots, and provided valuable inputs for defining restoration priorities and future pasture management measures. The assessment provides the technical basis for planning demonstration activities, controlled grazing systems, and other sustainable rangeland management interventions within the Biosphere Reserve.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.3.2. Pastures inventory (identification, zoning, categorisation, definition of use regimes and mapping) within the DBR	2026-09-30		80%	Substantial progress was achieved in establishing the pasture inventory for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. An integrated GIS database of pasturelands was developed based on cadastral records, historical land-use plans, orthophotos, satellite imagery, land-cover data, and field verification. The inventory supports the identification, zoning, categorisation, mapping, and definition of future pasture use regimes in line with the draft Law on Sustainable Pastureland Management.The inventory identified both unregistered pasturelands and state- or municipally owned agricultural land plots registered without a specific agricultural land category that are suitable for classification as pasture. In total, approximately 6,081 ha of 40 unregistered land plots were identified and surveyed for registration as pastureland. In addition, 266 registered land plots, covering 10,323 ha, were field verified, of which 8,918 ha were recommended for assignment of the agricultural land category "pasture". For each identified plot, field survey forms, cadastral documentation, GIS layers, and thematic maps were prepared to support the formal registration and	S

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					categorisation process.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.3.3 Develop sustainable pasture management programme at DBR level	2026-12-31		20%	During the reporting period, the development of the Sustainable Pasture Management Programme for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve was initiated based on the findings of the assessment of the current situation of pasture use and degradation and the results of the pasture inventory. Data collection and analysis are underway to establish the baseline for sustainable pasture management planning. Information on livestock numbers and composition, livestock production systems, and the distribution of livestock-owning households and farmers within the Biosphere Reserve has been compiled. In parallel, information on seasonal transhumance routes and key conflict areas associated with pasture use has been identified and analysed. Cooperation was established with the National Food Agency and the Dedoplistskaro Municipality to obtain up-to-date livestock data and support the preparation of the Programme. The collected information will provide the basis for defining sustainable grazing regimes, pasture carrying capacity, restoration priorities, and long-term pasture management measures within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	MS
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.3.4 Implement and evaluate demo pilots of sustainable grazing (that may include improvement of existing livestock migration corridors and resting areas) within the DBR which considers herd size, species, size of land,	2028-09-30		56%	The project initiated the implementation of demonstration pilots on sustainable grazing within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. Preparatory work was guided by two consultation meetings with Dedoplistskaro Municipality held in May 2025 and on 19 November 2025, during which opportunities	S

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	land tenure on at least 500 ha.				for introducing sustainable pasture management measures were discussed (See Annex Y1-23). The consultations resulted in the agreement on criteria for selecting pilot sites and demonstration measures, as well as a commitment to engage local communities in establishing controlled grazing systems.On 20 March 2026, the project organized a planning workshop with cattle farmers and landowners to present the sustainable pasture management measures to be supported by the project and to identify interested participants (See Annex Y1-24). Farmers expressed particular interest in piloting controlled grazing systems and the green hay transfer technique for pasture restoration. Subsequently, on 3 April 2026, stakeholder consultations and field observations were conducted to assess candidate sites, and criteria and procedures for selecting participating farmers and pilot areas were finalized (See Annex Y1-25).Based on the agreed selection criteria, two demonstration sites with a total area of 268 ha were established to pilot controlled grazing through the installation of electric fencing. The demonstration aims to regulate grazing intensity and timing, allowing degraded pasturelands to recover while improving the long-term sustainability of livestock production. In addition, two demonstration plots covering 12 ha were established to pilot the green hay transfer technique, whereby hay harvested from species-rich donor grasslands is transferred to degraded recipient sites to introduce native plant seeds and accelerate the restoration of pasture vegetation. The demonstration sites are under continuous monitoring by the project team and technical experts to assess vegetation recovery, grazing	

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					pressure, and the effectiveness of the restoration measures(See Annex Y1-26).On 26 June 2026, the project organized community consultations with pasture users from Tavtskaro, Gamarjveba, and Kvemo Kedi villages to identify additional pilot pasture sites and agree on sustainable pasture management measures to be supported by the project. Based on the outcomes of these consultations, the project also plans to demonstrate complementary sustainable pasture management interventions, including the installation of livestock watering systems, construction of livestock shade structures, and other measures designed to improve pasture management, reduce grazing pressure on sensitive areas, and enhance livestock welfare. The performance of all demonstration measures will be monitored and evaluated to support the wider replication of sustainable grazing practices within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	
2 Component 2	Output 2.2.4 Accessing to financial mechanisms and investments for ecosystem restoration (e.g., preparation of feasibility study for the establishment of an environmental fund for the development of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve).	2027-12-30		20%	Alternative financing models and potential investment opportunities were initially assessed and discussed with stakeholders. Training on Biosphere Reserve financing and fundraising was delivered. A detailed feasibility assessment and stakeholder awareness materials will be completed in coordination with the validated DBR Management Plan.	MS
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.4.1 Preparation of feasibility study for the potential financial resources and investments	2027-09-30		30%	Initial work was undertaken to assess potential financial resources and investment opportunities to support the long-term operation of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. Alternative financing models for the governance and	MS

