



United Nations Development Programme

Country: Georgia

Project Document

Project Title: Inception Phase of the project "Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia"¹

Expected Output(s): 1. Baseline information required for implementation of the project "Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia" collected 2. Capacities for application of disaster damage/loss assessment methodology enhanced

Executing/implementing Entity: UNDP Georgia

Brief Description

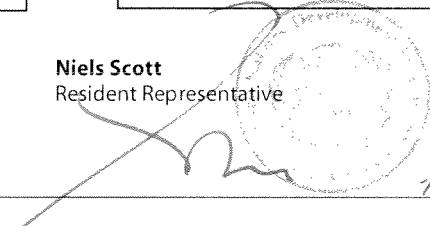

The overall objective of the present project is to arrange and oversee the inception phase to prepare for an intervention on climate change adaptation focusing on hazard mapping and related capacity development. Furthermore, the analytical papers developed during the inception phase will provide additional baseline information for the country required to create enabling environment for enhancing disaster risk management capacities through improved hazard mapping and supporting application of disaster damage/loss assessment methodology.

More specifically, the inception phase will result in the availability of a) required data and information to inform the elaboration of specific programmatic interventions for strengthened hazard mapping and climate change adaptation capacities in Georgia, b) enhance capacities in disaster risk management for effective disaster risk and related damage analysis and recovery planning

Programme Period: 2016-2020	Total Budget: USD 213,415
Start date: 18 December, 2017	
End Date: 31 July, 2018	
Atlas Award ID: 00108303	Funding Source: SDC
Project ID: 00108199	
Management Arrangements: DIM	

Niels Scott
Resident Representative

Agreed by (UNDP):



18.12.2017

¹The particular component of the Inception Phase to be implemented by UNDP will cover Georgia only, whereas the title of the full project is "Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in the South Caucasus".

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Due to the complex mountainous terrain and climate, Georgia is subject to both geological and hydro-meteorological natural hazards including landslides, mudflows, erosion, avalanches, floods and flash floods, drought, and strong winds. Climate change studies have indicated that these hazards will increase in frequency, intensity and geographical spread over time and will have significant negative impacts on various sectors, including agriculture, health, critical infrastructure, tourism and protection of culture heritage, environment, natural resources and ecosystems.

According to the analysis of the nationally registered hazard impacts for the feasibility study conducted by UNDP Georgia for the GCF submitted proposal: Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia, the total damage from all natural hazards that have been incurred during the last 40 years has exceeded 14 billion USD. Over the last 21-year period total damages from hydro meteorological hazards were GEL 2.8 billion (1.2 Billion USD) at a cost of 152 lives (22 of which occurred in the Tbilisi flash flood of 2015). Floods, landslides and mudflows make up 60% of these damages/losses and 67% of loss of life. During the last 8 years, damage has exceeded 900 million Georgian Lari (GEL) or 364 Million USD. The damages from single extreme events range from over 300 million GEL (\$121 Million USD) which was attributed to 2000 extreme drought, to 700 Million GEL (283 Million USD) attributed to the 1987 flood. In addition, natural hazards have resulted in internally displaced eco-migrants from economically disadvantaged areas.

Economic assessment of the impact of hydro meteorological hazards under climate change conditions, shows that 1.7 Million people (40% of the population) including the most vulnerable communities in remote rural and densely populated urban areas are at risk from the main hazards. Annual average damages (AAD) to properties from floods are estimated at 116.3 Million GEL (\$US51.2 Million) without climate change and at 282.7 Million GEL (\$US 124.4 Million) with climate change. The risk to agricultural land from all hazards is between 251,225 ha and 325,020 ha under baseline and climate change conditions. Annual damages to agriculture from flooding alone would be between 126.3 Million GEL (55.6 Million \$US) and 154.2 Million GEL (67.8 Million \$US) under baseline and climate change conditions respectively².

