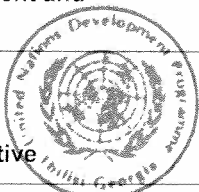
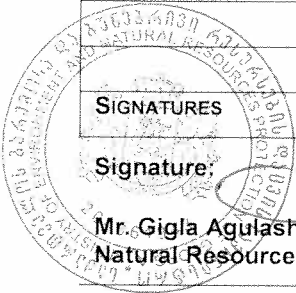




United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Development of Georgia's Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
Country: Georgia	Implementing Partner: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	Management Arrangements: National Implementation Modality (NIM)
United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) 2016-2020 /Country Programme Outcome No8: Communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction.		
UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.4. Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: LOW	UNDP Gender Marker: 2	
Atlas Project ID/Award ID number: 00100706	Atlas Output ID/Project ID number: 00103518	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 5946	GEF ID number: 9655	
Planned start date: July 2017	Planned end date: June 2021 July 2018 (SBUR) July 2020 (4NC)	
LPAC date: 24 May 2017		
Brief project description: The overall goal of the project is to support the Government of Georgia to mainstream and integrate climate change considerations into development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks, through ensuring continuity of the institutional and technical capacity building, partly initiated and consequently sustained by reporting instruments under the UNFCCC and ensuring a regular mechanism of national monitoring, reporting and verification, and move towards a low-carbon and climate resilience development pathway. The immediate objective of the project is to assist the Government of Georgia in preparation of its SBUR and FNC under the UNFCCC in accordance with its commitments under UNFCCC, in the long term the project will allow the country to lay to strengthen the existing institutional arrangements and support the long term targets aimed at addressing the impacts of climate change.		
FINANCING PLAN		
GEF Trust Fund or LDCF or SCCF or other vertical fund	USD 852,000	
UNDP TRAC resources	N/A	
Cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	N/A	
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 852, 000	
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING (all other co-financing that is not cash co-financing administered by UNDP)		
UNDP	USD 20,000 (in-kind)	
Government	USD 283,800 (in-kind)	
(2) Total co-financing	USD 303,800	
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 1,155,800	
SIGNATURES		
Signature:	Agreed by Government	Date/Month/Year:
Mr. Gigla Agulashvili, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia		
Signature:	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:
Mr. Niels Scott UNDP Resident Representative		



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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Context and Global Significance

Georgia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and acceded to the Kyoto Protocol in 1999. Furthermore, the country associated to the Copenhagen Accord on 31 January 2010 and submitted Appendix II to the Copenhagen Accord “Nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing country Parties”, under which Georgia has declared to “take steps to achieve a measurable, reportable and verifiable deviation from the baseline scenario (below “business as usual” levels) supported and enabled by finance, technology and capacity building”. Georgia’s latest step towards UNFCCC goals and objectives was the signature of the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016, following the submission of the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UNFCCC secretariat.

In accordance with the INDC, the country intends to achieve 15% decrease in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions below the level of the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030. This GHG emission reduction target may be increased by additional 10% reduction conditionally, provided that global agreement is achieved to address the importance of technical cooperation, access to low-cost financial resources and technology transfer. More importantly, 25% cut in GHG emissions below BAU will ensure 40% less GHG emissions than 1990 levels by 2030.

As part of its commitments to the UNFCCC, Georgia as a non-annex I country regularly submits its national communications (NCs) to the UNFCCC through GEF funded enabling activities projects implemented by UNDP, outlining local climate change trends and developments. To this end, it has prepared and submitted 3 NCs, with latest one developed in 2012-2015 and submitted to the UNFCCC in 24 February 2016. Preparation of the Third National Communication (TNC) was also accompanied with elaboration of climate change adaptation strategies for Adjara and Upper Svaneti regions as well as elaboration of Climate Change (CC) adaptation strategy for agriculture sector of the Kakheti region.

The TNC consists of following information: i) updated national circumstances; ii) GHG inventory of 2006-2011 years emissions of direct GHGs: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC and SF₆ for 29 source categories covering almost 98% total emissions from all sectors: Energy, Industrial processes, Solvent and other product use, Agriculture, Land use, land use changes and forestry (LULUCF) and Waste iii) 2006-2011 inventory of indirect greenhouse gases: SO₂, NO_x, CO and Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs); iv) 2001-2011 trend analysis of emissions of direct and indirect GHGs; v) mitigation measures/ GHG emission reduction strategy; vi) anticipated climate change scenarios; vii) vulnerability assessments and relevant adaptation measures for various sectors, focusing on vulnerability of Adjara and Kakheti agriculture sectors, tourism and health sectors of Adjara, Upper Svaneti and Kakheti regions and cultural heritage (monuments) of Upper Svaneti; viii) vulnerability assessments and relevant adaptation measures for selected ecosystems, including glaciers of Upper Svaneti, forests of Upper Svaneti, mountainous Adjara and Borjomi-Kharagauli area and, protected areas of Adjara region; ix) GHG reduction policies and measures.

In addition to preparations and submissions of NCs, as part of its non-Annex I country obligation determined by Decision 1/CP.17¹ Georgia has recently finished its First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) submitted to the UNFCCC in 18 July 2016. FBUR consists of: i) updated national circumstances; ii) GHG inventory for 2010-2013 years based on *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and covering 6 sectors: Energy, Industrial processes, Solvents and other product use, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste; iii) country’s progress in implementing mitigation actions; iv) constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs as well as support received during last 5 years in climate change field and; v) an outline of Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System, respective institutional arrangements, the implementation plan and analysis of the identified gaps on the road to MRV system establishment and the required support for overcoming them.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>

The FBUR builds on the findings and recommendations of the Third National Communication (TNC) and captures information from the outcomes of on-going complementary projects in the country.

2. Completed, On-going and Planned Efforts in the Area of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (CCM&A)

Regardless having no quantitative obligations for reduction of GHG emissions, Georgia makes significant efforts in the area of climate change mitigation. Namely, is has been actively involved in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) with seven projects registered. Total annual GHG emission reduction from these projects is estimated at about 1.9 million tons of CO₂eq. Nowadays, due to the uncertainty of CDM globally, activities in this direction have been temporarily suspended.

The ground for great optimism in the area of CCM&A is an EU-Georgia Association Agreement signed on 27 of June 2014 and entered into force on 1 July 2016. The document explicitly points out the role of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources' Protection of Georgia in international cooperation on preparation of Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and the measures to promote technology transfer on the basis of technology needs assessment. Moreover, under the Energy chapter it also calls for transposition of EU directives on energy efficiency, renewable energies, eco-labelling of energy-efficient products, etc.

Below is given a summary table of important completed, on-going or planned CCM&A projects/activities and related CD measures during the period from 2011 through 2016.

Table 1. Summary Table of Projects related to the CCM&A

#	Donor	Project/Activity	Description
1	USAID	Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS)	This is a five-year (2013-2017) effort focusing on: i) Energy Efficiency in Georgian Municipalities, ii) Green Building Rating and Certification Systems, and, iii) Advisory assistance to the national LEDS development process. Apart from LEDS development, USAID-LEDS clean energy program focuses on capacity building of various stakeholders at municipal level. The established capacity and raised awareness on climate change will facilitate data collection process for the project. The project is implemented by Winrock International, a US-based CSO. LEDS preparation will be completed in September of 2017. By the special decree of the Government of Georgia the Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee was established consisting of Deputy Ministers from the key Ministries to coordinate preparation and implementation of LEDS.
2	EU (Climate and Energy Package), USAID	Covenant of Mayor	In 2008, the EU launched a Covenant of Mayors process where signatory cities pledge to decrease emissions by 20% from their territory by 2020. The cities have to develop Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP), monitor their implementation and, report reduced emissions. By June 2016 eleven Municipalities of Georgia have signed the initiative and are in different stages of the process. All of them have already submitted SEAPs, of which seven SEAPs have been accepted. Several donors, including EU and USAID are providing the cities with support to draft SEAPs and implement mitigation measures identified in these action plans.
3	Austrian government	Adaptive Sustainable Forest Management in Borjomi-Bakuriani Forest District	This 2-year (2014-2016), two-million EURO budget project implemented by "Austrian Federal Forests" (Österreichische Bundesforste) and Austrian Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape (BFW) promotes

#	Donor	Project/Activity	Description
			adaptive sustainable forest management planning in Borjomi-Bakuriani forest district, biodiversity conservation, forest restoration-reforestation, forest protection, through capacity building of the staff working in the forestry field. The project analysed the baseline CO2 and non-CO2 emissions and removals by sink associated to forest land use and land use change, forest vegetation types, carbon pools and activities in the Borjomi-Bakuriani pilot region. Climate change mitigation activities were derived from proposed good practice guidelines on sustainable management of forests. The restoration of 45,000 hectares of forest will substantially enhance carbon sequestration and storage.
	NAMA facility (planned in 2017)	NAMA: Efficient use of biomass for equitable, climate proof and sustainable rural development	The objective of proposed NAMA is to contribute to transformational change in the energy supply of rural areas, through the use and up-scaling of Solar Water Heaters (SWH), Fuel Efficient Wood Stoves (FEWS), Energy Efficient Insulation (EEI) Measures in rural households and public buildings and sustainable forest management. A pilot project has been planned with the installation of SWH and FEWS and implementation of EEI measures in 11,500 households, supported with a financial mechanism and sustainable forest management in rural areas of 6 regions (Kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Adjara, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Imereti) of Georgia. The project proponent is Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF) in a partnership with Rural Communities Development Agency - RCDA Georgia
	DANIDA (planned in 2017)	NAMA: Energy efficient refurbishment in the public building sector in Georgia (Low Carbon Buildings in Georgia)	The NAMA proposal focuses on implementation of energy efficient measures in public building sector. It consists of two phases. The first focuses on detailed inventory of building stock and capacity building in energy performance contracting, energy-efficient renovation processes and MRV, while the second is a pilot phase to demonstrate physical process of renovation and in the use of energy performance contracting in the process of renovation ²
	EBRD	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)	Since 2015 the Ministry of Energy has been preparing the first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) of Georgia. The NEEAP will identify significant energy efficiency (EE) improvement measures and expected energy savings in all sectors taking into account of the country's potential and national EE targets with the view to achieving high EE performance of the economy. The NEEAP will be submitted by September 2017.
	UNDP/GEF	Green Cities: Integrated Sustainable Transport for the City of Batumi and the Achara Region (ISTBAR)	This 2015-2019 project aims at promoting sustainable transport in the City of Batumi and Achara region of Georgia through: i) development of integrated sustainable urban transport plans for the City of Batumi and the Region of Achara; ii) development of specific feasibility studies and functional plans for low carbon transport in Batumi; iii) investments in sustainable urban transport measures in Batumi based on the feasibility studies; and iv) development

² http://www.mitigationmomentum.org/downloads/NAMA-proposal-for-energy-efficient-refurbishment-in-the-public-building-sector-in-Georgia_-_October-2015.pdf; http://www.nama-database.org/index.php/Low_Carbon_Buildings_in_Georgia

#	Donor	Project/Activity	Description
			of sustainable transport plans for other corridors of Batumi and other municipalities in Achara Region and Georgia. It is expected to generate direct GHG emission reductions of 877 tons CO ₂ respectively through sustainable urban transport measures undertaken in Batumi City. Indirect emission reductions are estimated as being some 562,631 tons CO ₂ that is cumulative for a 10-year period after the end of the Project
	UNDP/GEF	Promote production and Utilization of Biomass in Georgia	Under this on-going (2013-2017) project UNDP works to encourage demand for the upgraded biomass fuels and promote supply at the municipal level. The production and utilization of biomass fuels is being supported through an investment grant mechanism and targeted public outreach to stimulate market. More specifically, the project has three expected outcomes/results: i) Establishment of 10 pilot biomass upgrading plants in Tbilisi and the regions of Georgia; ii) Notable increase in market confidence about the production and utilization of biomass fuels, especially in heating applications; iii) Increased public awareness about the benefits of upgraded biomass fuels.
	UNDP/GEF	Strengthening Capacities for monitoring and reporting of Three Rio Conventions	Among others this current project executed by the Environmental Information and Education Center under the MoENRP includes development of web-based adaptive knowledge management system for climate change mitigation and adaptation, which will include various modules, including GHG emission inventory tool-calculator, climate change models, vulnerability assessment tool for biodiversity and land resources, databases, indicators. Under the project, data gaps are being identified. Normative document will be developed for knowledge management system data flow and responsibilities. The KM Platform is being currently developed. The System developer will train the EIEC staff.
	USAID	New Applied Technology Efficiency and Lighting Initiative (NATELI)	This initiative implemented by Winrock International in 2010-2013 focused on promotion of energy efficiency in residential and higher education facilities through energy audits, renovation of lighting and heating systems, etc.
	UNEP/GEF	Technology Needs Assessment project	This 2010-2012 project included in-depth analysis and prioritization of CCM&A technologies, analysis of potential barriers hindering the transfer of prioritized technologies and analyses of potential market opportunities at the national level
	USAID	Integrated Natural Resources Management in Watersheds of Georgia (INRMW)	This 4.5-year project (2010-2014) and implemented by GLOWS consortium under the leadership of Florida International University among others included: i) rural energy analysis of four pilot watersheds focusing on off-rid clean energy resources and technologies; ii) climate change vulnerability and risk assessment of all communities of four pilot watersheds in Upper and Lower Alazani and Rioni; iii) development CCM&A action plans for four pilot watersheds; iv) implementation of over 20 rural RE and EE and DRR/CCA projects in pilot watersheds.
	UNDP/	Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management	This project covering the period from 2012 through the February of 2017 focuses on the Rioni River basin, one of Georgia's most vulnerable regions susceptible to various