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					management of the Biosphere Reserve were analysed and discussed with national and local stakeholders during the preparation of the Conceptual Framework for the Biosphere Reserve Governance and Management Structure. In addition, training on Biosphere Reserve financing models and fundraising was delivered to strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders to identify and mobilize sustainable financial resources. Building on these activities, the project will undertake a detailed feasibility study to assess potential financing mechanisms, investment opportunities, and revenue-generating options that can ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.4.2 Develop and disseminate awareness materials among DBR stakeholders on the potential financial resources and investments	2026-09-30		0%	Implementation of this activity will commence following the validation of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve Management Plan and completion of the assessment of potential financial resources and investment opportunities. Awareness materials will present available financing mechanisms, investment opportunities, fundraising instruments and potential revenue-generating options relevant to implementation of the Management Plan. The materials will be prepared in accessible formats and disseminated among national and local authorities, communities, farmers, entrepreneurs, tourism operators, civil society organizations and other DBR stakeholders.	Not Rated
2 Component 2	Output 2.2.5 Enhanced conservation of Goitered Gazelle as a flagship species and monitoring of selected biodiversity	2028-09-30		20%	MEPA developed and adopted the National Goitered Gazelle Recovery Plan. Preparatory consultations were held with MEPA and WWF regarding priority response measures. CNF and	MS

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	features.				SABUKO supported biodiversity surveys, indicator-species monitoring, monitoring-plan development, field equipment and staff capacity in Vashlovani, Chachuna and Samukhi.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.5.1 Conduct study on gazelle-livestock interactions (possible competition, livestock herders' attitudes, assessment of risks of disease transfer from livestock to the Gazelles, etc.) and develop the conservation plan for the Goitered Gazelle, including species/habitat restoration activities.	2027-06-30		80%	The implementation of this activity is being coordinated with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) as part of its co-financing contribution to the project. During the reporting period, MEPA finalized the National Goitered Gazelle Restoration Plan, which was validated by stakeholders and approved by Ministerial Order (Annex Y1-27). Building on this, the project will support a detailed assessment of gazelle–livestock interactions within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, including potential competition for grazing resources, disease transmission risks, livestock management practices, herders' attitudes towards gazelle conservation, and the development of practical measures to strengthen the long-term coexistence of gazelles and livestock.During the reporting period, the Terms of Reference for the recruitment of an International Goitered Gazelle Conservation Expert were prepared and agreed with MEPA. The expert will undertake the gazelle–livestock interaction study, conduct stakeholder consultations, and develop recommendations to support the implementation of the National Goitered Gazelle Restoration Plan	MS
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.5.2 Support the implementation of selected relevant response measures to minimize any adverse impacts on the Gazelle population	2028-09-30		0%	Preparatory work for this activity was undertaken during the reporting period, including consultations with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture and the WWF Caucasus Programme Office to identify priority needs and ensure complementarity with ongoing Goitered Gazelle conservation initiatives.The project intends to engage an international	Not Rated

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					expert to:Conduct a comprehensive situational analysis of Goitered Gazelle conservation efforts in Georgia and identify key gaps and opportunities for project intervention; andDevelop practical recommendations and priority response measures to support the implementation and further refinement of the National Goitered Gazelle Restoration Plan.Based on the expert assessment and further consultation with relevant stakeholders, the project will select and support appropriate response measures to minimize adverse impacts on the Goitered Gazelle population and its habitats within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.5.3 Increase the capacity of Gazelle conservation related relevant staff on Gazelle population conservation management tools and instruments	2027-09-30		0%	Implementation of this activity will commence based on the findings and recommendations developed under Activity 2.2.5.2. The planned situational analysis of Goitered Gazelle conservation efforts in Georgia will identify specific institutional and technical capacity gaps among relevant personnel and recommend priority conservation-management tools and instruments.	Not Rated
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.5.4 Enhance human and technical capacities for biodiversity monitoring in DBR	2027-06-30		10%	Implementation of this activity is being coordinated with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) to ensure consistency with national biodiversity-monitoring initiatives. MEPA recommended that project-supported capacity-building activities for biodiversity monitoring within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve be implemented following the establishment of the Biosphere Reserve Management Structure.In parallel, MEPA, with the support of the Caucasus Nature Fund (CNF), is updating the Ten-Year	MS