In general, around 70% of the country's territory, 3,000 settlements (62%) and 400,000 households are under the risk of geological disasters, 14.2% of agricultural lands were seriously damaged by geological processes and require conducting of cardinal protective measures; and 13.1% of agricultural lands are located within the high risk area. The largest number of recorded landslides is in Imereti (28.6%) followed by Adjara, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Racha-Lechum-Kvemo Svaneti, each with a little over 10% of Georgia's total.

Considering the above, reducing the risks of climate-induced natural hazards is addressed in various national DRR-related strategies and plans. The major document in that regard is the National Strategy on DRR (2017-2020). Goal of the Strategy is to establish the unified disaster risk reduction (DRR) system, improve disaster preparedness and response capabilities at national and local levels, and to increase response efficiency to the possible threats. The National DRR Strategy is one of the important components of the national security evaluation process. The document defines activities for reduction of natural and man-made disasters, risks and challenges faced by the country and defines the main DRR policy directions. The objective of the document is reduction of the natural and man-induced disaster risks identified in the "National Threat Assessment Document 2015-2018" (floods, flash floods, landslides, mudflows, biological hazards, earthquakes, hails, avalanches, strong winds, forest and valley fires, chemical threats, soil erosion by water, draught, hydrodynamic accidents etc.) and to mitigate the possible damage.

² Feasibility study conducted by UNDP Georgia for the GCF submitted proposal: Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia. At feasibility stage only broad-brushed national-scale hazard mapping was available. Climate change was assessed based on an assumption of escalating hazard conditions by assuming current hazard is intensified to the next hazard category above it. Hence low hazard becomes medium and medium hazard adds to high hazard etc. This re-categorization is assumed to be valid for the project planning horizon of 27 years. It should be noted that detailed hazard modelling and mapping incorporating climate change parameters will be undertaken during the full project

The National DRR Strategy and Action Plan is expected to be implemented in compliance with the country's international obligations and the Georgian legislation, based on the principles of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and taking into account national peculiarities.

Particularly, the Strategy defines the following priority areas:

- Reduction of Natural and Man-made Disaster Risks Identified in the "National Threat Assessment Document 2015-2018";
- Establishment of Disaster Risk Reduction System at National Level, that includes: Improvement of Disaster Risk Management Legislation, Capacity Building of Human Resources of the DRR System, Capacity Development of Material Resources of the DRR System, Development of Reserves for Crisis Situations to Ensure Disaster Preparedness;
- Establishment of the Disaster Risk Reduction System at Local Level, that includes: Risk Assessment at Local Level; Planning the Disaster Risk Reduction Measures on Local Level; Enhancement of Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity Building at Local Level;
- Development/Implementation of Methodology/Approach for Post-Disaster Damages and Recovery Needs Assessment and Calculation of Economic Losses;
- Integration of Early Warning and Alarm Systems into the National Disaster Risk Reduction System;
- International Cooperation in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction;
- Enhancement of Role of Media within the Disaster Risk Reduction System;
- Enhancement of Cooperation with Academic and Scientific Community within the Disaster Risk Reduction System;
- Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction model into the Education System;
- Enhancement of the Role of Private Sector within the Disaster Risk Reduction System;
- Development of Geospatial Data Infrastructure for DRR;
- Gender Equality in the Disaster Risk Reduction Policy;
- Increasing the Role of Persons with Disabilities within the Disaster Risk Reduction Policy

Relevance of the Inception phase

UNDP has a record showing years of cooperation with the Government of Georgia in disaster risk reduction field. Various technical and financial supports were provided to relevant national authorities for development and strengthening capacities for risk reduction posed from natural hazards. That included support of Government in identification of DRR capacity needs and development of national plan of action to overcome the shortcomings as well as more technical support in hazard assessment and mapping and development of floodplain management plan through joint UNDP - NEA project "Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities of Georgia". Currently, UNDP has on-going sub-project "Enhancing Capacities for Development of National Disaster Loss and Recovery System", aimed to support the SSCMC in developing methodology for disaster data collection and analysis as well as enhancing technical and human capacities for its implementation.