#	Donor	Project/Activity	Description
	UNFCCC Adaptation Fund		extreme climate events in the country. The assistance targets the following key areas: i) Development of policies to promote resilience to flood and flash flood risks; ii) Introduction of the flood managements practices to the local communities; iii) Establishment of an early warning system to improve preparedness and adaptation of the local population. Under the project hydro-meteorological monitoring, flood risk assessment and early warning, risk mitigation capacities of relevant state institutions and pilot municipalities are being enhanced
	USAID	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Mitigation	This 3.5-year (2009-2013) project implemented by the Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN) aimed at reducing the susceptibility of local communities in pilot rural areas of Georgia to negative climate impacts through post-conflict environmental rehabilitation, natural disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation
	World Bank	Reducing the Vulnerability of Georgia's Agricultural Systems to Climate Change, Impact Assessment and Adaptation Options	This study covering 2012-2013 period provides a menu of options for climate change adaptation in agricultural and water resources sectors, along with specific recommended actions that are tailored to distinct agricultural regions within Georgia
	EU	National Climate Vulnerability Assessment: GEORGIA	This (2011-2014) project implemented jointly by Austrian Red Cross and Georgian Red Cross focused on national-wide climate vulnerability assessment
	EU	Enhancing local capacity and regional cooperation for climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation in Georgia and the South Caucasus	This (2011-2014) project implemented by Mercy Corps Georgia in a partnership with CENN focused on building the capacity of local authorities, improvement of communities' capacity and enhance regional bilateral cooperation, to understand and to cope with the environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change in the South Caucasus
	EU	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response to Climate Change Impact for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-Biodiversity in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems of South Caucasus	The given project (2011-2015) implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (REC Caucasus) promoted sustainable livelihood and alleviation of poverty via better understanding of problems related to climate change impact, its socio-economic dimension particularly affecting ecosystem integrity, rural production and food security by introducing of adaptation practices, developing regulatory and institutional framework to consider climate change issues in planning, enhancing local capacities for sustaining their livelihood level in face of climate change and developing the replication strategy to extend results of the activities and upscale best practices in other regions of the South Caucasus
	USAID	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Georgia Regions	The National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia (NALAG) in 2012-2016 implemented the Project that focused on integration of environmental and climate change considerations into the agenda of local authorities in Georgia
	EU-"Clima East" project	Support to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Russia and ENP East countries	The policy component of the given project covering 2012-2016 period seeks to foster improved climate change policies, strategies and market mechanisms in the partner countries by supporting regional cooperation and improving information access to EU climate change policies, laws and expertise

#	Donor	Project/Activity	Description
	EU-"Clima East" project /UNDP	Sustainable management of pastures in Georgia to demonstrate climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits and dividends for local communities	This 2013-2016 project aimed at rehabilitating about 9 thousand ha of degraded pastures (including pastures in Vashlovani Protected Areas and alternative pastures) and introducing/implementing sustainable pasture management practices among farmers/sheep-breeders in the Dedoplistskaro municipality of Georgia
	GiZ	Partnership Programme - Development MRV system in Georgia	The German government currently assists Georgia to set up a system for MRV through its Partnership Programme led by the German Society for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit / GiZ)
	EBRD	Energycredit	EBRD through beneficiary banks issues soft loans to residents or commercial companies in order to implement energy efficient and/or renewable energy projects

The continuation of preparation of national communications and biennial update reports to the UNFCCC aims to strengthen information base, and the analytical and technical capacity of the key national institutions to integrate climate change into national development strategies and relevant sectorial policies. The process of preparation of the FNC and SBUR will continue the ongoing dialogue, information exchange and partnership among relevant stakeholders, including government, civil society, academia, private sector and international development partners.

In order to fulfil the obligations under decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC related to the submission of national communications and biennial update reports, support from the Global Environment Facility is needed to continue, to develop and consolidate the existing technical and institutional capacity and to continue the efforts of integrating climate change into national plans, policies and programs.

Building on the previously prepared national communications and biennial update report as well as lesson learned, Georgia will submit its Second Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2018 and 2020 respectively.

II. STRATEGY

1. Overall Goal and Immediate Objective

The **overall goal of the project** is to support the Government of Georgia to mainstream and integrate climate change considerations into development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks, through ensuring continuity of the institutional and technical capacity building, partly initiated and consequently sustained by reporting instruments under the UNFCCC and ensuring a regular mechanism of national monitoring, reporting and verification, and move towards a low-carbon and climate resilience development pathway.

The immediate objective of the project is to assist the Government of Georgia in preparation of its SBUR and FNC under the UNFCCC in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of this Convention) and COP decisions 1/CP.16 and 1/CP.17.

While the **immediate objective** of the project is to assist Georgia to fulfil its obligations under UNFCCC, in the long term the project will allow the country to strengthen the existing institutional arrangements and support the long term targets aimed at addressing the impacts of climate change.

The objective of the project is in line with the GEF 6 Focal Area Objective "CCM-3 which aims to Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies, Programme 5: Integrate findings of Convention obligations and enabling activities into national planning processes and mitigation targets." The project is also aligned with "United Nations Partnership for

Sustainable Development (UNPSD) - Georgia 2016-2020", outcome which states that by 2020 communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction; *item 42.1. Capacities in environmental governance, including DRR, will be strengthened through integration of environmental risks into development strategies, building partnerships, securing resources, and implementing programmes for transformation of public practices towards sustainable, low-carbon, climate-resilient paths of development.*

The project goals and objectives will be achieved through strategic directions identified below:

- A. Update and improve GHG inventories by filling out the gaps and reducing the uncertainties encountered in the previous inventories;
- B. Build national capacities allowing the country to apply *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and to establish national emissions factors;
- C. Improve the National Inventory Systems with defined institutional arrangements to support it;
- D. Update existing and develop new programmes that include mitigation measures to abate GHG emissions;
- E. Prepare Climate Action Plan 2020-2030 (CAP 20-30) and Roadmap for NDC implementation;
- F. Strengthen the policy framework ensuring adequate adaptation to climate change in the vulnerable sectors of Georgia (agriculture, forestry, coastal zone, mountain regions, water, health, transport, and tourism) with in-depth regional focus using GIS technology, new socio-economic, climate and other relevant models;
- G. Collect and analyse gender disaggregated data in relation to the climate change;
- H. Update the constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs, as well as publish findings and promote biennial update report and national communication

This enabling activity project will significantly assist Georgia to fulfil its commitment under the UNFCCC and prepare and submit its SBUR and FNC to the UNFCCC. The proposed project will further strengthen the capacity of national institutions in related research and analysis eventually contributing to Georgia's inputs to reducing the impacts of the global environmental threat of climate change. Reports, findings, and analysis produced during the FNC/SBUR process will be used by the decision-makers for preparing and implementing environmentally sound programming tools to achieve the government's national and international commitments (INDC).

2. Stakeholder Analysis and Involvement

Based on the previous National Communications and First BUR experience, it is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is ensuring involvement of all stakeholders (Academy of Sciences, private sector, NGOs and relevant Ministries) in both design and implementation of the climate change related actions through focused discussion and working groups. Such involvement will ensure to achieve optimal sectoral coverage and relevance of the actions and enhance their sustainability. Participation of broad range of relevant stakeholders from business, private and civil society sectors will draw closer the positions of official, business and civil society circles regarding national economic and environmental priorities and enhance raising awareness in sustainable development. The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfilment of the national obligations to the Convention.

Roles and responsibilities and capacities of key stakeholders - various state agencies, including the Ministries of Energy, Agriculture, Regional Development and Infrastructure, Labour, Health and Social Affairs, Science and Education, Economy and Sustainable Development, National Statistics Office of Georgia were identified through the desk review of TNC and FBUR.

In accordance with stakeholder analysis, the MoENRP through its Climate Change Division is responsible for developing and coordinating implementation of Climate Change laws and policies, compiling national GHG inventories and vulnerability assessments, collecting some of the specific data, etc. carrying out awareness and education activities and reporting to the secretariat of the UNFCCC. Other Line Ministries are mostly engaged in developing sectorial policies and generating/collecting sector-specific data.

The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholders' participation in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Georgia. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a range of backgrounds, with particular emphasis on related sectors. The list of stakeholders will include, but is not limited to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (including the National Environmental Agency, National Forest Agency and Environmental Information and Education Center), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Energy, National Statistics Office of Georgia, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Parliament of Georgia, NGOs, local communities, local authorities, research institutions, international organizations (EU, USAID, UNDP/GEF, UNEP, GIZ, Austrian Development Agency, development banks such as EBRD and KfW that support energy efficiency and renewable energy investments), business community, women and youth groups, mass-media.

The MENRP will act as Implementing Partner and Coordinating Body of the Project and will perform a leadership and coordination role for the development of actions needed to fulfil the obligations to the UNFCCC and its formal communication to the international community, acting in coordination with the other stakeholders, integrating climate change in the ongoing national activities for the achievement of results to be reported and communicated through the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

Relevant sectoral Ministries, such as the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and so on play a key role in the elaboration of the National GHG Inventories, under the guidance and coordination of the MENRP.

The MENRP will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in key economic sectors. Relevant sectoral Ministries and bodies will participate in capacity building and strengthening activities aimed at the identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in key economic sectors. Other relevant stakeholders, such as the Academy of Sciences, private sector, NGO sector and relevant Ministries will be included in the process as will participate in training activities.

3. Gender Mainstreaming

Georgia considers gender equality, a fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter, as a precondition for advancing development and reducing poverty: The project will ensure data disaggregation by gender and wherever applicable by age is consistently included in both SBUR and FNC. Engagement strategy for women and young girls will be designed during the inception phase of the project to ensure gender and vulnerable community dimensions are adequately addressed.

As one of the cross-cutting issues, the Project will take into account gender mainstreaming as well.

The Constitution of Georgia upholds the principle of equal rights for men and women in article 14. Georgia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1994, and the Optional Protocol to CEDAW in 2002. The country is a member of the Council of Europe, and ratified the European Convention on Human Rights in 1999.

UN Country team supports the Government of Georgia in its respective efforts through its both direct projects targeting women, and also incorporates respective gender-related activities into the project design when preparing, and then, implementing projects. The gender dimension is taken into account when preparing the program for further UN cooperation with the Government of Georgia in Framework document "United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) - Georgia 2016-2020". According to the UNPSD "Gender Equality is regarded as a critical precondition for improvement of

human rights situation and sustainable development, therefore gender mainstreaming into national laws, policies, budgets and programmes is applied across almost all focus areas. By 2020 vulnerable groups have access to proactive and inclusive gender and child sensitive social protection system that address major vulnerabilities”.

Women of Georgia are heavily engaged in all sectors of economic activity, especially in agriculture, the sector that employs about 30% of country population, but produces only 7% of GDP (in 2015), mainly subsistence agriculture. Women are also heavily involved in household works, collection of firewood, cooking and cleaning. In addition to heavy work in agriculture and in offices, they work at home. Some of these activities, like using wood for heating and cooking, have an impact on the GHG emissions due to lack of access to clean and efficient energy sources. The previous NCs and the First BUR had not dealt with gender mainstreaming issues, leaving room for improvement in the FNC and SBUR.

In this regard, the project will incorporate a gender perspective in the identification, description and preparation of mitigation actions where relevant. Also, the gender dimension in the FNC and SBUR will be meaningfully involved, not only considering women as beneficiaries but also in the decision-making process of climate change related activities. Moreover, understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will be considered for appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions. In this sense, the update of the national circumstances chapter of the FNC and SBUR will consider the gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in Georgia may affect the country's ability to deal with mitigating of and adapting to climate change.

The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied.

4. Barrier Analysis

Some of the aspects on existing legal-institutional limitations, data gaps and uncertainties, capacity barriers and best practices of the TNC and FBUR are outlined in these documents. However, experience and knowledge gained during these two processes are discussed in more detail and generalized in Lessons Learned Report developed under the FBUR project. The latter was prepared based on the study of TNC and FBUR documents, their comparison with NC and BUR guidelines and vis-à-vis interviews with relevant stakeholders. Based on findings of these studies, key barriers towards effective implementation of major commitments taken under the UNFCCC, including periodic reporting, are as follows:

- Lack of knowledge among national experts on the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. Both TNC and FBUR include national GHG inventories which at large, were based on *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. The Modern through its Climate Change Service as well as Environmental Information and Education Center has relevant knowledge, technical and infrastructure capacities to transfer this knowledge to representatives of other key sectoral Ministries, local governments and field experts and run the training of trainers, training and re-training programmers.
- Absence of relevant system, institutional and staff-level capacities for continuous and systematized data collection and reporting on GHG emissions. Both TNC and FBUR national inventories are based mainly on Tier 1 approach, using default emission factors. Systematized continuous sectoral data collection and storage system required for emission inventories is absent in the country and there is no legal-regulatory requirement set for this. Data are collected on ad-hoc basis, since sectoral Ministries are not obliged to generate and submit to the MoENRP necessary information. Thus, it is of utmost importance to adopt a legal act/sub-law obliging various Ministries to generate/collect and submit to the agency responsible for GHG national inventory and reporting necessary information. Moreover, many private industries which have relevant information on their activities, fuel and technology used, etc. consider such information confidential and do not provide it to the MoENRP. For instance, GHG inventory data for chemicals and steel manufacturing industries could not be

acquired due to the classified status of this information. Such constraints/barriers have also to be addressed by the relevant regulatory act. UNDP/GEF project working on the development of the knowledge management system (KMS) for three Rio Conventions intends to prepare a draft regulatory act on indicators, data needs, data flow requirements that may partially tackle the given problem. More or less systemized emission inventory mechanism exists for industries subject to environmental impact permits and technical regulations. They submit annual emissions inventory data, including on CO₂ and other gases with Greenhouse Potential based on CorinAir and Copert methodologies to the Air Protection Service of the MoENRP. Some of the data generated by this service might be useful for GHG inventories or, at least for data verification. Moreover, GIZ supported Information Matters project intends to address some capacity gaps described above, including knowledge and capacity building of relevant institutions in estimations of emissions, raw data collection, development of a guidebook on systematic approach towards GHG inventories and mitigation measures, etc.