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					Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for Georgia's Protected Areas, including the Vashlovani Protected Areas located within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. As part of CNF's co-financing contribution to the project, financial support was provided to the Vashlovani Protected Areas Administration. This support covered, among other needs, the procurement of various types of field equipment. Staff of the Vashlovani Protected Areas Administration also received training in conflict mediation, occupational health and safety, and the use of unmanned aerial vehicles. These measures have strengthened the Administration's operational and technical capacity to undertake field activities and support biodiversity monitoring within the DBR.To ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, the project is actively participating in the revision of the national monitoring plan and coordinating with MEPA to align the future Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve and related capacity-building activities with the updated national framework. Further project-supported training and technical assistance will be designed based on the finalized monitoring framework and the capacity needs of the future DBR management structure.	
2 Component 2	Activity 2.2.5.5. Conduct monitoring of selected biodiversity features to develop and implement adaptive conservation measures including territories of protected areas	2028-06-30		20%	As part of the Caucasus Nature Fund's (CNF) co-financing contribution to the project, biodiversity surveys and monitoring of selected indicator bird species were conducted within the Vashlovani Protected Areas. The monitoring results provide information on the status and trends of selected biodiversity features and will contribute to	MS

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					identifying conservation priorities and developing appropriate adaptive management measures.Further implementation of this activity will be coordinated with MEPA and the Vashlovani Protected Areas Administration and aligned with the updated Ten-Year Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for Georgia's Protected Areas and the future Biodiversity Monitoring Plan for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. This coordination will ensure that monitoring methodologies, indicators and data-management arrangements are consistent with the national biodiversity-monitoring framework and that the findings are incorporated into protected-area and DBR management decisions.	
3 Component 3	Output 3.1.1 Information/knowledge management system developed and made accessible to stakeholders	2028-09-30		10%	The existing Greenlands knowledge-management platform was selected for redesign and expansion to incorporate DBR-specific information and knowledge products. Feedback was collected from stakeholders. Long-term hosting and management arrangements will be formalized after establishment of the DBR management structure.	MS
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.1.1 Develop and launch the DBR Knowledge Management hub as tool to attract students and academic institutions to closely collaborate and promote BR concept	2026-12-31		15%	In consultation with the MEPA it was decided to utilize as a basis the existing knowledge management infrastructure developed within the project ``Generating Economic And Environmental Benefits From Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia (GEF ID: 9730) project, which later was started to serve as unified knowledge management platform for all GEF funded projects run by the RECC – with emphasis on knowledge management products in field of biodiversity, Land degradation and climate change. With above regards it was decided to re-design above	MS

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					knowledge management hub to cover DBR knowledge management requirements (https://greenlands.ge/knowledge-hub/).This has been done to ensure a holistic approach, utilizing resources which are already in place and actively used by the target communities to ensure the administrative burden is eased at the beginning stages of the implementation. All meetings conducted within the reporting period included a dedicated time slot for introducing the knowledge hub and gathering feedback for the creation of the project-specific resource down the line.	
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.1.2 Formalize institutional arrangements for the permanent hosting, upkeep, and management of the DBR Knowledge Management System beyond the life of the project.	2026-12-31		0%	It is recommended to take action after the formation of the management body.	MS
3 Component 3	Output 3.1.2 Gender-sensitive Communication and Awareness Strategy developed and implemented to support sustainable management of the Biosphere Reserve.	2028-09-30		10%	Development of the Strategy commenced alongside the Integrated Management Plan, supported by an assessment of stakeholder awareness and communication needs. Municipal awareness meetings reached more than 410 representatives of educational institutions, farmers and the wider public, approximately 50% of whom were women.	MS
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.2.1 Develop and implement a gender sensitive Communication and Awareness Strategy for the DBR.	2028-09-30		20%	A gender-sensitive Communication and Awareness Strategy for the DBR is being developed in parallel with the Integrated Management Plan to ensure consistency between the two documents. As part of this process, awareness levels among key local stakeholder groups are being assessed to evaluate their understanding of the Biosphere Reserve concept, identify communication and awareness-raising needs, and capture	S

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					their perspectives on potential participation in DBR management and sustainable development.In addition, Dedoplistskaro Municipality city hall conducted two information meetings between February 2025 and June 2026. The meetings, entitled "Balanced Interactions between People and Nature," aimed to increase awareness of the importance of protected areas and promote environmentally responsible interactions between local communities and natural ecosystems. More than 410 representatives of educational institutions, farmers and the wider public participated in the information meetings organized by Dedoplistskaro City Hall, of whom approximately 50% were women. The experience and feedback generated through these meetings will inform the preparation and implementation of the DBR Communication and Awareness Strategy.	
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.2.2. Prepare a suite of KM products on ecosystem management and restoration within the DBR to facilitate technical exchanges, trainings, and study visits.	2028-06-30		0%	In consultation with the MEPA, it was agreed that the KM products should be directly linked to the demonstration projects to be implemented within the DBR with support from the project. Accordingly, the deadline for completing this action has been extended to align with the implementation timeline of these demonstration activities.	Not Rated
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.2.3 Organizing media tours within the Biosphere reserve to promote biodiversity conservation,sustainable ecosystem/land management, and ecosystemsrestoration activities	2028-06-30		0%	In response to the Ministry's request, this action will be undertaken following the launch of the pilot projects, enabling media tours to widely showcase the practical results of the project.	Not Rated