Furthermore, a project proposal "Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia" had been submitted to the Green Climate Fund. The project objective is to reduce exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action.

The project is expected to achieve this by nation-wide scaling-up of several projects and initiatives that have partially addressed some of the issues such as of the Rioni Basin flood forecasting and early warning system (FFEWS). The scaling up will be attained by developing and implementing a nation-wide Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS), developing and delivering climate information services, accompanied with the reduction of exposure of the most vulnerable local communities to climate-induced hazards through community-based risk reduction measures. The project will address existing gaps/barriers towards establishing and effective functioning of fully-integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.

In addition, it is worth to mention that UNDP and SDC have years of experience of joining efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction system in Georgia, through directly funded projects as well as regular exchange and cooperation with SDC's Prevention and Preparedness project (2013-2016) that supported initiation of the multi-hazard mapping methodology, multi-hazard mapping exercise in Mestia municipality and development of cost-benefit analysis tool for improved local DRR budgeting.

To further the efforts for enhancing disaster risk reduction capacities, the Swiss Cooperation Office (SCO) in the South Caucasus expressed interest to co-finance the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) project through UNDP Country Office in Georgia aiming at:

1. Expansion of the climate-induced natural hazard observation network and modelling capacities to secure reliable information on climate-induced hazards, vulnerability and risks;
2. Support to the multi-hazard early warning system and new climate information products with effective national regulations, coordination mechanism and institutional capacities;
3. Improvement of community resilience through the implementation of the MHEWS and priority risk reduction measures

As a first step, the SDC Board endorsed an Inception Phase of the project "Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in the South Caucasus" on 2 November, 2017 covering the following activities:

1. Setting up institutional and legal frameworks for the hazard mapping system (as part of the MHEWS);
2. Embarking on hazard mapping for climate-induced hazards;
3. Undertaking related capacity-building of the Georgian institutions, including technical advisory services and trainings;
4. Guidance and advisory services for multi-hazard risk management planning, including municipal-level multi-hazard response and preparedness plans.

As the project will require a comprehensive analytical information on existing capacities, gaps, challenges and set-up for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in the country to achieve the above given objectives, UNDP and SDC agreed to partner to ensure collection of the information required for development of the log frames, activity plans, risk analysis, stakeholder mappings and budgets during the Inception Phase. Furthermore, the Inception Phase will support country in obtaining important baseline information on state of the art in disaster risk reduction and management practices and development level, including on hazard mapping, and consequently the project will support creation of enabling environment for functional disaster risk reduction system in Georgia.

II. STRATEGY

2.1. Description of the initiatives and its effectiveness

Expected Output:

The overall objective of the present project is to arrange and oversee the Inception Phase to prepare for an intervention on climate change adaptation focusing on hazard mapping and related capacity development. In addition, the analytical papers developed during the Inception Phase will provide the country with additional baseline information required for the creation of the enabling environment for enhancing disaster risk management capacities through improved hazard mapping capabilities and supporting application of disaster damage/loss assessment methodology.

More specifically, the Inception Phase will result in the availability of 1) required data and information to inform the elaboration of specific programmatic interventions for strengthened hazard mapping and climate change adaptation capacities in Georgia, 2) capacity gaps in disaster risk management for effective disaster risk and related damage analysis and recovery planning assessed.

Proposed activities envisaged under the Inception Phase include:

- i. Comparative analysis of the climate change adaptation (CCA)/Disaster Risk Reduction Architecture and Norms in Georgia;
- ii. Assessment of the local level CCA/DRR practices on the example of Adjara Autonomous Republic municipalities;
- iii. Assessment of institutional capacities and legal set-up for hazard mapping in Georgia;
- iv. Creating enabling environment for application of damage/loss assessment methodology and related capacity building

As activities of the Inception Phase will envisage the involvement of teams of experts and/or NGOs (depending on the scope and content of the work), Swiss consultants' engagement and possible additional funding in some of the activities will be considered in consultation with the SCO (e.g. for Activity 1.3 of Output 1 and actions 2.1.1.1 and 2.1.1.2 of Activity 2.1 of Output 2)