- Unavailability/lack of sectoral data leading to more generalized assessment of GHG emissions and higher uncertainties in GHG inventories. Specifically:
 - Uncertainty assessments under FBUR show pretty high figures for total emissions (25.14% for all emissions excluding LULUCF and 43.71% uncertainty trend) with highest uncertainties attributed to fugitive emissions from coal, oil and natural gas activities and indirect emissions from agriculture, as well as methane and nitrous oxide emissions from biomass combustion. Uncertainty is also fairly high in case of nitrous oxide emissions from Commercial and Public Services, Residential, Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry. Meanwhile, TNC does not include any uncertainty assessments;
 - GHG inventory data under LULUCF sector for both TNC and FBUR is very general fraught with uncertainties due to the absence of forest inventory, land use and land use change data. Besides, sub-sectors of wetlands and urban areas are omitted/missing from emission inventories. In the future, remote sensing can be used for land cover data and efforts should be made to create a complete national land-use GeoDatabase. There are some limited national capacities among private consulting companies and CSOs to acquire process and interpret RS data and these local capacities can be used effectively; GHG inventory data for waste sector is also less comprehensive and detailed, given there are no solid waste and wastewater inventory systems set-up in the country. More specifically, data on the amount of wastes generated, collected and disposed to existing landfills or dumped are unreliable. Data on waste composition actually are absent. Moreover, wastewater discharge data do not include information on individual pollutants and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD). Besides, not all the water users submit wastewater discharge data. GHG inventory data for agriculture sector under FBUR have gaps in terms of unavailability/absence of relevant data on livestock by species particularly;
- Lack of integration of TNC and FBUR mitigation measures into national and sectoral policies and strategies and their implementation due to the absence of institutionalized inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms, strong advocacy tools (i.e. cost-benefit analysis), relevant technical and financial resources and sectoral policies themselves. More specifically, recommended mitigation measures for TNC were more based on experts' knowledge than on national-wide stakeholder consultation and were not linked with national budgeting processes. Moreover, such strong planning and advocacy tool as cost-benefit analysis of mitigation measures was not applied that could be successfully used by the MoENRP for convincing representatives of other line ministries and high level decision-makers to integrate these measures into their policies and plans and attract foreign direct investments (FDIs) and official development assistance (ODA) resources. Another major challenge was the lack of completed mitigation strategies by the time of development of TNC and FBUR, including LEDS, sectoral NAMAs.

- Absence of domestically appropriate Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and relevant institutional capacities due to the lack of financial and technical resources. MRV is an important precondition for international support. However, the skilled technicians required for MRV creates high transaction costs, making effective MRV dependent on both technical and financial resources. Georgia has some experience and expertise with MRV within CDM, NAMA or Covenant of Mayors. However, it is very limited and the vast majority of mitigation projects/programs/ policies/strategies does not have expected measurable and verifiable reduction effects and thus, do not report on this. First BUR has an outline of the design of the MRV system. However, it is only a general outline having no details. Currently, GIZ has been assisting the government of Georgia with building national capacities for MRV system that may address this gap/constraint at some extent.
- Underdeveloped QC/QA system for both GHG inventories and vulnerability assessments and relevant capacities. Quality control of emission inventories for both TNC and FBUR were conducted by inventory teams. Meanwhile, FBUR became more advanced in terms of quality assurance, since it established quality assurance system implemented by World Experience Georgia (WEG), local NGO. Moreover, GHG inventory data were double-checked by an international expert nominated by the UNDP/UNEP Global Support Program for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (GSP), who confirmed the significant progress in improvement of the quality of the national GHG inventory. As for TNC, absence of TNC vulnerability assessments didn't have quality assurance procedures, while the quality control was conducted by the expert team. Similar to GHG inventories, an independent quality assurance entity not affiliated to the vulnerability assessment and quality control team, should be engaged in this process though, local capacities for this are either absent or very limited.
- Lack of hydro- and meteorological data for 1990s and 2000s due to the diminished hydrometeorological observation network. Currently, these gaps are gradually filled in and previous assessments may be double-checked taking into consideration new data.
- Lack of institutional and staff-level capacities for vulnerability assessments. Previous experience with NCs was to carry out vulnerability studies by teams of individual local experts, while little was done to strengthen capacities of local institutions in developing climate change scenarios and conducting studies of climate change impacts. Yet, there are limited capacities within National Environment Agency responsible for hydrometeorological data collection, processing, analysis, reporting and forecasting and it is advisable to strengthen the institution in this regard. Moreover, knowledge management system platform being developed under UNDP/GEF project: *Strengthening Capacities for monitoring and reporting of three Rio Conventions* may have modules on climate change vulnerability and risk assessments including practical tools for the development of climate change scenarios. This portal will be hosted by the EIEC under the MoENRP and its staff may be trained in application of these tools. Various universities may also be involved in such capacity development activities.
- Lack of the integration of adaptation measures proposed under TNC into national and sectoral policies and plans and their implementation due to the:
 - Absence of relevant policies (e. g. NAP, sectoral and regional adoption plans, etc.);
 - Absence of inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms;
 - Lack of knowledge and capacities to conduct climate risk assessment of various pilot regions and venerable sectors, rank risks and prioritize adaptation measures;
 - Lack of knowledge and capacities to apply cost-benefit and/or cost-effectiveness analysis of planned measures as strong informed decision-making, advocacy and resource mobilization tools;

- Shortage of technical and financial resource as well as systematic approach to implement CCM&A measures and make them sustainable.
- Lack of operational capacities within relevant institutions to develop BURs and NCs. Implementation modalities for both TNC and FBUR projects were **NIMs**. However, FBUR has progressed significantly towards strengthening local operational and technical capacities, since it has involved in the process the Environmental Information and Education Center (EIEC) under the MoENRP, responsible for environmental information and education as well as local CSOs for implementing various project components. In the future, EIEC may become an entity for compiling NCs and FBURs and/or providing training of trainers, training and re-training for civil servants, CSO and business representative. Likewise, the NEA may also be engaged in the climate change vulnerability assessments.

5. Project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/Activities

The overall goal of the project is ***to strengthen national capacities in mainstreaming climate change considerations into development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks.***

To this end, the specific objective of the project is ***to strengthen the Government of Georgia in preparation of its SBUR and FNC under the UNFCCC in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of this Convention) and COP decisions 1/CP.16 and 1/CP.17.***

The project has 6 strategic outcomes with concrete outputs. These are as follows:

Outcome/component 1: National Circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update reports and national communications updated and progress towards mainstreaming of climate change considerations into key development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks assessed; and other relevant information described (research/systematic observation, technology transfer, education, public awareness, capacity building, constraints and gaps). The outcome 1 consists of the following outputs:

- 1.1 National circumstances on natural resources, climate and socio-economic features that may affect climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as adaptive capacities updated, taking into consideration gender dimension;
- 1.2 National and regional development objectives, priorities and circumstances relevant to the climate change and mitigation of its adverse impacts, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse impacts of climate change described, taking into consideration gender dimension;
- 1.3. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports as well as mechanisms for stakeholders' involvement and participation to enable the preparation of these reports analysed and described;
- 1.4. The progress towards climate change mainstreaming into policy frameworks assessed;
- 1.5. Information on financial, technical and capacity needs/constraints associated with the fulfilment of the national obligations under the UNFCCC updated;
- 1.6. Information on measures aimed at integrating climate change into socio-economic and environmental policies in Georgia collected;
- 1.7. Information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors updated;
- 1.8 Information on education and public awareness activities relevant to Article 6 reflected.

Under the output 1.1 information will be updated on the geography, demography, natural resources, climate and education, social and cultural aspects, as well as macroeconomic parameters, employment, income and services, taking into consideration gender dimensions.

Activities under Output 1.2 will include the characterization of specific sectors such as water resources, energy, waste, transport. Particular focus will be made on how the national circumstances described may affect the country's ability to deal with mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Special attention will also be paid to new information and data related to Energy and Industrial Processes sectors that are largest contributors to the GHG emissions. National development objectives, priorities and circumstances will also be described, including the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change, including the needs of female members of society. More specifically, a focus will be made on measures undertaken in the past to ease the impact of the climate change on women and helping them to adapt to it, especially in sectors into which women are involved, like agriculture, water supply, sanitation and health.

Under the output 1.3 information on institutional arrangements and the mechanisms for stakeholders' involvement relevant to the preparation of the national communications and the biennial update reports will be described. This will include findings and recommendations produced by the 'lessons learned' study, carried out under the GEF/FBUR project in 2016, on the experience of FBUR and TNC elaboration.

Set of activities under output 1.4 will include an update of the progress towards climate change integration in national policies, strategies, programmes and plans.

Concerning the other information relevant to UNFCCC addressed under outputs 1.5 through 1.8, insufficient financial and technological resources and absent systematic approach are considered as main barriers towards strengthening capacities and ensuring sustainability of implementation of various programs related to climate change. Therefore, in line with the Doha Work Program, activities related to provisions of the Article 6 of the UNFCCC, needs assessment for systematic observation and climate change research and technology needs assessment for various sectors in relation to mitigation and adaptation will be paid a special attention. The detailed assessments related to these priorities will be launched during the FNC and SBUR inception workshop.

The FNC will assess and identify cost-effective technologies to implement priority mitigation options which was lacking in the TNC and FBUR. Furthermore, plans for addressing technical and institutional gaps, and needs for enhancing GHG inventory data collection, processing, archiving, and adoption of mitigation actions will be prepared. In addition, socio-economic consequences of different mitigation options will be assessed, and proper measures will be identified. Economic analysis including cost-benefit analysis of the various mitigation options will be carried out. Information exchange and sharing and awareness raising on climate change by using mass-media and civil society will be generally promoted/enhanced.

Under the output 1.5, technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation and adaptation will be assessed.

Under the output 1.6, information on the measures aimed at integrating climate change into socio-economic and environmental policies in Georgia will be collected, analysed and synthesized;

Under the output 1.7, information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors will be updated;

Under the output 1.8 information on education and public awareness activities will be updated.

While collecting above information, analysis, synthesis and update of existing information on climate change as compared to the TNC and FBUR, individual interviews, group discussions, round tables, site visits, etc. will be used.

Outcome/Component 2: Updated national GHG Inventory and enhanced capacity to collect this information on an ongoing basis. This outcome consists of following outputs:

2.1 Institutional capacities enhanced for the improvement of the National GHG Inventory System with defined institutional arrangements, including cross-sector cooperation and application of 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG inventories.

2.2 GHG inventory for 2014-2015 years (SBUR) and for 2016-2017 years (FNC) prepared for the IPCC sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, and Waste using latest version of the GHG Inventory Software for non-Annex I countries;

In the previous National Communications to the UNFCCC and First Biennial Updated Report to the UNFCCC, GHG Inventory of emissions by sources and removals by sinks for direct and indirect GHGs for the period 1987-2013 (INC covered 1987-1997; SNC covered 1998-2006; TNC covered 2007-2011 years and FBUR covered 2012-2013 years) were prepared, using *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, *IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and *IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)*. Within the FNC and SBUR it is planned to prepare GHG inventory for 2014-2017 years.

Under the output 2.1, *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and their applicability to consolidated FNC and SBUR project will be reviewed and analysed. This will be followed by the training of experts involved in the inventory process as well as other relevant stakeholders in the usage of 2006 IPCC Guidelines. To sustain the inventory working groups, training opportunities for them will be created. In addition, the exchange of knowledge and expertise with other researchers in the region will be encouraged. The experiences from this project will be used to institutionalize the inventory process into the regular works of the relevant agencies and ministries.

In parallel to above, review of existing data collection and management system and development of recommendations for improvement, based on the results of UNDP/GEF project: Strengthening Capacities for monitoring and reporting of Three Rio Conventions, annual review of nationally adopted emission factors, development of GHG Inventory Standard Operational Procedures to become an integral part of the National Inventory System, provision of inputs to preparation of relevant laws and regulations for institutionalization of the GHG inventory and establishing/strengthening QC/QA system for GHG Inventory. This set of activities will also built on the results of the above-mentioned UNDP/GEF project particularly, the legal act on provision of data for knowledge management system for three global conventions.

Final set of activities under the output 2.1 will support strengthening cross-sectoral exchange and collaboration for preparation of the GHG inventory, streamline of institutional arrangements with other institutions/ Ministries for data collection and management, ensure that the NIS establishment process facilitates the integration, coordination and implementation of the human, technical, technological and financial resources (coming from the synergy of different programs and projects) needed to assist and develop the regular preparation of the national inventory;

Activities under the output 2.2 will consist of data collection and preparation of GHG inventory for 2014-2017 years and publication of the National GHG Inventory report. The following sectors will be considered: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, and Waste applying latest version of the GHG Inventory Software for non-Annex I Parties. The following methodological materials will be used: Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. The Handbook developed by UNDP on "Managing the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory" will be followed while conducting the national inventory in order to identify recommendations for the design of an inventory management system. Finally, the GHG reporting tables developed by the UNFCCC Secretariat (Decision 17/CP.8) for archiving data and data reporting of inventory results will be used. Appropriate approaches to ensure the quality of the estimates will be adopted. The taskforce will also be responsible for developing data recording and archiving system to facilitate the inventory process, especially in the respective sectors.

Outcome/Component 3: Policies and measures to mitigate the climate change assessed and capacity to collect and analyse this information on an ongoing basis for the future biennial update reports and national communications strengthened.