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.2.4 Supporting the successful presentation of the DBR as a successful case within UNESCO's MAB program	2028-09-30		0%		Not Rated
3 Component 3	Output 3.1.3 Awareness raising and technical materials, based on best-practices identified through Component 1 and 2, developed in local languages, disseminated, and used for training of landowners, communities, and private sector, taking into account gender balance.	2028-09-30		40%	Materials were developed on the DBR concept and values, Tsiteli Doli, climate-smart crop rotation and bird identification. Gender-responsive practitioner and eco-club training, an essay competition and citizen-science activities were conducted. The “Hour of the Garden Birds” involved 118 participants, including 80 women.	S
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.3.1 Conduct at least 2 gender-sensitive trainings to practitioners on ecosystems management and restoration within the DBR	2027-12-31		50%	A two-day online training on ecosystems management and restoration was held on October 30-31, 2025, bringing together environmental experts and practitioners working within and around the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve. Day one focused on sustainable forest management and ecosystem restoration strategies, with 10 environmental practitioners (70% women) attending. Comprehensive training was delivered by distinguished forestry expert, covering sustainable forest management principles, forest ecosystem types within the DBR including riparian forests and degraded areas requiring restoration, common threats to forest health such as pests and drought stress, integrated ecosystem management approaches, and community engagement strategies for restoration planning. Day two expanded the focus to biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, with continued strong participation including approximately 70% women. Sessions on	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					biodiversity conservation in protected areas has been provided with emphasis on the DBR's unique steppe and semi-desert ecosystems, the three levels of biodiversity and their role in ecosystem resilience, climate change impacts on semi-arid ecosystems, and climate-adaptive restoration strategies. Participants gained practical tools and evidence-based approaches to implement effective ecosystem restoration within the biosphere reserve, strengthening the technical foundation for ongoing conservation work in the region. The project will support second round of the trainings after establishment of DBR governance/management bodies. (See Annex Y1-31).	
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.3.2 Capacity strengthening events for the local users of pasturelands (A series of working meetings with all villages of the DBR (16 villages +town Dedoplistskaro to introduce and familiarize them with the main requirements of the new legislation on pasturelands management, especially pasturelands users' rights and responsibilities, procedures for establishment of Pastures Users Unions and template statute of the PUUs to facilitate further official establishment of the PUUs).	2028-09-30		0%	It was recommended to begin this action once the draft law On Pasture management has been finalized, so that there is greater clarity regarding the procedures for establishing pasture users' unions at the local level, including their legal status, rights, and responsibilities.	Not Rated
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.3.3 Develop educational and public awareness materials on key biodiversity, social and culturalfeatures of the DBR, Biosphere Reserve concept,	2027-12-31		60%	The informative leaflet on the project, highlighting its objectives, planned interventions, and expected outcomes, was published and disseminated. The project also developed a	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	management, and monitoring for wide public				series of educational and awareness-raising materials promoting the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, including a brochure introducing the Biosphere Reserve concept and the key biodiversity, cultural, and socio-economic values of the area. In addition, a leaflet on the conservation and sustainable cultivation of the traditional wheat variety Tsiteli Doli and a brochure promoting climate-smart crop rotation based on peas and Tsiteli Doli were prepared to raise awareness of agrobiodiversity conservation, sustainable agriculture, and nature-based solutions among local farmers and the wider public (Annex Y1/28).An Essay Competition engaged eco-club members in critical analysis and written expression of environmental challenges, with submissions collected throughout Spring 2025 at all participating schools. A total of 14 essays were received, including 8 from female students (57%). Students addressed the triple planetary crisis framework encompassing climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution. Several essays highlighted the importance of protecting flagship species such as the Goitered Gazelle in maintaining ecosystem balance. Three winning essays demonstrating a strong understanding of environmental interconnections were recognized with certificates and educational vouchers, while all participants received constructive feedback encouraging continued environmental engagement (Annex Y1/29).A comprehensive bird identification guide was developed to support biodiversity education within and around the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, focusing on common bird species found in the steppe	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and semi-desert ecosystems. The guide serves as an accessible educational resource for school eco-clubs, local communities, and visitors, providing species descriptions, identification features, ecological roles, conservation status, and practical guidance for participation in citizen science initiatives such as the "Hour of the Garden Birds". The guide was produced in both printed and digital formats to support environmental education activities and promote greater appreciation of the Biosphere Reserve's biodiversity and conservation objectives (Annex Y1/30).	