Output 1. Expected Result 1.1 Comparative Analysis of the climate change adaptation (CCA)/Disaster Risk Reduction Architecture and Norms in Georgia

The study will examine existing state and prospects of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction systems in Georgia and compare with the status of the progress achieved in approximation with EU standards as outlined in Georgia and EU Association Agreement. The analysis will rely on desk research, combining government data with reports conducted by a wide range of local and international organizations. This data will be reinforced, refined and clarified through wide-ranging discussions with stakeholders and experts.

The research will provide information on architecture of CCA/DRR systems, analysis of progress achieved, gaps, and needs for improvement prioritized in terms of urgency and importance for approximation with EU standards

The activity will be implemented by specialized NGO, through MCGA modality

Output 1. Expected Result 1.2. Assessment of CCA/IRM practices on local level based on Adjara Autonomous Republic municipalities

The activity will envisage analysis of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction practices that include climate change adaptation planning and implementation, multi-hazard risk management planning, municipal-level multi-hazard response and preparedness planning in six municipalities of Adjara Autonomous Republic. Particularly the research will identify existing capacities, gaps and recommendations for CCA and DRR on local level.

The activity will be implemented through partnership with specialized Georgian NGO (most probably through MCGA modality).

Output 1. Expected Result 1.3. Assessment of hazard mapping system in Georgia

The activity will include assessment of institutional and legal set up for hazard mapping in Georgia, existing practices and gaps; assessment of technical and human capacities for hazard mapping; the analysis should consider commitments made by the country under EU and Georgia Association Agreement regarding hazard mapping, through assessing the progress achieved and development of recommendations for required legal and institutional reforms and development of a road map for capacity development in hazard mapping.

The activity will include desk review and interviews with relevant stakeholders as well as analysis of institutional and legal systems for hazard mapping. Relevant recommendations and roadmaps for capacity development will be developed through consultations with relevant institutions.

The activity will be implemented by a selected company (NGO)

Output 2. Expected Result 2.1 *Assessment of disaster risk management system and capacities in Georgia*

The activity will be targeted at enhancing capacities for disaster risk management practices that had been already initiated through UNDP/SIDA sub-project, aimed at development of relevant methodology and software for the disaster damage/loss assessment and implemented with State Security and Crisis Management Council under Prime Minister of Georgia. To ensure continuation of the efforts in that regard the inception phase project will focus on assessing capacities for reforming the recovery system in Georgia, through development of relevant analytical reports and supporting initial enhancement of technical capacities in disaster risk management, particularly disaster damage/loss data collection.

Assessment of disaster risk management system and capacities in Georgia will comprise of three components:

- 2.1.1 Assessment of disaster damage/loss compensation system** through: country situation analysis that includes consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders and desk research, review of existing best practices and elaboration of recommendations for improvement of damage/loss compensation system in Georgia. The recommendations should cover the issues related to determination of criteria for eligibility of compensation, identification of financing mechanisms and etc., development of the recommendations will consider the experience of SDC pilot project, on development of cost-benefit analysis tool for 6 municipalities of Mestia. The activity will be implemented by the team of national experts under technical guidance from the international expert.
- 2.1.2. Assessment of disaster insurance system in Georgia** that will be conducted through country situation analysis and development of recommendations for disaster insurance system in Georgia. The report should provide insights on gaps and challenges as well capacities of local insurance system and recommendations how to set up the system. The activity will be implemented by the team of national experts under guidance of the international expert;
- 2.1.3. Need/gap assessment and initial capacity-building for disaster damage/loss assessment tools** (methodology and software) by relevant municipal employees

2.2. Gender Mainstreaming

Since the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of the Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1994, gender equality in all spheres of social life has become one of Georgia's national policy priorities. Furthermore, Georgia has committed to ensure equal treatment of men and women in matters of social security through approximation of its legislation to EC Directive 79/7/EEC on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security, taken under the EU and Georgia Association Agreement.