This outcome consists of the following outputs:

- 3.1. Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to identify shortcomings and potential for improvement in methodologies, assumptions, coverage of sectors and mitigation measures analysed;
- 3.2 Information on each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions, including the progress on implementation of the mitigation actions, results achieved and estimated emission reductions described;
- 3.3. Based on latest available data GHG emission reduction potential of Georgia updated considering technical, environmental and economic aspects; set of policy framework and recommendations proposed;
- 3.4. Baseline (business as usual / BAU) and mitigation scenarios for the period of 2015-2030, developed under the Third National Communication, updated based on the analysis of necessary data and information;
- 3.5. Roadmap for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation prepared;
- 3.6. Climate Action Plan 2020-2030 (CAP 20-30) for implementation of NDC of Georgia prepared;

Under the TNC and FBUR GHG mitigation measures in all sectors have been analyzed. This included implemented or ongoing projects and programs under NAMA, CDM, and the Covenant of Mayors etc. The basis for implemented measures in this period was the international support, national activities on policy and institutional development and sectoral activities. Mitigation analysis was conducted for each sector within the LEDS development. GHG emissions baseline scenario (business as usual – BAU scenario) as well as the mitigation scenario were developed for all sectors for the period up to 2030 applying MARKAL model (for energy related GHG emissions) and IPCC and other relevant methodologies for non-energy related GHG emissions.

Activities under the output 3.1 will include review and analysis of TNC and FBUR reports as well as other relevant reports.

Review of existing key documents on mitigation measures will be followed by the analysis and detailed description of information on each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions, including the progress on implementation of the mitigation actions, results achieved and estimated emission reductions to result in output 3.2.

Activities under the output 3.3 will include upgrade of the assessment of latest available data on GHG emission reduction potential of Georgia considering technical, environmental and economic aspects.

Under the output 3.4 latest available data on macroeconomic parameters (GDP, real GDP growth rate etc.) and other relevant information such as energy balances for 2014-2017, industry production data, and other data and relevant information for baseline (business as Usual - BAU) and mitigation scenarios for 2015-2030 will be collected and analyzed. They will be used for the update of the baseline (BAU) and mitigation scenarios to follow the baseline analysis.

According to the decision 1/CP.21, UNFCCC Parties including Georgia are requested to communicate their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by 2020. At the same time the NDCs should be submitted at least 9 to 12 months in advance to the relevant session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, but not later than end of 2019. To this end, under the output 3.5, an updated NDC and Roadmap for its implementation will be prepared.

Under the output 3.6 Climate Action Plan 2021-2030 (CAP 21-30) for implementation of NDC of Georgia will be prepared.

All abovementioned activities will be conducted in close communication among the relevant stakeholders. Consultative workshops and seminars will be organized on policies and measures to mitigate Climate Change.

Outcome/Component 4: Climate change vulnerability assessment for priority sectors developed (with regional and local focus as applicable) and plans and programmes proposing measures to facilitate adaptation prepared.

The outcome 4 consists of following 5 outputs:

- 4.1. Climate change scenarios revised using appropriate models;
- 4.2. Vulnerability assessment for energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, water, health, and tourism sectors conducted for selected regions of Georgia;
- 4.3. Impacts of climate change on socio-economic development of Georgia described and analyzed;
- 4.4. Adaptation strategies prepared for vulnerable regions and sectors in line with ongoing National Adaptation Plan process;
- 4.5. Policy frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies identified;

Vulnerability assessment and adaptation chapter under the TNC was focused on agriculture, forestry, health and tourism - the most vulnerable sectors with the need of adaptation measures. Along with vulnerability assessment, priority adaptation measures have been identified. These included: facilitating capacity of agricultural service centers to raise awareness about climate change; develop an effective insurance system; support technology transfers from abroad (especially in agriculture sector); facilitating rehabilitation of windbreaks; rehabilitation of irrigation systems within identified areas (improving integrated water management systems (supply-demand); Improving system for forecasting land productivity and climate change impacts by creating of soil information (data) bank; reduce flood risks by promoting riverbank protection measures develop effective monitoring and early warning systems; preventing plant diseases through selection of optimal methods; raising awareness of population and local governments; implementation of monitoring system on diseases in forestry sector; restoration of degraded lands.

In the FNC, re-assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to the climate change will be conducted not only for sectors, previously identified as most vulnerable ones in the TNC, but also for other sectors (e.g. energy, transport, coastal zone, water resources management) and ecosystems not covered by TNC (e.g. glaciers, mountain ecosystems, pastures, etc.). When applicable, regional and local particularities will be taken into account. The work will include preparation of adaptation plans and programmes.

Set of activities under the output 4.1 will include an update of climate models applied during previous NCs, testing of new models and revision of existing climate change scenarios using appropriate models. Future climate change will be investigated using more parameters based on increased availability of data. Results of climate models will be analysed, re-checked, making comparisons between results, observing patterns and/or trends, strengthening the understanding of the climate of Georgia, formulating conclusions and consensus.

Under the output 4.2, a vulnerability assessment of agriculture, forestry, coastal zone, mountain regions, water, health, transport, and tourism conducted with regional/local focus where applicable. Initially, a compilation of information related to existing vulnerability assessments since TNC will be carried out. Then, vulnerability assessments for selected sectors and ecosystems will be carried out and outcomes interpreted. Special attention will be paid to case studies, at least one for mountain ecosystems and one for pastures. Where applicable, regional and/or local focus will be used. Linkages between the climate change scenarios and their socio-economic impacts will be analyzed. Special focus will be paid to extreme weather events. For instance, the agriculture sector is exceptionally vulnerable to them therefore, special attention will be devoted to expected changes in the frequency, intensity and distribution of extreme weather events as well as their impact on agro-climatic conditions. Finally, the analysis related to food security will be carried out.

Next set of activities linked with output 4.3 will include: synthesis of existing studies on current and future climate change including vulnerability assessment and studies on the climate change impacts on the country's economy; background research/stock-take on completed/ongoing/planned adaptation initiatives, as per Georgia's priorities and in line with UNFCCC Guidelines. This will include stocktaking activities of the current situation related to national/sub-national/sector based climate change adaptation processes and plans, the vulnerability analysis for the regions of Georgia, economic impacts of climate change.

Under the output 4.4, Adaptation strategies will be developed for vulnerable regions and sectors based on updated vulnerability assessments and stocktaking of existing and planned adaptation measures.

Under the output 4.5 existing policy and institutional framework for effective integration of adaptation measures into the national strategies will be analysed and to the extent possible, implemented. This process will include: review of existing adaptation policies to promote and reinforce adaptation measures and plans both at national and local levels, identification of policy frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies; a gap analysis to assess capacities and weaknesses, correctness, reliability and adequacy of available data and information, and resources to effectively engage in the development of relevant adaptation strategies, assessment of potential barriers to plan, design and implementation of adaptation activities; identification of needs and means to access and manage climate finance including using country systems (e.g. potentially direct budget support and/or programme/project based funding that is accessed direct/indirectly) as well as national/sub-national technical and managerial capacities to support and advance the NAP process. All these activities will ensure the implementation of the relevant adaptation strategies and their sustainability.

Activities under the outcome 4 will also include stakeholder consultation workshops and outreach activities on policies and measures for the climate change adaptation.

Capacity building for selected experts and employees, stakeholder consultations and outreach efforts **will cut** across all activities and under expected outputs of the given outcome. Vulnerability assessments and planning of adaptation measures will be conducted in an interactive way, with participation of all relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to the government agencies, academia, private sector, central and local authorities, international organizations, media and civil society.

Outcome/Component 5: Proposed domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System updated and capacities strengthened to implement it.

Under this outcome following output is envisaged:

- 5.1 Proposal for establishment of the domestic MRV system, outlined in the FBUR, updated and capacity for implementation of Domestic MRV System strengthened.

Within the framework of the FBUR, initial analysis for the creation of the Domestic MRV System was undertaken. The main purpose of analysis on domestic MRV was to assess current situation, find out existing elements of MRV, current gaps and barriers, capacity needs, any initiatives on project level related to MRV, and based on these findings, to develop "roadmap" and plan on how to establish domestic MRV system in the country in future. Analysis under MRV chapter in First BUR covered following issues: Design of the Domestic MRV System, Management and Supervision of the MRV System, MRV Implementation Plan, Selection of Standards, Establishment of a Feedback Mechanism, Operationalization, Legal and Financial Gaps and required support. Important finding of MRV analysis was that there is a need to develop a robust institutional framework that encompasses the relevant institutional entities as well as the necessary staff, systems and processes, for an effective and nationally appropriate MRV system.

FNC & SBUR will continue building on the findings of above study as well as will use the results of GIZ-supported initiative *Information Matters* on strengthening national capacity for mitigation MRV in the country. Initially, existing MRV study and proposed design included in the FBUR will be reviewed and updated, taking into consideration national circumstances, best international expertise and efforts made

by various donors, including GIZ. Based on this study, capacity gaps and needs will be identified and relevant capacity/organizational development (OD) program designed that will be followed by its implementation. OD activities may include but not limited to the development of Domestic MRV guidelines for various NAMAs, where they are needed, training of relevant experts and representatives in MRV based on MRV guidebook to be developed under GIZ IM project and if necessary, under the FNC & SBUR project, ICA (International Consultation and Analysis) process, QC/QA, etc. Moreover, the project will look at the options for Monitoring and Evaluation System for adaptation measures based on international best practices and suggest the most feasible one for the country.

Outcome/Component 6: Second Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication consolidated and submitted

This outcome consists of only two outputs:

6.1 Draft FNC developed, consulted with relevant stakeholders, finalized and submitted;

6.2 Draft SBUR developed, consulted with relevant stakeholders, finalized and submitted.

Under outputs 6.1 and 6.2 SBUR and FNC will be prepared and presented to the UNFCCC Secretariat according to the requirements at the end of 2018 and 2020, respectively. The documents will be prepared also in the national (Georgian) language and disseminated at national and international workshops and seminars, and among stakeholders.

The process of SBUR and FNC preparation will be interactive with the stakeholders' participation. Regular workshops will be organized to discuss the progress, to share information, exchange ideas and present findings. Both reports presented to the UNFCCC Secretariat will be published.

In order to monitor and evaluate the progress during implementation, the accurate mechanism with the necessary milestones will be presented. The work will start with the inception workshop, where tentative plan of actions and roadmap will be presented, discussed and agreed upon. The work will be conducted with strong cooperation of both local and international experts. There will be biannual reporting under the project. Independent experts will be attracted to review both the SBUR and FNC before they are finalized. Challenges encountered, lessons learned and feedback received will be analysed, shared and disseminated.

6. Project Rationale and GEF Policy Conformity

The project is based on the previous experience, financial, policy, institutional, data gaps, capacity constraints and barrier analysis included in TNC and FBUR as well as in the Lessons Learned report developed under the FBUR through consultations with key stakeholders, desk review and analysis of the gaps, barriers, drawbacks as well as good practices of NCs and the BUR. It responds to the capacity development needs for fulfilling Georgia's obligations under UNFCCC and addressed key barriers identified.

This enabling activity project will significantly assist Georgia to fulfil its commitment under the UNFCCC and prepare and submit its SBUR and FNC to the UNFCCC. The proposed project will further strengthen the capacity of national institutions in related research and analysis eventually contributing to Georgia's inputs to reducing the impacts of the global environmental threat of climate change. Reports, findings, and analysis produced during the NC/BR process will be used by the decision-makers for preparing and implementing environmentally sound programming tools to achieve the government's national and international commitments (INDC).

The project's overall goal, immediate objective and outcomes are in line with the GEF 6 Focal Area Objective "CCM-3", aiming at "Fostering Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies" and the Programme 5: "Integrate findings of Convention obligations and enabling activities into national planning processes and mitigation targets".

7. Relevance to the Country's Context, UN and UNDP Strategic Priorities

The project is aligned with United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) - Georgia 2016-2020, outcome 8: Communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction. It is also in conformance with the outcome 5 of the UNDP strategic plan: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict, and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change and 4th priority area of the Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2016-2020, including output 4.1: By 2020, policy formulation enabled and institutional and legal systems enhanced for environmental governance, including DRR, climate change, ecosystem services, chemicals, and energy efficiency and output 4.2 By 2020, environmental knowledge and information systems enhanced, including capacities for regular reporting to international treaties.

As for country's driveness, the project contributes to all climate change related long-term goals and short-term targets of the National Environmental Action Programme of Georgia for 2012 –2016. These are goal 1: Ensuring the security of the Georgian population by implementation of measures for adaptation to climate change and goal 2: Reduction of GHG emissions and relevant targets:

- Target 1. Implementation of adaptation measures in regions vulnerable to climate change
- Target 2. Identification of climate change impacts on other regions and sectors
- Target 3. Creation of favourable conditions for the reduction of GHG emissions.

Finally, the project is in line with climate change related objectives (chapter 4: Climate Action and Annex XVII) of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement, addressing the issues such as: climate change mitigation and adaptation, research, development, demonstration, deployment and diffusion of safe and sustainable low carbon and adaptation technologies, and mainstreaming of climate considerations into sector policies. The document explicitly points out the role of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources' Protection in international cooperation on preparation of LEDS, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and the measures to promote technology transfer on the basis of technology needs assessment. Moreover, under the Energy chapter it also calls for transposition of EU directives on energy efficiency, renewable energies.

8. Project Sustainability

Institutional sustainability of the project will be ensured via strengthening data collection, GHG inventory, vulnerability assessment, mitigation and adaptation, QC/QA and MRV as well as reporting capacities of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, Environmental Information and Education Centre under the MoENRP, National Environmental Agency, other Line Ministries, local technical experts, etc. Efforts will be made to institutionalize development of NCs and BURs as well as to integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into sectoral policies and development plans, based on the lessons learned and experience gained under the participatory processes of the TNC and FBUR development processes.