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.3.4 Develop mobile and interactive exhibition to inspire the children for the biosphere reserve and provide regularly eco-lessons at least once during the year in each school and professional collage in Dedoplistskaro	2028-09-30		20%	Four-day Training of Trainers programme was implemented from May 3-7, 2025, via Zoom, designed to deepen eco-club leaders' capacity in biodiversity conservation, species conservation strategies, ecosystem management approaches, and environmental project design. The training aimed to equip participants with comprehensive knowledge and practical skills necessary to guide eco-club members in developing and implementing locally relevant environmental projects that address conservation challenges in the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve, with particular focus on flagship species conservation including the Goitered Gazelle population recovery program. A total of 17 participants attended, of whom 13 were women (76%) (Annex Y1/32).Specialized Training of Trainers session was conducted on May 16, 2025, via Zoom to equip eco-club members with practical skills in bird watching and species identification. This training was designed to prepare student leaders and coordinators to implement the Hour of the Garden Birds citizen science event scheduled for World Environment	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Day (June 5, 2025). A total of 25 participants (20 women) attended the training, including eco-club members who will serve as peer trainers and coordinators for the Hour of the Garden Birds citizen science event in their communities (see Annex Y1/33).	
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.3.5 Organize outdoor days for school children and offer them variety of programs for school trips including Vashlovani National Park, Chachuna managed reserve, Nature monuments and Cultural heritage sites	2028-09-30		20%	The Hour of the Garden Birds citizen science event was successfully implemented on 5 June 2025 (World Environment Day) at multiple participating schools, engaging eco-club members in synchronized biodiversity monitoring activities. A total of 118 eco-club members participated, of whom 80 were women (68%). Students conducted systematic bird observations in diverse habitats applying standardized methodologies to ensure data quality and comparability. Each participating eco-club received comprehensive equipment packages including binoculars, trilingual bird identification guides, standardized observation forms, and safety equipment. Post-event feedback indicated exceptional enthusiasm and interest in continuing bird observations (see Annex Y1/34).	S
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.3.6 Strengthening of existing school based ecoclubs in DBR	2028-09-30		50%	The Eco-Club Inception Meeting was held on March 14th, 2025, via online platform, bringing together eco-club coordinators, school administrators, and project staff to establish operational frameworks for the newly formed eco-clubs. A total of 28 participants attended, of whom 16 were women (57%). The meeting aligned all stakeholders on objectives, clarified roles and responsibilities, established communication protocols, and developed work plans. School administrators confirmed institutional commitment to supporting eco-club activities through facility access, schedule	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					accommodation, and curriculum integration (see Annex Y1/35). Eco-clubs' members participated in the numerous of the trainings and other educational events provided by the project during the reporting period (see activities 3.1.3.4; 3.1.3.5). In addition, four-day Training of Trainers (ToT) programme was conducted online via Zoom from October 31 to November 3, 2025, bringing together eco-club members and their supervising teachers from Dedoplistskaro Municipality schools. The training was designed to empower participants with knowledge about critical environmental topics and enable them to disseminate this knowledge to their peers, transforming them into active agents of change in addressing environmental issues within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve region. A total of 27 participants (19 women) attended the training, including five REC Caucasus team members/facilitators, eco-club coordinators/teachers, and students from participating schools (see Annex Y1/36). Further trainings and other events for strengthening of the school based eco-clubs is planned within the project	
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.3.7 Produce visibility and advertising materials on DedoplistskaroBiosphere Reserve.	2028-06-30		10%	As part of the EU Europe Day event in Tbilisi, the Dedoplistskaro project was showcased at the REC Caucasus stand, with footage of the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve playing in the background to draw visitors in and highlight the reserve's natural richness alongside the project's activities. Over 300 people stopped by the stand throughout the event, engaging with the displayed materials and learning	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					about both the project's goals and the broader significance of the biosphere reserve.	