As such, during implementation of the inception phase, the project will mainstream gender analysis while preparing analytical documents as well as the project will provide equal opportunities for participation of women and men in the implementation processes.

2.3. Sustainability

The proposed activities under the inception phase will be conducted in close cooperation with SCO and relevant national counterparts (State Security and Crisis Management Council, National Environmental Agency, local government representatives of Adjara Autonomous Republic) to ensure collection of required baseline data as requested by the project "Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in the South Caucasus", and create enabling environment for farther reforming of the disaster risk management recovery systems in Georgia.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Project title: Inception Phase of the project "Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia",												
INTENDED OUTPUTS	TARGETS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE (months)							RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	PLANNED BUDGET	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
<p>Expected output 1.: Information required for implementation of the project Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in the South Caucasus" collected ;</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient comparative analysis on the CCA/DRR Architecture and Norms in Georgia with EU standards; Limited information on DRR/DRM practices on local level; Limited information on Georgia's capacities in hazard mapping, particularly institutional and legal set-up and capacity gaps; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparative analysis of the CCA/DRR Architecture and Norms in Georgia conducted ; Assessment of CCA/IRM practices on local level based on Adjara Autonomous Republic municipalities conducted; Feasibility study on hazard mapping system in Georgia conducted 	<p>Activity 1.1 Comparative analysis of CCA/DRR architecture and norms in Georgia</p> <p>Activity 1.2 Assessment of CCA/IRM practices on local level based on Adjara Autonomous Republic municipalities</p> <p>Activity 1.3 Capacity gap analysis of the hazard mapping system, and production of road map for capacity development</p>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		USD 60,000
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		USD 50,000
			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	UNDP	USD 40,000

<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1 Comparative Analysis of the CCA)DRR Architecture and Norms in Georgia developed (Y/N);</p> <p>1.2 Report on assessment of CCA/IRM practices on local level based on Adjara Autonomous Republic municipalities developed (Y/N);</p> <p>1.3 Feasibility study and capacity development road map on hazard mapping system in Georgia developed (Y/N);</p>					
<p>Expected output 2. Capacity gaps in disaster risk management for effective disaster risk and related damage analysis and recovery planning assessed</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited efforts for enhancing capacities in disaster damage/loss assessment practices; There is no road map for development of recovery system in Georgia <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1 Report on recommended</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of disaster damage compensation system conducted; Analysis of disaster insurance system conducted; Training of local municipality staff in application of damage/loss assessment methodology conducted; 	<p>Activity 2.1 Assessment of disaster risk management system and capacities in Georgia</p> <p>Action 2.1.1 Assessment of disaster damage/loss compensation system</p> <p>Action 2.1.2 Analysis of insurance system to develop recommendations for setting up disaster risk insurance system</p> <p>Action 2.1.3 Need/gap assessment and i</p>	<p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p> <p>x</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>USD 60,210</p>

<p>disaster compensation system in Georgia under recovery system developed (Y/N)</p>							
<p>2.2 Report on recommended set up of insurance system for disasters developed (Y/N)</p>							
<p>2.3 # of trainings conducted for municipal staff on disaster damage/loss assessment;</p>							
<p>GRAND TOTAL</p>							<p>USD 210,210</p>