9. Financial sustainability, cost-effectiveness

Financial sustainability. Under the joint FNC and SBUR project, cost-effectiveness and/or benefit-cost analysis of mitigation and adaptation measures will be conducted and extensive multi-stakeholder dialogues will be held for prioritization of the measures and their integration into sectoral policies. In addition, efforts will be made to link these measures with state budgets and market them among various donors active in the climate change area.

Cost-effectiveness. Activities planned under the project will be implemented via utilizing national expertise and/or local institutions that will ensure the cost-effectiveness of the products delivered under the project. Close linkages will be established with on-going similar initiatives, e.g. GIZ Information Matters project, in order to ensure complementarity of these efforts and avoid duplications that may lead to cost-savings and greater catalytic effects. Moreover, merging the FNC and SBUR under one project

will significantly reduce the project management costs and ensure the better synergy between two processes. Furthermore, the government is committed to provide its input as an in-kind contribution in the form of staff resources (National Project Director), office space, conference facilities, where necessary, data supply, etc. that will also ensure cost-effective spending of GEF resources.

The total project enabling cost is estimated to be US\$852,000. When all components of the project are implemented, Georgia's capacity to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC will be strengthened significantly in a cost-effective and sustainable way.

10. Social and environmental sustainability

The project will earn global and local environmental benefits since it will enhance national capacities for adapting to and mitigating climate change impacts. Ultimately, it will contribute to the country's sustainable development.

As for social sustainability, existing vulnerability assessments and relevant regional and/or sectoral adaptation strategies will among others cover vulnerable sectors and regions, including mountainous and coastal zone areas where rural population is poor and highly vulnerable to disaster and climate risks. The project will enhance knowledge and informed decision-making for reducing such risks that will ultimately increase coping capacities and resilience of local communities particularly, in rural areas.

III. RESULTS FRAMEWORK:

<p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): SDG13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*; SDG15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPD:</p> <p>United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) - Georgia 2016-2020, outcome 8: Communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>CPD output 4.1: By 2020, policy formulation enabled and institutional and legal systems enhanced for environmental governance, including DRR, climate change, ecosystem services, chemicals, and energy efficiency</p> <p>CPD output 4.2 By 2020, environmental knowledge and information systems enhanced, including capacities for regular reporting to international treaties.</p> <p>Country Programme Outcome Indicators:</p> <p>1. Legislative, institutional and policy frameworks for disaster and climate- risk management adopted in line with international standards; 2. Institutional systems and capacities in place for implementing environmental commitments to international agreements on climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, ozone layer and chemicals (UNFCCC, Montreal Protocol, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions);</p> <p>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy</p> <p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Outcome 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor & excluded; Output 1.4. Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented</p>
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Project Objective ³	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
Assist Georgia in the preparation of its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention	a/ FNC prepared that incorporates all necessary information and addressing all capacity barriers b/ SBUR prepared that incorporates all necessary information and addressing all capacity barriers and	2016: TNC present and submitted to the UNFCCC; FBUR present and submitted to the UNFCCC	1. FNC incorporating all necessary information and addressing all capacity barriers submitted to UNFCCC by 2020 2. SBUR incorporating all necessary information and addressing all capacity barriers and validated by international expert groups (ICA) and submitted to UNFCCC by 2018	UNFCCC website: <u>FNC:</u> <u>SBUR</u>	Data for FNC are available; Various line Ministries and other stakeholders

³ Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumpti ons
on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	validated by international expert groups (ICA)				actively participate in the process and provide their input
Outcome 1⁴ National Circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update reports and national communications updated and progress towards mainstreaming of climate change considerations into key development strategies and sector- based policy frameworks assessed; and Other relevant information described (research/systematic observation, technology transfer, education, public awareness, capacity building, constraints and gaps)	1. Updated national circumstances, including gender dimension analysis and described other relevant information (yes/no)	2016: national circumstances described under TNC and FBUR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National circumstances on natural resources, climate and socio-economic features that may affect climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as adaptive capacities updated, taking into consideration gender dimension; 2. National and regional development objectives, priorities and circumstances relevant to the climate change and mitigation of its adverse impacts, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse impacts of climate change described, taking into consideration of gender dimension; 3. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports as well as mechanisms for stakeholders' involvement and participation to enable the preparation of national communications and biennial update analyzed and described; 4. The progress towards climate change mainstreaming into policy frameworks assessed; 5. Information on financial, technical and capacity needs/constraints associated with the fulfilment of the national obligations under the UNFCCC updated; 6. Information on measures aimed at integrating climate change into socio-economic and environmental policies in Georgia collected; 7. Information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors updated; 8. Information on education and public awareness activities pertinent to Article 6 of the UNFCCC updated. 	FNC SBUR	
Outcome 2	1. GHG inventory for 2014-2015 years	2016: GHG inventory for	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GHG inventory for 2014-2015 years (SBUR) and for 2016-2017 years (FNC) prepared for the IPCC 	FNC SBUR	

⁴ All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.

Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumpti ons
<p>Updated national GHG Inventory and enhanced capacity to collect this information on an ongoing basis. (GHG Inventory & relevant capacities)</p>	<p>(SBUR) and GHG inventory for 2016-2017 years (FNC) 2. Enhanced relevant national capacities for GHG inventory</p>	<p>sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, and Waste using/applying GHG Inventory Software. 2. Enhanced institutional capacities built on the improvement of the National GHG Inventory System with defined institutional arrangements, including cross-sector cooperation. National capacity allowing Georgia to apply 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories developed/enhanced</p>		
<p>Outcome 3 Policies and measures to mitigate the climate change assessed and capacity to collect and analyze this information on an ongoing basis for the future biennial update reports and national communications strengthened. (Climate Change Mitigation and relevant capacities)</p>	<p>1. Assessed and updated mitigation measures, including BAU and 2015-2030 mitigation scenarios, roadmap for NDC and 2020-2030 Climate Mitigation Action Plan (yes/no) 2. Enhanced capacities for collection and analysis of information on policies and measures for climate change mitigation</p>	<p>1. Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to identify shortcomings and potential for improvement in methodologies, assumptions, coverage of sectors and mitigation measures analysed; 2. Information on each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions, including the progress on implementation of the mitigation actions, results achieved and estimated emission reductions described; 3. Based on latest available data GHG emission reduction potential of Georgia updated considering technical, environmental and economic aspects; and, set of policy framework and recommendations proposed; 4. Baseline and mitigation scenarios for the period of 2015-2030 developed under the Third National Communication updated, based on the analysis of necessary data and information; 5. Roadmap for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation prepared; 6. Climate Action Plan 2020-2030 (CAP 20-30) for implementation of NDC of Georgia prepared.</p>	<p>FNC; SBUR</p>	
<p>Outcome 4 Climate change vulnerability assessment for priority sectors developed (with regional</p>	<p>1. Climate change vulnerability assessment for priority sectors developed (with regional</p>	<p>1. Climate change scenarios revised using appropriate models; 2. Vulnerability assessment for energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, water, health, and tourism sectors conducted for selected regions of Georgia;</p>	<p>FNC; SBUR</p>	

	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumpti ons
<p>and local focus as applicable) and plans and programmes proposing measures to facilitate adaptation prepared.</p> <p>(Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation to the Climate Change)</p>	<p>and local focus as applicable)</p> <p>2. Plans and programmes proposing measures to facilitate adaptation prepared</p>	<p>adaptation measures</p>	<p>3. Impacts of climate change on socio-economic development of Georgia described and analysed;</p> <p>4. Adaptation strategies prepared for vulnerable regions and sectors taking into consideration on-going NAP preparation process;</p> <p>5. Policy frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies identified.</p>		
<p>Outcome 5</p> <p>Proposed domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system updated and capacities strengthened to implement it.</p> <p>(MRV system)</p>	<p>1. Updated domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system design (yes/no)</p> <p>2. Built capacity on MRV (yes/no)</p>	<p>2016: MRV design, contained in FBUR</p>	<p>1. Proposal for establishment of the Domestic MRV System outlined in the First Biennial Update Report updated;</p> <p>2. Capacity for implementation of Domestic MRV System strengthened.</p>	<p>FNC; SBUR</p>	
<p>Outcome 6</p> <p>Second Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication consolidated and submitted</p> <p>(Production of the SBUR and the FNC)</p>	<p>1. Second Biennial Update Report consolidated and submitted to UNFCCC (yes/no)</p> <p>2. Fourth National Communication consolidated and submitted to UNFCCC</p>	<p>2016: TNC submitted to UNFCCC; FBUR submitted to UNFCCC</p>	<p>1. FNC prepared, edited, reviewed, translated, published and submitted to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>2. SBUR prepared, edited, reviewed, translated, published and submitted to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>FNC; SBUR</p>	

IV. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan		Atlas Primary Output Project ID: 00103518	
Atlas ⁵ Proposal or Award ID:	00100706	Atlas Primary Output Project ID: 00103518	
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Development of Georgia's Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
Atlas Business Unit	GEO10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Development of Georgia's Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	5946		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia		

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Implementing Agent	Donor	Fund	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 2017 (USD)	Amount Year 2018 (USD)	Amount Year 2019 (USD)	Amount Year 2020 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note
Activity/Outcome 1: National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection	GEF	62000	71200	International Consultants	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	2
				71400	Contractual services-Individuals	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	3
				71600	Travel	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	4
				72100	Contractual services-companies	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	4,800	6
				74500	Miscellaneous	600	600	600	600	2,400	5
				75700	Workshops	700	700	700	700	2,800	8
					Total Outcome 1	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	70,000	
Activity/Outcome 2: GHG Inventory & relevant capacities	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection	GEF	62000	71300	Local Consultants	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000	2
				71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	48,000	3
				71600	Travel	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	4
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	6
				74100	Professional Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	14,000	9
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	5
				75700	Workshops	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	28,000	8
					Total Outcome 2	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	210,000	
Activity/Outcome 3: Climate	Ministry of Environment	GEF	62000	71200	International Consultants	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	2

⁵ See separate guidance on how to enter the TBWP into Atlas

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Implementing Agent	Donor	Fund	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 2017 (USD)	Amount Year 2018 (USD)	Amount Year 2019 (USD)	Amount Year 2020 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note
Change Mitigation and relevant capacities	and Natural Resources Protection			71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000	3
				71600	Travel	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	10,000	4
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000	6
				72800	IT Equipment	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	10,000	11
				73300	Rental_Maintenance of IT Equipment	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	5,000	11
				74200	Audio Visual Print Product Costs	5,000	6,000	5,000	6,000	22,000	7
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	5
					Total Outcome 3	49,000	49,000	48,500	48,500	195,000	
Activity/Outcome 4. Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation to the Climate Change	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection	GEF	62000	71200	International Consultants	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	32,000	2
				71400	Contractual Services - Individuals	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	52,000	3
				71600	Travel	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,000	11,600	4
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	38,400	6
				72800	IT Equipment	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	7,000	11
				74200	Audio Visual Print Product Costs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	7
				74500	Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	5
	Total Outcome 4	51,400	51,400	51,100	51,100	205,000					
Activity/Outcome 5. MRV system	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection	GEF	62000	71200	International Consultants	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	200	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,200	2
				71600	Travel	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	4
				72100	Contractual Services - Companies	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	5,800	6
				75700	Workshops	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	8
					Total Outcome 5	8,700	10,500	10,400	10,400	40,000	
				71200	International Consultants	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000	1
				71300	Local Consultants	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	2
Activity/Outcome 6. Production of the SBUR and the FNC	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection	GEF	62000	71600	Travel	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	5,000	4
				72100	Contractual services-companies	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000	6
				74200	Audio Visual Print Product Costs	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,000	7
					Total Outcome 6	13,500	13,500	14,000	14,000	55,000	

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Implementing Agent	Donor	Fund	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 2017 (USD)	Amount Year 2018 (USD)	Amount Year 2019 (USD)	Amount Year 2020 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note
Activity 7. Project management	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection	GEF	62000	71400	Contractual services- Individuals	14,300	14,300	14,500	14,300	57,400	3
				74500	Miscellaneous	700	600	600	650	2,550	5
				74598	DPC	4,263	4,261	4,263	4,263	17,050	10
				Total Management					19,263	19,161	19,363
PROJECT TOTAL											
						211,363	213,061	212,863	214,713	852,000	

- This includes professional time of the international specialists based 2000\$ per week which includes consultancy time and the mission costs e.g. per diem, etc
- Cost of the professional local consultants rated as 600\$ per week for provision of consultancy at local level. Rates are suggested based on the current market rates.
- Cost of the project SC staff. Project manager is expected to provide professional expertise in addition to the daily administrative coordination. Therefore manager's costs are included into the project component budget as well.
- Local travel related to work of local and international consultants under the project. Data collection and consultation with national stakeholders will entail local travel.
- Minor costs related to daily work under the project
- Costs related to professional contracts with local companies; In addition to individual contracted professionals, project envisages contracting of companies which will carry out analytical work under project components.
- Printing and publication of materials (reports, papers). Project products will be released for dissemination.
- Costs for the organization of consultation meetings, round tables and workshops
- Audit costs, project evaluation exercises
- Direct project costs will be charged according to GEF rules on DPCs. Please see Annex IV. Direct project cost – GOE, Direct project cost – staff: Direct Project Costs (DPC) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Pricelist (UPL) or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts indicated here are estimations, however as part of annual project operational planning the Direct Project Costs would be defined and the amount included in the yearly budgets. The DPC accounts can only be used for operational cost per transaction; it is not a flat fee
- Cost of office equipment and its maintenance necessary for operation of the project team.

Summary of Funds: ⁶

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Total
GEF	211,363	213,061	212,863	214,713	852,000
UNDP in kind	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Government in kind	70,950	70,950	70,950	70,950	283,800
GRAND TOTAL (including in-kind)	287,313	289,011	288,813	290,663	1,155,800

⁶ Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc...