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.3.8: Raise awareness of Gazelles as a flagship species in DBR	2028-09-30		20%	During the reporting period, training sessions and educational events placed particular emphasis on flagship species conservation, with a special focus on the Goitered Gazelle (see actions 3.1.3.1, 3.1.3.4, and 3.1.4.2).	S
3 Component 3	Output 3.1.4 Bi-lateral and regional study-visits and training.	2027-12-30		20%	Training covered Biosphere Reserve management planning, sustainable agriculture, branding and sustainable use of natural resources. Practical learning visits were organized to demonstrate local-product branding and sustainable sourcing. International study visits remain to be implemented.	S
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.4.1: Organize and participate in short bilateral and regional study visits.	2027-12-31		30%	The trainings organized on 15-18 December, 2025, sufficiently covered topics on biosphere reserve management and branding with special presentations and discussions. The training programme was culminated in practical sessions that included a tour of the Alaverdi Monastery apiary and learning about the mechanisms of branding local products, as well as a visit to the Kist beer factory to learn about sustainable sourcing of local natural resources, women's involvement, and organic farming methods.	S
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.4.2: Identify opportunities for short courses and training in biosphere reserves management	2027-09-30		30%	The five days training implemented 15-18 December, 2025, included comprehensive training session on Development of Management Plan for Biosphere Reserve, as well as on elaboration of other main documents for BR management, such as Business plans, Marketing Strategies and Communication Plans. A total of 30 participants attended the training, of whom 40% were women. The training session held in May 2025 (see	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					also action 3.1.3.4) covered case study analysis of successful conservation initiatives including Gazelle population recovery programs in the DBR as well. Short courses and trainings are also planned to be organized throughout the remaining years of project implementation.	
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.4.3 Two study visits (Germany and Turkey) on integrated land use planning, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem services in Biosphere Reserve	2027-12-31		0%		Not Rated
3 Component 3	Output 3.1.5 Provide scholarships for education, research, and internships.	2028-06-30		30%	Training on sustainable rural development and climate-smart agriculture was delivered, including activities supported through GIZ's co-financing contribution. However, scholarships and opportunities for participation in the UNESCO MAB Young Researchers Programme have not yet been implemented.	S
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.5.1: Provide at least 2 scholarships for young professionals.	2027-12-31		0%		Not Rated
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.5.2: Create opportunities for participation in UNESCO MAB Young Researchers Program	2028-06-30		0%		Not Rated
3 Component 3	Activity 3.1.5.3: Training on Sustainable Rural Development in the DBR	2027-12-31		50%	The five days training implemented 15-18 December, 2025, included module on Sustainable Agriculture and Practice. The training participants were introduced to the principles and importance of sustainable agricultural practices, techniques for maintaining and improving soil fertility, structure, and biodiversity, approaches to pest control and minimizing the use of chemicals, pollinator-friendly practices, and crop rotation systems. General approaches to sustainable rural	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					development and possible practical actions were also discussed at a training session dedicated to biosphere reserve management planning. Trainings are also planned to be organized throughout the remaining years of project implementation, after establishment of the DBR governance/management bodies.As part of GIZ's co-financing contribution to the project, several capacity-building activities were implemented under the PROGRESS project to promote climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable agricultural value chains relevant to the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.On 17 March 2026, three representatives of the Dedoplistskaro Regional Office of the Rural Development Agency participated in the online meeting "Climate-Resilient Agriculture: Best Practices from Germany." The event brought together farmers, agribusiness representatives and support organizations from Eastern Partnership countries to discuss how proven German agricultural adaptation practices could be tailored to national and local contexts.A National Roundtable on Climate-Smart Agriculture was also organized by REC Caucasus in cooperation with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. The Deputy Mayor of Dedoplistskaro Municipality and local farmers actively participated alongside representatives of state institutions, civil society organizations and local governments. The roundtable strengthened stakeholders' understanding and readiness regarding climate-smart agriculture as a driver of green growth, green agricultural product certification and the practical implications of EU-aligned	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					standards for Georgia's agricultural value chains. These activities contributed directly to strengthening local capacity for sustainable rural development in the DBR.	