IV. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		2017	2018	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1. Information required for implementation of the project Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in the South Caucasus" collected	1.1 Activity Comparative analysis of CCA/DRR architecture and norms in Georgia	-	29,349			UNDP	SDC	72600 Grants	29,349
	1.2 Activity Assessment of CCA/IRM practices on local level based on Adjara Autonomous Republic municipalities	-	40,000			UNDP	SDC	72600 Grants	40,000
	1.3 Activity Capacity gap analysis of the hazard mapping system, and production of road map for capacity development	-	30,000			UNDP	SDC	72600 Grants	30,000
	Sub-Total for Output 1								99,349
Output 2 Capacity gaps in disaster risk management for effective disaster risk and related damage analysis and recovery planning assessed	2.1.1 Activity Feasibility study of recovery system in Georgia	-	47,269			UNDP	SDC	71200 International Consultants 71300 Local Consultants	15,000 27,269
	2.1.2 Activity Training of municipal staff in application of disaster damage/loss assessment methodology	-	13,000			UNDP	SDC	72100 Contractual Services-Companies 71300 Local Consultants	5,000 5,000
	Sub-Total for Output 2								60,269
	Management Costs								
	Partial salary for E&E Team Leader (2% gross monthly salary)	-	8,000			UNDP	SDC	71400Contractual Services – Individ	8,000
	Partial salary for E&E Programme Associate (3.5% gross monthly salary)	-	8,000			UNDP	SDC	71400Contractual Services – Individ	8,000
	Project Manager	-	10,400			UNDP	SDC	71400 Contractual Services – Individ.	10,400
	Part-time (50%) Admin/fin assistant	-	6,300			UNDP	SDC	71400 Contractual Services – Individ.	6,300
	Travel (DSA, travel Tbilisi-Batumi; Batumi-Tbilisi)	-	2,396			UNDP	SDC	71600 Travel	2,396
	Office rent/utilities	-	1,628			UNDP	SDC	73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	1,628

Sub-Total for Management Costs							34,124	
General Management Support (8%)					17,073.2	SDC	75100 F&A	17,073.2
TOTAL		14,409			195,801			213,415

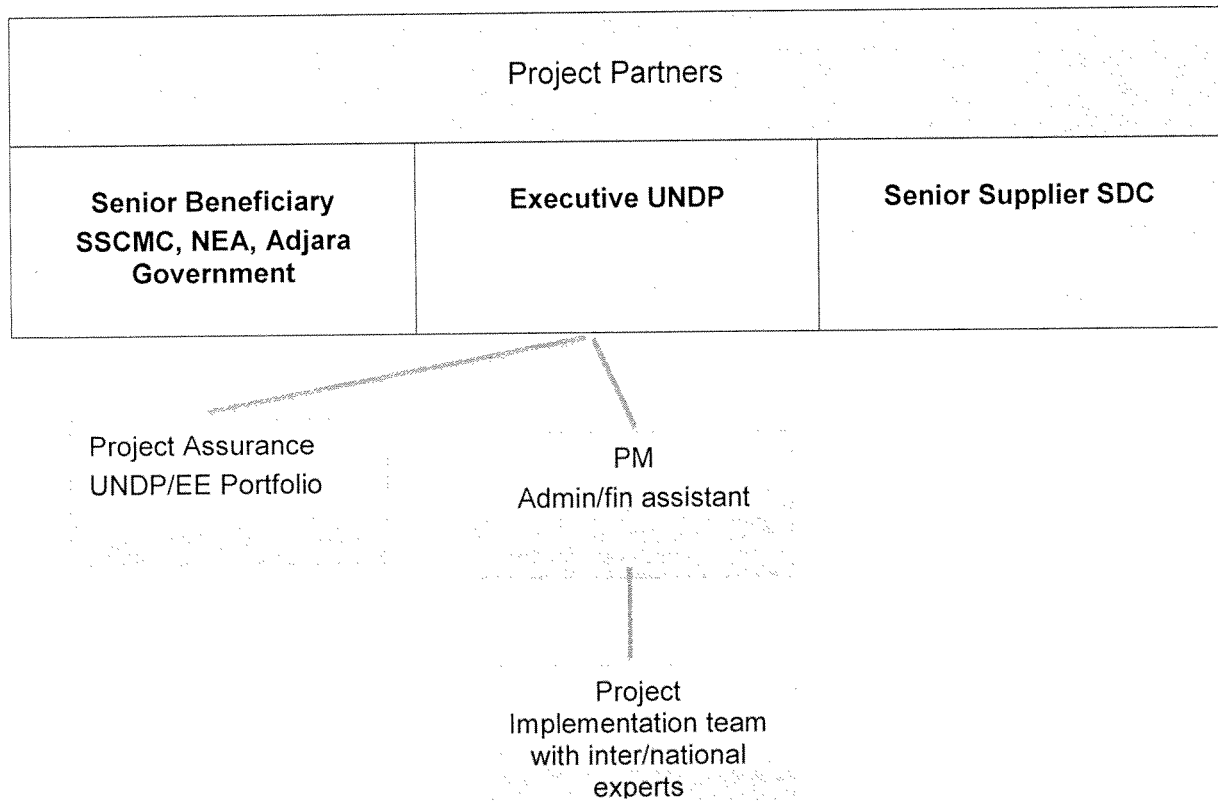
V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Inception Phase of the project "Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia", will be managed by Project Manager and part-time project admin/financial assistant. For the achievement of project output and milestones, part-time involvement of international and local consultants will be ensured for the different periods of time contingent on the specifics of the assignment. Project Manager will be responsible for the full and efficient management of the project, act as a liaison between UNDP and the SDC.