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team as these are considered major amendments by the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to Donor: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.⁷ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

⁷ see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

V. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The goals and objectives of the Project will be achieved with in-kind contribution from the Government of Georgia and UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO) through the use of office space and provision of office equipment and premises for conferences and meetings.

The project will be implemented through National Implementation (NIM) modality, under which the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia (MoENRP) in its capacity of hosting UNFCCC National Focal Point and GEF Operational Focal point for Georgia will act as an GEF Executing Agency (Implementing partner as per UNDP Guidelines) to coordinate and implement project activities on behalf of the Government of Georgia. The project will also have a number of responsible parties for implementation of various components of the FNC and SBUR, including EIEC and NEA under the MoENRP, and various CSOs, engaged in the process through LOAs of other modalities as per UNDP established practices and procedures.

UNDP Georgia will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the development of the FNC & SBUR Project. Merging these two activities will enable a rational use of funds and avoid duplication. UNDP Country Office will assist Georgia to implement the activities set forth and will monitor and supervise the project. More specifically, it will provide following operational support to the project: human resources management, financial management, procurement, contract management and logistics. It will supply project with all necessary resources based on the project manager's request. UNDP CO will also monitor of the project in line with standard UNDP-GEF procedures.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MoENRP implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. MoENRP will provide support to, and inputs for the implementation of all project activities. The MoENRP will nominate a high level ministry official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. She/he will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government's in-kind contribution to the Project.

The Project Executive Board (PEB) will be responsible for directing the project and taking ultimate decisions. More specifically, it will ensure adherence of planned activities to intended long-term and immediate objectives as well as timeliness and quality of deliverables produced. The PEB will meet once in 6 months (more frequently, if required) and will review project work plan and progress as well as will approve budget and activity revisions.

The Project Executive Board is an ultimate decision-maker. It ensures that the project is on track in achieving intended outputs and their adherence with the long-term objective. In addition, it guarantees that the project has a cost-conscious approach and balances the interests of parties involved. The MoENRP through its NPD will chair the PEB. For project purposes, if significant and substantive issues are discussed other relevant stakeholders may be invited to the PEB. Those include key line Ministries (including the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development and, the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs).

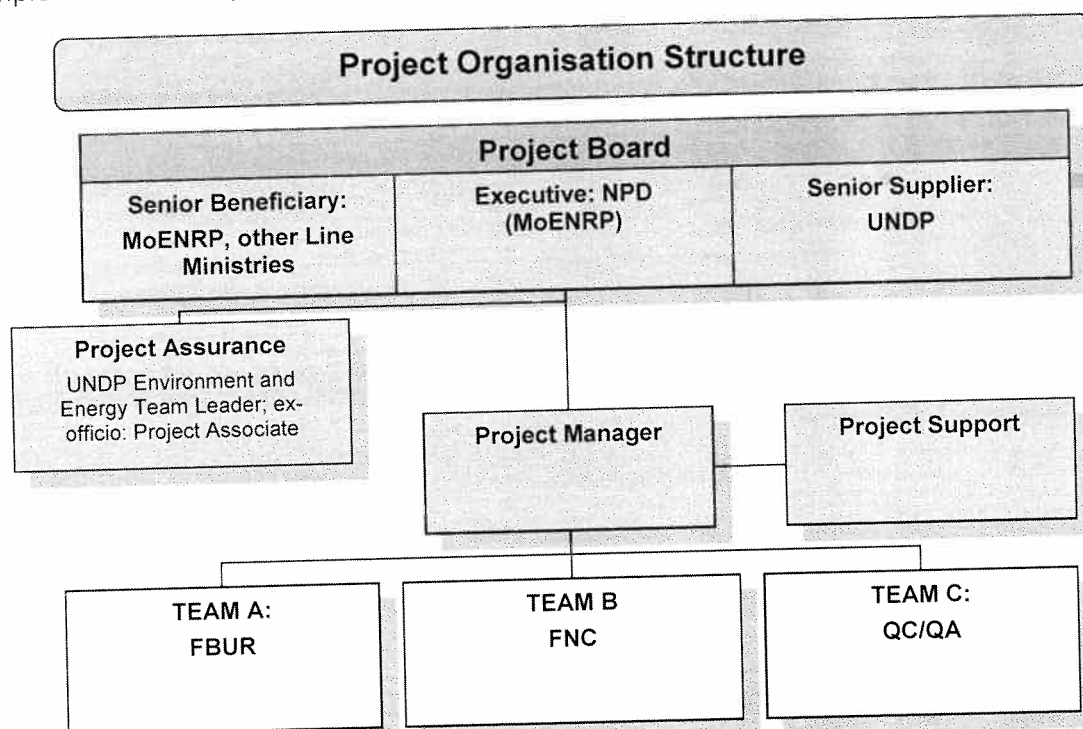
A Project Team will consist of a Project Manager (PM) and Project Assistant responsible for the deliverables as specified in the project proposal.

The project manager hired by UNDP will be responsible for day-to-day project management and together with other project staff will ensure implementation of planned activities and achievement of expected objectives. He/she will be authorized to make payment requests in order to cover project-related costs. The project manager will periodically (quarterly) report to UNDP and the Project Executive Board (PEB) on the project progress.

Project Assurance is one of the key roles in the project management structure aiming at independent and objective project quality monitoring. UNDP Environment and Energy Team and Programme Associate will play the Project Assurance roles. Additional quality assurance will be provided by the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor as needed.

In accordance with UNDP standard procedures, the project will be subject to audit by independent audit company.

The title of all assets purchased under the project will rest upon UNDP until the end of the project and will be transferred to the GEF executing agency/project implementing partner upon its completion for the capacity development purposes.



UNDP Direct Project Services as requested by Government: MoENRP will enter into an agreement with UNDP for support services in the form of procurement of goods and services during the project implementation process. In such a case, appropriate cost recovery will be charged as per UNDP-GEF rules and regulations. The support services will be outlined in the form of Letter of Agreement signed between MoENRP and UNDP (See Annex G.). In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened.

The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

- (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
- (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;
- (c) Procurement of goods and services;

The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: In order to accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy⁸ and the GEF policy on public involvement⁹.

Project management: The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection will provide office space to the project team as part of its in-kind contribution.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results. *Supported by Component/Outcome Four: Knowledge Management and M&E, the project monitoring and evaluation plan will also facilitate learning and ensure knowledge is shared and widely disseminated to support the scaling up and replication of project results.*

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. While these UNDP requirements are not outlined in this project document, the UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF M&E policy and other relevant GEF policies¹⁰.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.¹¹

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The

⁸ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

⁹ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

¹⁰ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

¹¹ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex A, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. gender strategy, KM strategy etc..) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes, and is aligned with national systems so that the data used by and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the *independent mid-term review* and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP. This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed, and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure in order to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.¹²

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Bi-annual progress:

- Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

¹² See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report (Annex H). This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Communications and visibility requirements:

Full compliance will be assured with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: [http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08 Branding the GEF%20final_0.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08%20Branding%20the%20GEF%20final_0.pdf). Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

M& E workplan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF 	Indicative cost: 3,000 USD	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on <i>output and implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project Manager ▪ Project team 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RTA 	None	Not applicable

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP EEG ▪ Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly
Periodic status/ progress reports			
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	Indicative cost: 5,000 USD	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP CO	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	None for time of project manager, and UNDP CO	Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget.
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	None ¹³	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ¹⁴	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None ¹³	Troubleshooting as needed
Knowledge management	Project Manager	1% of GEF grant	On-going
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	To be determined.
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	None	Not applicable for EA projects
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	None	Not applicable for EA projects
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ local consultant 	None	At least three months before the end of the project

¹³ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

¹⁴ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project manager and team 	Indicative cost per year: 3,000 USD	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 15,000 (+/- 5% of total budget)	

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VIII. ANNEXES.

MANDATORY ANNEXES

- A. Multi year Workplan (see template below)
- B. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate
- C. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- D. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)
- E. UNDP Risk Log (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)
- F. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment (to be completed by UNDP Country Office)
- G. Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity"), letters of financial commitments, GEF OFP letter, GEF PIFs and other templates for all project types, LOA with the government in case DPCs are applied should be attached.
- H. ANNEX H. FINAL REPORT OF [COUNTRY'S NAME] NATIONAL COMMUNICATION'S / BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT'S PROJECT

Outputs/Activities	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4						
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16
3: Policies and measures to mitigate the climate change assessed and capacity to collect and analyse this information on an ongoing basis for the future biennial update reports and national communications strengthened																
3.1. Analyse Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to identify shortcomings and potential for improvement in methodologies, assumptions, coverage of sectors and mitigation measures;			x													
3.2 Describe the information on each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions, including the progress on implementation of the mitigation actions, results achieved and estimated emission reductions described	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
3.3. Based on latest available data update GHG emission reduction potential of Georgia considering technical, environmental and economic aspects; and propose set of policy framework and recommendations				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
3.4. Update baseline (business as usual / BAU) and mitigation scenarios for the period of 2015-2030, developed under the Third National Communication, based on the analysis of necessary data and information;				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
3.5. Prepare Roadmap for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation				x	x	x	x	x								
3.6. Prepare Climate Action Plan 2020-2030 (CAP 20-30) for implementation of NDC of Georgia																
3.7. Update information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors, for activities related to climate change.					x	x	x					x	x			
3.8. Collect information on national resources allocated for climate change				x												
4: Climate change vulnerability assessment for priority sectors developed (with regional and local focus as applicable) and plans and programmes proposing measures to facilitate adaptation prepared																
4.1. Revise climate change scenarios using appropriate models			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
4.2. Assess vulnerability for energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, water, health, and tourism sectors conducted for selected regions of Georgia			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
4.3. Describe and analyse impacts of climate change on socio-economic development of Georgia																
4.4. Prepare adaptation strategies for vulnerable regions and sectors in line with ongoing National Adaptation Plan process																
4.5. Identify Policy frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies																
5: Proposed domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System updated and capacities strengthened to implement it.																
5.1 Update proposal for establishment of the domestic MRV system, outlined in the FBUR			x	x	x	x										
5.2 Strengthen the capacity for implementation of Domestic MRV System					x	x	x									
6: Second Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication consolidated and submitted																
6.1 Draft SBUR developed, consulted with relevant stakeholders, finalized and submitted.																
6.2 Draft FNC developed, consulted with relevant stakeholders, finalized and submitted;																

Annex B. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Manager, Thema Leaders positions

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR NATIONAL PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Manager (PM) is responsible for the day-to-day management, supervising implementation of the Fourth National Communication and Second BUR. He/she also provides technical support to the project activities and is the key person responsible, upon request, to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection's Climate Change Unit in monitoring progress in the outputs produced. More specifically, his/her responsibilities are as follows:

- Ensure timely and effective management of the activities as scheduled
- In consultation with the PEB and UNDP, identify team leaders responsible for parts of the FNC and SBUR such as: National GHG Inventory; vulnerability & adaptation section; measures for abatement of GHGs; education, training and public awareness; compilation of other information
- Coordinate, oversee and, in some cases, execute the preparation of the outputs part
- Develop scope of work and respective terms of reference for the team leaders
- Prepare technical, policy and briefing papers as requested
- Help organize the scheduled consultations/workshops and ensure their success
- Prepare periodic progress report of the activities performed
- Control expenditures and otherwise ensure adequate management of the resources provided
- Coordinate and support the work of all consulted experts
- Facilitate and moderate Project Executive Board (PEB) meetings
- Interact closely with all relevant stakeholders and the PEB and other partners to ensure their involvement in the FNC and SBUR
- Foster/facilitate and establish and maintain links with other UNDP-GEF climate projects and other related national and international projects
- Oversee and contribute to finalisation of project outputs, such as the annual national report on GHGs inventory and the final documents of the FNC and SBUR

Qualifications and experience

- An advanced degree (at least MSc. or equivalent) in environmental management, or other field relevant to the project
- A minimum of 5 years of working experience in the area relevant to the project
- Substantial involvement in the preparation of the previous NCs and BUR is an asset
- A demonstrated ability in managing projects, and in liaising and co-operating with personnel including government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs, and private

- Good understanding of sustainable development issues
- Substantial experience in Government and in inter-departmental procedures preferred
- Familiarity with international negotiations and processes under the UNFCCC is obligatory
- Familiarity with computers and word processing
- Fluency in English.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR PROJECT EXECUTIVE BOARD (PEB)

In order to ensure successful development of the National Communication and BUR, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia as the Executing Agency of the Project establishes a Project Executive Board (PEB), chaired by the National Project Director and composed of senior officials from the relevant ministries, research institutions, UNDP and NGOs. The duties, responsibilities and operating rules of the PEB shall be the following:

- Provide assistance and support to the National Project Manager and national experts and counterparts during the implementation process of all project activities
- Review and make necessary comments on all draft documents prepared by the national climate change team
- Receive information on a regular basis on the status of the implementation of the project activities and any problems that evolve within the process. The report on the status of the implementation of project activities shall be submitted by National Project Manager
- Meet no less than two times a year. In special cases the PEB shall meet upon the initiative of the National Project Manager
- Operate on the basis of consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, then the case under discussion might put to a vote.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR TEAM LEADER IN NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

The objective of the GHGs inventory section of the FNC and SBUR is to conduct the inventory of all greenhouse gases considered by Convention and all economic sectors existing in Georgia. As a result of this inventory National Inventory Report and Fourth National Communication and Second BUR of Georgia will be prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC.

The GHGs inventory team leader should work in consultation with and under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager.