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

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)

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.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Climate	The wide spectre of negative consequences of climate change are already identified in the country. With regards to the	M	M					M	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	project area: due to the reduced rainfall and increased evaporation, the semi-arid area of eastern Georgia is threatened by desertification; frequent intense heat waves pose a threat to human health; increased temperature altered rainfall structure, reduced access to water resources, increased wildfires, parasites, and diseases have degraded forest growth capacity and productivity. Estimated number of vulnerable people within the targeted project area: about 10,000 people (of which 53% women and 47% men).									
Environment and Social	Despite overall lack of opportunities in rural communities in the project area to enjoy alternative livelihoods based on sustainable management of natural resources, the project area is not characterized by excessive socio-environmental conflicts such as conflicts between biodiversity conservation and human	L	L					L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	activities, and the scope of the intervention is prone to soften the existing ones in view of the win-win feature of the drylands consisting mainly of semi-arid and arid woodlands (natural forests), grasslands/pastures and crop lands, which depends onhealthy ecosystems to thrive, and on the opportunity to preserve and restore the degraded natural assets through the multiple use management within the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve.									
Political andGovernance	The project is backed by strong support (policy and institutional) from Georgia's government. Demonstrated political will of Georgia's key government actors is backed by the Development Strategy for Georgia – Vision 203025 which is the main strategic document of the country aimed at the inclusive growth, large- scale involvement of the citizens in the economic processes and the sustainable development.	L	L					L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Macro- economic	Georgia has demonstrated economic resilience and sound macroeconomic management despite its vulnerability to external shocks. Although structural challenges remain, including low agricultural productivity and limited high-quality employment, no significant macroeconomic conditions affected project implementation during the reporting period. The macroeconomic risk to the project is therefore rated Low.	L	L					L	=	
Strategies andPolicies	The project is aligned with Georgia's commitments under the CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC and with national strategies on biodiversity, land degradation, climate change, sustainable agriculture, rural development and the SDGs. The existing legal framework also supports biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management. Therefore, the risk related to strategies and policies is rated	L	L					L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	Low.									
Technical design of project or program	There is very low risk to the main governmental partner (Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia - MEPA) to push project objectives toward modified objective and goals that are not fully compatible with the project design. UNEP Environment Programme is part of the project's Project Steering Committee in order to ensure that the GEF conditions of the project are met. Annual work plans and budgets areapproved by the steering committee.	L	L					L	=	
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Weak governance at local (municipal) level and inter-institutional coordination on ecosystem restoration and sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity issues is defined by a set of relationships that influences access to and conservation, exchange, and commercialization of biodiversity values, ecosystem services and restoration practices, that have impact on their sustainable use.	M	M					M	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	Local governance and inter-institutional coordination system lacks clear criteria and coordination and collaboration across the sector and is still limited and/or not effective. Under the project Component 1 it is envisaged to create intersectoral and multilevel coordination and governance mechanism and make it operational during the project implementation to mitigate this risk.									
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	The proposed executing partner – REC Caucasus has a strong capacity of financial and procurement record. UNEP environment Programme is oversight and supervise on these matters from the early stages of the project inception phase.	L	L					L	=	
StakeholderEngagement	Stakeholder engagement may be affected by limited awareness of the Biosphere Reserve concept, differing institutional interests and delays in establishing the DBR governance structure. The project mitigates this risk	L	L					L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	through regular consultations, participatory planning, targeted training and engagement of national and local authorities, communities, farmers, civil society, women and young people.									
Innovation	Collaborative management of biodiversity in large landscapessuch as Biosphere Reserves is a new and innovative concept for Georgia, especially since this approach demands an integrated approach and sharing of responsibilities and mandates among national, state, and municipal authorities. Possible risks associated with this approach in the project intervention area is turf protection among institutions and perceived loss of control and political capital by giving up some level of authority or be required to make joint and/or consensus decisions.	M	M					M	=	
Execution	REC Caucasus has well respected and has an excellent workingrelationship with project	L	L					L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
	principals at all levels, especially with the Dedoplistskaro Municipality, and is best suited to implement this project. Besides, REC Caucasus has extensive experience in project implementation and oversight, having successfully executed GEF- funded and UNEP implemented projects before, as well as other projects funded by the European Union and by numerous bilateral sources. The institution also has technical expertise in the implementation of projects in land degradation, waste management, climate change, disaster risk reduction, green economy, forest and biodiversity, and water management.									
		L	L					L	=	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Climate		During the reporting period, existing climate-change studies and assessments for Dedoplistskaro Municipality and the wider Kakheti region were collected and reviewed. Cooperation was established with the National Environmental Agency to use the updated current and future climate scenarios prepared for Georgia's Fifth National Communication to the UNFCCC. These scenarios and related technical consultations are informing the selection of climate-resilient species, crop varieties and land-management practices.Risk-response measures initiated by the project include climate-smart crop rotation using peas and the traditional wheat variety Tsiteli Doli, controlled grazing, green hay transfer	Continue integrating updated climate-change scenarios into project planning; expand and monitor climate-smart agriculture, sustainable grazing, pasture restoration, assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry and windbreak-restoration measures; apply adaptive management based on monitoring results and strengthen water-resilience measures in priority sites.	Throughout the next reporting period (FY2027)	REC Caucasus, MEPA, National Environmental Agency, National Forestry Agency, Protected Areas Administration, participating farmers and local communities.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		for pasture restoration, assisted natural regeneration of degraded forest habitats, and preparation of additional agroforestry and windbreak-restoration interventions. Baseline soil assessments and continued monitoring of demonstration sites are being used to assess changes in soil fertility, vegetation condition and productivity. As part of the co-financing contribution, two artesian wells are also being constructed to help address water-supply constraints affecting the Vashlovani Protected Areas.The climate risk remains rated Moderate, as increasing climate variability and extreme events may affect the effectiveness and sustainability of restoration			