UNDP will provide procurement and contracting services in accordance with the relevant UNDP rules and regulations. The project work plan and budget will be prepared by the Project Manager, discussed and agreed by the Project Partners. Annual Work Plans despite 7-month implementation period will be prepared and managed by as per UNDP Georgia standard procedures.

Project Assurance. UNDP will designate an Energy and Environment Team Leader, to ensure that project activities are managed properly, follow agreed work plan and milestones accomplished. Progress and work planning will be discussed and agreed during the 'Project Partners' meetings that will be commenced at start, mid-point and end of the Inception project. Members of the 'Project Partners' meetings will be representatives from NEA, SSCMC, SDC, Representatives from Adjara AR, UNDP E&E Portfolio Team Leader and UNDP Country Office management

Project Organization Structure



VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the cycle

- An Issue Log shall be maintained and updated to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. (The issues are the anticipated problems that are within the control of the sub-project³).
- Based on the initial Risk Analysis submitted, a risk log shall be maintained and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. (The risk is something that is beyond the control of the project.)

Final Review Process

- **Two Project Progress Reports** (PPR- narrative and financial) shall be submitted by Project Manager to project partners (SSCMC, NEA, representative from Adjara AR government , SDC and UNDP) by end of February 2018 and Mid-June, 2018
- **Final end project Report:** A Final End Project Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the project partners. As minimum requirement, the Final End Project Report shall describe a summary of results achieved against pre-defined Activity Results. It should describe how/if the Activities contributed to the achievement of the Output and lessons learned.

³Issue log can be shared with SDC upon request, otherwise it will be updated regularly in Atlas

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Georgia and UNDP.

This document together with the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) signed by the Government and UNDP, which is incorporated by reference, constitute together a (Sub-) Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

VII. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: RISK LOG

OFFLINE RISK LOG

(see Deliverable Description for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)

Project Title: Inception Phase of the project "Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia System		Award ID: 00108199		Date: December, 2017					
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Lack of commitment and interest from the side of the government institutions to actively get involved in the Inception Phase with ensuing lack of ownership over the reports	Nov 2017	Political	Lack of commitment and interest from the side of the government institutions to actively get involved in the Inception Phase with ensuing lack of ownership over the studies P = 2 I = 5	Constant advocacy and consultancy with project partners to ensure the buy-in and involvement of all the agencies	Project Manager	Project Manager	Nov 2017	
2	Limited data and information available for reports	Nov 2017	Organizational	There is a limited number of data to prepare analytical reports timely P = 2 I = 4	Continuous consultancy and coordination with project partners (NEA, SSCMC, representatives from Adjara A/R) to ensure availability of the required data	Project Manager	Project Manager	Nov 2017	
3	Procedural constraints to complete all the study reports	Nov 2017	Operational	There is limited timing to finalize all the study papers within the inception period P = 3	Project Manager will ensure on time contracting and provide close monitoring of and continuous oversight of all contracts under the	Project Manager	Project Manager	Nov 2017	