Main duties:

- Invite experts and set up the composition of GHGs inventory team on the basis of tender and roster of experts established during the stocktaking exercise
- Develop scope of work and respective terms of reference for the team members (national experts) considering the results of RER
- Lead the team to conduct the GHGs national inventory
- Ensure timely and effective management of the activities as scheduled
- In consultation with PM select and implement the methodologies for the conducting of GHG inventory;
- Identify gaps and key sectors for GHG inventory;
- Organize scheduled consultations/workshops and ensure their success;
- Produce National Inventory Report in accordance with IPCC and UNFCCC reporting formats, GHG inventory manual and national strategy for ensuring the sustainable inventory process.

Qualifications and experience

- An advanced degree in environmental management, energy or other field relevant to the project;
- A minimum of 5 years of working experience in the area relevant to the Climate Change;
- Substantial involvement in the preparation of the previous National Communications and First BUR is an asset;
- Good understanding of GHG inventory process and demonstrable knowledge of IPCC and GPG;
- Demonstrated ability of analytical and drafting work;
- Familiarity with computers and word processing;
- Good knowledge of English is an asset.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR TEAM LEADER IN CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTATION

1. The objective of the V&A section of the FNC is to assess the climate change impact on vulnerable systems and plan the adaptation measures. As a result of this project Georgia will prepare and submit its FNC and SBUR.
2. The Vulnerability and Adaptation sector team leader should work in consultation with and under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager.

Main duties:

- Invite experts and set up the composition of V&A team on the basis of tender and roster of experts established during the stocktaking exercise;
- Develop scope of work and respective terms of reference for the team members (national experts);
- Lead the team to carry out the assessment of vulnerability and planning the adaptation measures, promote the integration of adaptation measures in sectoral and national plans;
- Ensure timely and effective management of the activities as scheduled;
- In consultation with PM select and implement the methodologies for the assessment of vulnerability of system and elaboration of adaptation measures;
- Identify gaps and priority areas for Stage II adaptation;
- Organize scheduled consultations/workshops and ensure their success;
- Produce the draft of the results obtained as a conclusions of V&A activities;

Qualifications and experience

- An advanced degree in energy, environmental management or other field relevant to the project;
- A minimum of 5 years of working experience in the area relevant to the Climate Change;
- Substantial involvement in the preparation of the initial National Communication and Second National Communication is an asset;
- Good understanding of climate change and sustainable development issues;
- Demonstrated ability of analytical and drafting work;
- Familiarity with computers and word processing;
- Knowledge of writing English is an asset.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR TEAM LEADER IN CLIMATE CHANGE GHG ABATEMENT MEASURES

In accordance with Article 12.5 of the Convention, decision 17/CP.7 of COP and GEF Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties (GEF/C.22/Inf.16) the Government of Georgia has obligation to perform a Second National Communication.

The objectives of the GHGs abatement section of the SNC are to assess the potential of abatement of GHGs, investigate the renewable resources economical potential and barriers to energy efficiency, capacity building for technology transfer process and integration of abatement measures in sectoral and national concepts. As a result of this project Georgia will prepare and submit its Second National Communication to the COP.

The GHGs abatement sector team leader should work in consultation with and under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager.

Main duties:

- Invite experts and set up the composition of GHGs mitigation team on the basis of tender and roster of experts established during the stocktaking exercise;
- Develop scope of work and respective terms of reference for the team members (national experts);
- Lead the team to carry out the GHGs projection and plan mitigation measures;
- Ensure timely and effective management of the activities as scheduled;
- In consultation with PM select and implement the methodologies for the assessment of future emission of GHGs and measures to reduce them;
- Identify the gaps and priority areas for preparation of project pipeline;
- Organize scheduled consultations/workshops and ensure their success
- Produce the draft of the results obtained as a conclusions of mitigation assessment activities;

Qualifications and experience

- An advanced degree in energy, environmental management or other field relevant to the project;
- A minimum of 5 years of working experience in the area relevant to the Climate Change;
- Substantial involvement in the preparation of the initial National Communication and Second National Communication is an asset;
- Good understanding of climate change and sustainable development issues;
- Demonstrated ability of analytical and drafting work;
- Familiarity with computers and word processing;
- Good knowledge of writing English is an asset.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR TEAM LEADER IN CLIMATE CHANGE ARTICLE 6 UNFCCC

In accordance with Article 12.5 of the Convention, decision 17/CP.7 of COP and GEF Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties (GEF/C.22/Inf.16) the Government of Georgia has obligation to perform a Third National Communication.

The objective of Education, Training and Public Awareness section of the SNC is to inventory the existing situation and potential host institutions to implement the Article 6, prepare the work plan and facilitate the implementation of short-term elements of work plan. As a result of this project Georgia will prepare and submit its Second National Communication to the COP.

The education, training and public awareness sector team leader should work in consultation with and under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager.

Main duties:

- Invite experts and set up the composition of Article 6 implementation team on the basis of tender and roster of experts established during the stocktaking exercise;
- Develop scope of work and respective terms of reference for the team members (national experts);
- Lead the team to carry out the inventory of potential host institutions from state and public sectors related with the education system. Draft the Article 6 implementation work plan;
- Ensure timely and effective management of the activities as scheduled;
- In consultation with PM select and implement the methodologies for the implementation of Article 6 UNFCCC;
- Identify the priority target groups for training and public awareness;
- Organize the scheduled consultations/workshops and ensure their success;
- Produce the draft of the results obtained as a conclusions of Article 6 implementation activities;

Qualifications and experience

- An advanced degree in energy, environmental management or other field relevant to the project;
- A minimum of 5 years of working experience in the area relevant to the Climate Change;
- A demonstrated ability in co-operating with all project personnel, stakeholders including government officials, scientific institutions, NGOs, and private sector;
- Good understanding of climate change and sustainable development issues;
- Demonstrated ability of analytical and drafting work;
- Familiarity with computers and word processing;
- Good knowledge of English is an asset

Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)

which constitutes the *Social and Environmental Screening Report*, must be included as an annex to the *Social and Environmental Screening Procedure* for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.]

	Development of Georgia's Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC
	Project ID 00100706 (Output ID 00103518)
Country)	Eastern Europe & CIS/Georgia

Verarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

es the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

ed by the Human Rights based approach. All project activities will be based and will apply Human Rights ability and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law. The PAR reform will be for safeguarding the basic rights of rights-holders (local citizens, women, vulnerable and other groups) and ion of their fundamental rights, needs and interests. Within the framework of the Association Agreement (AA) evelopment Goals (SDGs), the government has committed itself to addressing a wide range of policy issues, all ; transparent and accountable administration, ensuring the participatory, inclusive, and gender-sensitive policy es the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

orgia upholds the principle of equal rights for men and women in article 14. Georgia ratified the Convention on ms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1994, and the Optional Protocol to CEDAW in 2002. The he Council of Europe, and ratified the European Convention on Human Rights in 1999.

arts the Government of Georgia in its respective efforts through its both direct projects targeting women, and

Framework document "United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) - Georgia 2016-2020". According to the UNPSD "Gender Equality is regarded as a critical precondition for improvement of human rights situation and sustainable development, therefore gender mainstreaming into national laws, policies, budgets and programmes is applied across almost all focus areas. By 2020 vulnerable groups have access to proactive and inclusive gender and child sensitive social protection system that address major vulnerabilities".

The project will incorporate a gender perspective in the identification, description and preparation of mitigation actions where relevant. Also, the gender dimension in the FNC and SBUR will be meaningfully involved, not only considering women as beneficiaries but also in the decision-making process of climate change related activities. Moreover, understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will be considered for appropriate adaptation and mitigation actions. In this sense, the update of the national circumstances chapter of the FNC and SBUR will consider the gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in Georgia may affect the country's ability to deal with mitigating of and adapting to climate change.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The project will earn global and local environmental benefits since it will enhance national capacities for adapting to and mitigating climate change impacts. Ultimately, it will contribute to the country's sustainable development.




As for social sustainability, existing vulnerability assessments and relevant regional and/or sectoral adaptation strategies will among others cover vulnerable sectors and regions, including mountainous and coastal zone areas where rural population is poor and highly vulnerable to disaster and climate risks. The project will enhance knowledge and informed decision-making for reducing such risks that will ultimately increase coping capacities and resilience of local communities particularly, in rural areas.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>		
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
Risk 1: no risks identified	I = P =			
Risk 2:	I = P =			
Risk 3:	I = P =			
Risk 4:	I = P =			
[add additional rows as needed]				
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>				<p>Comments</p>
<p>Select one (see <u>SESP</u> for guidance)</p>				
<p>Low Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>				
<p>Moderate Risk <input type="checkbox"/></p>				
<p>High Risk <input type="checkbox"/></p>				

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		Comments
Check all that apply		
Principle 1: Human Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Cultural Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
	14.05.2017	UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
	24.05.2017	UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
	27.05.2017	UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		Answer (Yes/No)
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁵	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	No
6.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
7.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
8.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No

¹⁵ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

<p>3. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?</p> <p><i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i></p>	No
<p>Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below</p>	
<p>Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management</p>	
<p>1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?</p> <p><i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i></p>	No
<p>1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?</p>	No
<p>1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)</p>	No
<p>1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?</p>	No
<p>1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?</p>	No
<p>1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?</p>	No
<p>1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?</p>	No
<p>1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?</p> <p><i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i></p>	No
<p>1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)</p>	No
<p>1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?</p>	No
<p>1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?</p>	No

<p><i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i></p>		
<p>Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</p>		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹⁶ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	<p>Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?</p> <p><i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i></p>	No
<p>Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p>		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No

¹⁶ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹⁷	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests,	No

¹⁷ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.5	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Design & Appraisal Stage Quality Assurance Report

Overall Project Rating: Highly Satisfactory

Decision: Approve: The project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.

Project Number: 00100706

Project Title: PIMS 5946_Development of Georgia's Fourth National Communication and the Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC

Project Date: 01-May-2017

Strategic Quality Rating: Exemplary

1. Does the project’s Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project)

- 3: The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project’s strategy is the best approach at this point in time.
- 2: The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence.
- 1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD’s theory of change.

Evidence

Management Response

IRRF section of the Project Document refers p.p. 22-25

List of Uploaded Documents

File Name	Modified By	Modified
5946_4NC_2BUR_Georgia_ProDoc_final_for_GEF.docx	george.badurashvili@undp.org	5/25/2017 9:22:15 AM

2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project)

- 3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project’s RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true to select this option)
- 2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project’s RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true to select this option)
- 1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan.

Evidence

IRRF section of the Project Document refers p.p. 22-25

Relevant

Quality Rating: Satisfactory

3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.)The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project board) (all must be true to select this option)

2: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritising the excluded and/or marginalised. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. (both must be true to select this option)

1: The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalised populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project.

Not Applicable

Evidence

Management Response

not applicable for this project

4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project's theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.

2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project's theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives.

1: There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence.

Evidence

Management Response

Preceding Projects "Preparation of the First BUR" and "Third National Communication to the UNFCCC" resulted in documents that were used as basis for project design

5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option)

2: A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this

gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. (all must be true to select this option)

1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered.

Evidence

Management Response

Section "Gender Mainstreaming" of the project document.
page11

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project's intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)

2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified.

1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

Evidence

Management Response

Project document pages 11-14 refer

Social & Environmental Standards

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true to select this option)

2: Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget.

1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

Evidence

Management Response

Annex C. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP) of the project document refers

8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant, and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true to select this option).

2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget.

1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered.

Evidence

Management Response

Annex C. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP) of the project document refers

9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? [If yes, upload the completed checklist as evidence. If SESP is not required, provide the reason(s) for the exemption in the evidence section. Exemptions include the following:

- Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
- Organization of an event, workshop, training
- Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences
- Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
- Global/regional projects with no country level activities (e.g. knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)
- UNDP acting as Administrative Agent

Yes

No

SESP not required

Evidence

Annex C. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP) of the project document refers

List of Uploaded Documents

File Name Modified By

Modified

SESP.docx george.badurashvili@undp.org 5/24/2017 8:35:37 AM

Management & Monitoring

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)

2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project's theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true to select this option)

1: The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project's theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators.

Evidence

Management Response

IRRF of the project document refers page 23

11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?

Yes

No

Evidence

project document refers page 37

12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project board? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined in the project document. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true to select this option).

2: The project's governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true to select this option)

1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

Evidence

Management Response

project document refers page 34

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. (both must be true to select this option)

2: Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk.

1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document.

Evidence

Management Response

Project document refers page 65 (Annex E risk analysis)

Efficient

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.

- Yes
- No

Evidence

Project document refers p.p. 30-31

15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)

- Yes
- No

Evidence

Respective section of the project document refers p.p. 4-8

16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

- 3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget.
- 2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
- 1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

Evidence

Multi year budget included in the project document refers p.p. 26-28

17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

- 3: The budget fully covers all direct project costs that are directly attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- 2: The budget covers significant direct project costs that are directly attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
- 1: The budget does not reimburse UNDP for direct project costs. UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project and the office should advocate for the inclusion of DPC in any project budget revisions.

Evidence

LOA on support services will be signed and attached to the project document

Management Response

Effective

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. (both must be true to select this option)
- 2: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments.
- 1: The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered.

Evidence

Management Response

Capacity assessments of the major implementing partners have not been conducted. NIM modality with the CO support is envisaged and capacity assessments for other potential partners will be done in due course

19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination?

3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions.

2: Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analysed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions.

1: No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project.

Not Applicable

Evidence

not applicable for this project

20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation, and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?

Yes

No

Evidence

Monitoring and evaluation section of the project document refers p.p. 32-35

21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.

Yes

No

Evidence

Management Response

Gender marker 2 is assigned to the project. Respective information is provided in "Gender Analysis" Section of the project document p.p. 10-11

22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project)

- 3: The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the activity level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources.
- 2: The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level.
- 1: The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project.

Evidence

Project budget is elaborated and resources distributed throughout its duration as per the IRRF within the project document

Sustainability & National Ownership

Quality Rating: Highly Satisfactory

23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project?