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		and livelihood interventions. The project will continue to integrate updated climate projections into technical planning, apply drought-resilient and nature-based solutions, monitor the performance of demonstration measures, and adjust interventions where monitoring indicates reduced effectiveness or emerging climate-related risks.			
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability		During the reporting period, the project developed a conceptual framework and legal package for establishing the DBR governance and management structure and submitted them to MEPA for review. Inter-institutional coordination was strengthened through the Project Steering Committee, consultations and joint planning involving	Support formal review, approval and operationalization of the DBR governance and management structure; continue strengthening inter-institutional coordination through regular consultations and Steering Committee meetings; deliver targeted capacity-building on governance, management planning, resource	Throughout the next reporting period (FY2027)	MEPA, REC Caucasus, Dedoplistskaro Municipality, Protected Areas Agency, National Forestry Agency, Project Steering Committee and other DBR stakeholders.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		national agencies, Dedoplistskaro Municipality, protected-area administrations, civil society and local stakeholders. Training on Biosphere Reserve governance, management planning, financing and cooperation mechanisms was also provided.	mobilization and implementation of the DBR Management Plan.		
Innovation		During the reporting period, the project conducted consultations with national and municipal authorities and developed a conceptual framework and legal package for the DBR governance and management structure. The proposed arrangements clarify institutional roles, shared responsibilities and coordination mechanisms. Joint planning, Project Steering Committee discussions and training on co-governance and inter-	Finalize and operationalize the innovative co-governance model for the Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve; continue stakeholder consultations, joint planning and awareness-raising on collaborative management approaches; strengthen institutional ownership and capacity for shared decision-making through targeted training and practical implementation of governance arrangements.	Throughout the next reporting period (FY2027)	MEPA, REC Caucasus, Dedoplistskaro Municipality, Protected Areas Agency, National Forestry Agency, Project Steering Committee and other DBR stakeholders.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		institutional cooperation further supported consensus-building and reduced potential institutional resistance.			

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 Amendment - GeoSpatial

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:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	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	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

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	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
1	41.47761	46.20287	52.07.34.074	Privately owned agricultural land (crop category) located in the village of Samreklo, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention covers the cropland identified by cadastral code 52.07.34.074	Crop rotation plot (pisum-wheat)
2	41.42174	46.29227	52.47.32.283	Privately owned agricultural land (crop category) located in the South-West of the village Samreklo, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention covers the cropland identified by cadastral code 52.47.32.283	Crop rotation plot (pisum-wheat)
3	41.39928	46.4365	52.10.34.085.015	Privately owned agricultural	Crop rotation plot (pisum-

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				land located in the village of Arkhiloskalo, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention covers the cropland identified by cadastral code 52.10.34.085.015	wheat)
4	41.40852	46.22614		Not registered agricultural land located in the South-West of the village Samreklo, Deoplistskaro Municipality.	Crop rotation plot (pisum-wheat)
5-1	41.4079	46.23014	52.20.32.645	Privately owned agricultural land (crop category) located in the South-West of the village Samreklo, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention covers the cropland identified by cadastral code 52.20.32.645	Crop rotation plot (pisum-wheat)
5-2	41.40953	46.23309	52.20.32.344	Privately owned agricultural land (homestead category) located in the South-West of the village Samreklo, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention covers the land identified by cadastral code 52.20.32.344	Crop rotation plot (pisum-wheat)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
5-3	41.40517	46.23022	52.20.32.343	Privately owned agricultural land located in the South-West of the village Samreklo, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention covers the cropland identified by cadastral code 52.20.32.343	Crop rotation plot (pisum-wheat)
6-1	41.41912	46.25	52.47.32.637	Privately owned agricultural land (crop category) located in the South-West of the village Samreklo, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention covers the cropland identified by cadastral code 52.47.32.637	Crop rotation plot (pisum-wheat)
6-2	41.4173	46.25544	52.47.32.633	Privately owned agricultural land (crop category) located in the South-West of the village Samreklo, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention covers the cropland identified by cadastral code 52.47.32.633	Crop rotation plot (pisum-wheat)
7-1	41.51812	45.89688	52.01.37.028	Privately owned agricultural land (pasture category) located in the village of Zemo Machkhaani,	Pastureland restoration

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention partly covers the pastureland identified by cadastral code 52.01.37.028	
7-2	41.51405	45.89725	52.01.37.028	Privately owned agricultural land (pasture category) located in the village of Zemo Machkhaani, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention partly covers the pastureland identified by cadastral code 52.01.37.028	Green hay transfer
8	41.5273	45.90052	52.01.11.061	Privately owned agricultural land (pasture category) located in the village of Zemo Machkhaani, Deoplistskaro Municipality. The pilot project intervention partly covers the pastureland identified by cadastral code 52.01.11.061	Pastureland restoration
9	41.25396	46.5135	50.30.31.122	Privately owned agricultural land located in the village of Kasristskali, Akhmeta Municipality. The pilot	Pastureland restoration

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				project intervention partly covers the land identified by cadastral code 52.01.11.061	

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

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[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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