- 3: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
- 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners.
- 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.
- Not Applicable

Evidence

Ministry of Environment and Natural Protection of Georgia have been fully involved into the preparation process.

24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project):

- 3: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
- 2.5: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities.
- 2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment.
- 1.5: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned.
- 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions.
- Not Applicable

Evidence

Capacity assessments will be done to identified partners for the specific project component/task. This will be ensured at implementation stage.

25. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?

- Yes
- No
- Not Applicable

Evidence

Involvement of national partners wherever feasible is foreseen and described in the project document

26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation strategy)?

- Yes
- No

Evidence

Project design envisages institutionalisation of capacity development interventions to ensure sustainability of provided UNDP TA support

Quality Assurance Summary/PAC Comments

Annex E. Risk Analysis

#	Description	Type	Impact and Probability	Management Response	Owner	Status
1	Data are unavailable or inaccessible for project team	Operational	Probability P=2 Impact I=3	Project will use maximum efforts through the NPD or participant Ministries and stakeholders to acquire relevant data. Experts judgments and analogue methods will be also used	MoENRP	On-going
2	Climate change is no more a national priority	Strategic/policy	Probability P=1 Impact I=4	Project make the process highly participatory through stakeholder consultations, using internet resources, vis-à-vis meetings, sharing data and information, outreach and marketing. High level officials will be involved in the process as well and high level international and national forums will be used for advancing CC agenda	UNDP. MoENRP	On-going
3	Stakeholders are not interested in stocks take	Organizational	Probability P=2 Impact I=3	Project make the process highly participatory through stakeholder consultations, using internet resources, vis-à-vis meetings, sharing data and information, outreach and marketing	MoENRP	On-going
4	Basis for institutionalization of SBUR and FNC results is not created	Organizational	Probability P=3 Impact I=4	Efforts will be made to create an enabling environment for institutionalization of CC results	MoENRP	On-going

Annex F. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment

(to be completed by UNDP Country Office)

Macro assessment as per the HACT requirements was conducted for Georgia in November 2014. The general finding of the assessment is that Georgia's macroeconomic and public finance environment, regulations and institutional set-up is broadly aligned with international standards and practices. As far as the Ministry of Environment and Natrual Protection of Georgia is the implementing partner for the project given the NIM modality applied, the mentioned assessment provides required references.

Annex G. STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES

Dear Mr. Agulashvili,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of Georgia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated in the relevant programme support document or project document, as described below.
2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Government-designated institution is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the office.
3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the designated institution, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:
 - (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel;
 - (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities;
 - (c) Procurement of goods and services;
4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of project and programme personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the programme support document or project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annex to the programme support document or project document is revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP resident representative and the designated institution.
5. The relevant provisions of the UNDP Standard Basic Assistance Agreement with the Government of Georgia (the "SBAA"), including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its designated institution. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the programme support document or project document.
6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.
7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

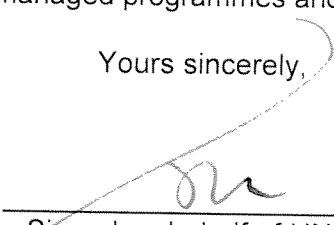
8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

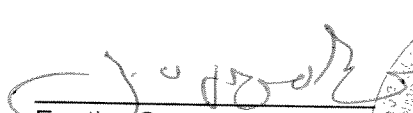
9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Yours sincerely,




Signed on behalf of UNDP
Niels Scott
Resident Representative


For the Government
Gigla Agulashvili
Minister

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia



Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, the institution designated by the Government of Georgia and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project "Development of Georgia's Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC" (Atlas Project ID/Award ID number: 00100706; Atlas Output ID/Project ID number: 00103518; PIMS # 5946), (*"the Project"*).

2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on 4 July, 2017 and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.

3. Support services to be provided:

Support services (insert description)	Schedule for the provision of the support services	Amount and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)	Estimated Chargeable Amount
1. Payments, disbursements and other financial transactions	2017-2020	Cost-recovery for ISS based on UNDP Universal Price List	\$ 3500
2. Recruitment of staff, project personnel and consultants	2017-2020	Cost-recovery for ISS based on UNDP Universal Price List	\$ 3500
3. Procurement of services and goods, including disposal	2017-2020	Cost-recovery for ISS based on UNDP Universal Price List	\$ 3050
4. Organization of training activities, conferences and workshops, including fellowships	2017-2020	Cost-recovery for ISS based on UNDP Universal Price List	\$ 2500
5. Travel authorization, visa requests, ticketing, and travel arrangements	2017-2020	Cost-recovery for ISS based on UNDP Universal Price List	\$ 2500
6. Shipment, custom clearance, vehicle registration, and accreditation	2017-2020	Cost-recovery for ISS based on UNDP Universal Price List	\$ 2000
			Up to USD 17,050 from GEF grant

4. Description of functions and responsibilities of the parties involved:

UNDP Environmental Finance Services

UNDP will provide support services to the Ministry as described in the paragraph 3 above in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures; it retains ultimate accountability for the effective implementation of the project;

The UNDP will provide support to the National Project Director (appointed by MoENRP) in order to maximize the programme's impact as well as the quality of its products. It will be responsible for administering resources in accordance with the specific objectives defined in the Project Document, and in keeping with the key principles of transparency, competitiveness, efficiency and economy. The financial management and accountability for the resources allocated, as well as other activities related to the execution of programme activities will be undertaken under the direct supervision of the UNDP Country Office.

The Ministry through its National Project Director (NPD) designated from its staff or through duly authorized person, will approve annual work plans, authorize direct payment requests and submit them to UNDP country office in a timely manner;

The Ministry through its NPD or other duly authorized person will monitor and assure that the project funds are spent in accordance with Annual Work Plan (AWP) by authorizing and signing direct payment requests and Combined Delivery Reports (CDRs).

Annex H. Final Report of Georgia National Communication's /Biennial Update Report's Project

Monitoring and Evaluation plans of climate change enabling activities for the preparation of National Communications on Climate Change and/or Biennial Update Reports do not require the production and publication of Terminal Evaluation Reports. Therefore, a number of intended purposes of such terminal exercises are not captured in full, including:

- The promotion of accountability and transparency, and the assessment and disclosure of the extent of the project accomplishments;
- A synthesis of lessons that can help to improve the selection, design and implementation of future GEF financed UNDP activities;
- The provision of feedback on issues that are recurrent across the portfolio, attention needed, and on improvements regarding previously identified issues; and
- The contribution to the GEF Evaluation Office databases for aggregation, analysis and reporting on effectiveness of GEF operations in achieving global environmental benefits and on the quality of monitoring and evaluation across the GEF system.

The intent of this Final Report is not to propose an abridged alternative to the Terminal Evaluation Report. Instead, its purpose is to gather some insightful details about the process of preparing the mandatory report under the UNFCCC that can be of use to both the UNDP support teams, and the current and future national project teams. Its focus is therefore on providing:

- A synthesis of lessons that can help to improve the selection, design and implementation of future GEF financed UNDP activities; and
- Feedback on issues that are recurrent across the portfolio, attention needed, and on improvements regarding previously identified issues.

National project teams in charge of the future enabling activity for the preparation of the National Communication or Biennial Update Report can therefore rely on a valuable source of information from inception to closure of the project, and UNDP support teams can further disseminate lessons across borders, fully up-taking its guiding role as implementing agency and partner within the Global Support Programme (GSP, previously known as National Communications Support Programme).

The template has been designed with the purpose of collecting relevant information, without representing a time-intensive and human resource-intensive burden to the current national project team. It is therefore divided into three core sections – project identification phase, project implementation phase and project follow-up –with for each section a limited number of open questions.

The intention is to have the team leader, project manager or equivalent figure completing the template, in close collaboration with other team members within the last two months of project implementation. It is furthermore the intention of the completion of this Final Report to trigger the discussions of the upcoming National Communication and/or Biennial Update Report, taking advantage of the momentum created by the ongoing project, the presence of the core of the current national project team, and the renewed interest of national counterparts with the perspectives of an eminent or recent submission to the UNFCCC.

The completion of this template has been made mandatory and has been budgeted for in all projects that received approval post 2013 (3 working days equivalent of project manager's time). You are kindly invited to send the completed template to Damiano Borgogno, damiano.borgogno@undp.org and to Eva Huttova, eva.huttova@undp.org.

A. Details of the project

Project's title	
PIMS number	
Overall budget including GEF grant including co-financing	
Duration of implementation	
Planned duration of project	
Implementing partner	
Team Leader's name and contact details	
Link to final report	

B. Project identification phase

Duration of preparatory phase (expressed in months) _____

Was the project document developed by a national/international consultant? (Please, provide name if yes and expand on the satisfaction of this collaboration.)

Please, shortly describe the milestones of this initial preparatory phase (e.g. consultation workshops held, telephone interviews with key stakeholders, among others)

Where consultations made with one or more of the following stakeholder groups?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Ministry of Finance (or equivalent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Women's associations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Ministries (not being the Ministry in charge of climate change)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Youth movements
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Governments	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indigenous peoples' representatives
<input type="checkbox"/>	National universities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment or climate related NGOs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic Research Centers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other NGOs/CSOs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Media	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (specify)

What were the main objectives for the project identified as a result of this preparatory phase?

What were the major challenges faced during this phase?

Looking back, what issues that were identified and/or overlooked during this preparatory phase had an impact on the successive implementation phase?

C. Project implementation phase

Technical components

1. GHG inventory

Base year of the GHG inventory:

Base years used in previous GHG inventories:

Expected outcome	
Expected output 1	
Expected output 2	
Expected output 3	

Final outcome	
Final output 1	
Final output 2	
Final output 3	
...	

Please, shortly discuss the expected outcomes and outputs of the GHG inventory component, and compare to what was actually realized within the context of this project. If there was any diverting from the originally expected outcomes and outputs, please explain the causes (e.g. lack of data, risk of duplication of work done in the context of parallel projects, among others).

Can you describe the process(es) implemented to generate and validate outcomes and outputs?

What pieces of advice do you have for future project teams?

2. Mitigation actions

Expected outcome(s)	
Expected output 1	
Expected output 2	
Expected output 3	
...	

Final outcome(s)	
Final output 1	
Final output 2	
Final output 3	
...	

Please, shortly discuss the expected outcomes and outputs of the vulnerability and adaptation measures and mitigation measures components, and compare to what was actually realized within the context of this project. If there was any diverting from the originally expected outcomes and outputs, please explain the causes (e.g. lack of data, risk of duplication of work done in the context of parallel projects, among others).

Can you describe the process(es) implemented to generate and validate outcomes and outputs?

What pieces of advice do you have for future project teams?

3. Vulnerability & Adaptation for NC or MRV for BUR

Expected outcome(s)	
Expected output 1	
Expected output 2	
Expected output 3	
...	

Final outcome(s)	
Final output 1	
Final output 2	
Final output 3	
...	

Please, shortly discuss the expected outcomes and outputs of the vulnerability and adaptation measures and mitigation measures components, and compare to what was actually realized within the context of this project. If there was any diverting from the originally expected outcomes and outputs, please explain the main reasons (e.g. lack of data, risk of duplication of work done in the context of parallel projects, among others).

Can you describe the process(es) implemented to generate and validate outcomes and outputs?

What pieces of advice do you have for future project teams?

4. Constraints and Gaps/Support needed

Expected outcome	
Expected output 1	
Expected output 2	
Expected output 3	
...	

Final outcome	
Final output 1	
Final output 2	
Final output 3	
...	

Please, shortly discuss the expected outcomes and outputs of the Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs component, and compare to what was actually realized within the context of this project. If there was any diverting from the originally expected outcomes and outputs, please explain the main reasons (e.g. lack of data, risk of duplication of work done in the context of parallel projects, among others).

Can you describe the process(es) implemented to generate and validate outcomes and outputs?

What pieces of advice do you have for future project teams?

Capacities and use of capacities

Do you believe the project has built - in a durable and cost-effective way - human and institutional capacities? Please, elaborate.

Please, estimate the amount of work done by national consultants versus international consultants:

_____ % national consultants. _____ % international consultants and _____ % national staff.

What work was entrusted to international consultants and for what reasons?

What would you have done differently, or do you advise the next project team to consider in this context?

Additional remarks

Institutional arrangements

Please, summarize an overview of the institutional arrangements for the project implementation.

Please, describe the composition of the project team.

Will the team remain in place, even after the project has fully closed?

Were gender considerations taken into account during the project design and implementation? If so, how?

Which were the strengths and weaknesses of the institutional arrangements used?

What suggestions have you to make regarding the institutional arrangements for future NC/BUR work?

Additional remarks

Technical support from GSP, CGE, or other bodies

Has the project team, or members of the project team, participated in national, regional or global training events organized by a center of excellence or above mentioned body during the course of the project? If yes, please, specify the training event(s).

What has been the contribution of this participation to the project results?

What identified knowledge gaps holding back the proper implementation of the NC project could not be addressed by any of the above mentioned bodies?

In addition to capacity building support, what other assistance did the project team receive during project implementation? (E.g. review of draft report, technical backstopping of international expert)

Has UNDP provided timely and valuable support during project design and implementation? Please explain.

D. Next steps

How will findings of the project be further disseminated, if at all?

Are balance funds available under the NC/BUR project going to be used to identify the strategy of the next report?

At full project closure, is there a person or institute to whom one can turn in case there are follow-up questions to the NC/BUR?

Has the Government expressed interest to further work with UNDP on the next coming report? If no, please explain.

E. Additional information

Date	
Name and e-mail address of person who completed this template	
Others involved in completion of this template (names of individuals and their institutions)	
In case a terminal evaluation report has been produced, please link it here.	
Other attachments	

