
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia (FP068)
Accredited Entity:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of Report submission:	30 July 2026
Version number	V2.0



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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		30 July 2026													
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public												
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 27.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 27.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 43.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 42.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.651</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 70.3</td> </tr> </table>			GCF Financing	Mill. USD 27.1	Grants	Mill. USD 27.1	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 43.2	Grants	Mill. USD 42.6	InKind	Mill. USD 0.651	Total Financing	Mill. USD 70.3
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 27.1													
	Grants	Mill. USD 27.1													
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 43.2													
	Grants	Mill. USD 42.6													
	InKind	Mill. USD 0.651													
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 70.3													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)														
A.6. Implementation period	From 12 October 2018 to 12 April 2027														
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B												
A.8. Executing Entity Information															
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)											
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Georgia	Public sector – Government	Executing Entity	Nino Tandilashvili – NDA, nino.tandilashvili@mepa.gov.ge Nino Tkhlava, NPD nino.tkhilava@mepa.gov.ge											

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Georgia through its Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture (MoEPA)	Georgia	Nino Tkhlava, NPD; nino.tkhilava@mepa.gov.ge	Government	N/A
Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC)	Georgia	Barbara Böni, Regional Director, barbara.boeni@eda.admin.ch;	Government of Switzerland	N/A

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Georgia through its Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)	Georgia	Lazare Chikovani; l.chikovani@mia.gov.ge	Government	N/A
Georgia through its Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI)	Georgia	Mamuka Shalikashvili; m.shalikashvili@moi.gov.ge	Government	N/A
Tbilisi Mayor's Office	Georgia	Ketevan Kandelakishvili; ketevan.kandelakishvili@yahoo.com	Government	N/A

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP (NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Georgia	25 March 2026	The objective of the Nationally Determined Contribution 3.0 of Georgia is to support the country's sustainable, balanced, low-emission, and climate-resilient development, taking into consideration climate change, environmental challenges, and socio-economic priorities.	The project is closely aligned with the NDC 3.0 objectives, specifically its adaptation goals. The document emphasizes the critical role of emergency response in protecting the population from the impacts of climate change and strengthening resilience. The document outlines that this can be achieved through improving the emergency response system, including the introduction of early warning systems, as well as strengthening forecasting capacities, which is in direct alignment with the project's objectives and achievements. Moreover, the NDC 3.0 document places emphasis on strengthening efforts to improve the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities in areas at high risk of extreme weather events, which is closely aligned with the project's objective of enhancing the resilience of the most vulnerable communities through targeted and locally tailored interventions and awareness-raising efforts.	0%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
19 June 2026	

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

The **Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia (MHEWS)** project aims to reduce the vulnerability of Georgia’s population, infrastructure, and livelihoods to climate-induced natural hazards by establishing a fully integrated, nation-wide multi-hazard early warning and climate information system. The project, implemented by UNDP with Green Climate Fund financing, supports Georgia’s transition from a reactive disaster response model toward a proactive, risk-informed climate risk management approach.

Overall Objective:

The project’s overarching goal is to **enhance national resilience to hydrometeorological hazards** - including floods, landslides, droughts, avalanches, and strong winds - by upgrading climate monitoring systems, improving forecasting and risk assessment capacities, and ensuring that actionable early warnings reach communities across all major river basins of the country. It aims to directly benefit approximately **1.7 million people** currently at risk from climate-related hazards.

Key Outcomes:

- Modernized hydrometeorological monitoring infrastructure, including new observation stations and upgraded forecasting and modelling capabilities.
- A fully integrated, impact-based nationwide MHEWS, offering timely and accurate hazard forecasts for all 11 river basins.
- Standardized hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessments that support national and municipal risk-informed planning.
- Enhanced climate information services for sectors such as agriculture, enabling tailored advisories for farmers and enterprises.
- Community-level risk reduction and preparedness, including local response plans, community-based early warning initiatives, and public awareness measures.

Climate Impact:

By strengthening anticipatory action and improving access to reliable climate information, the project significantly reduces human and economic losses associated with climate-induced hazards. It catalyses a **paradigm shift toward climate-resilient development**, lowering long-term adaptation costs and increasing national preparedness. The integrated MHEWS system enhances adaptive capacity at institutional and community levels, helping safeguard development gains amid increasing climate variability.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

In 2025, efforts continued across all three project components, building on progress achieved in previous years, to expand and modernize hydro-meteorological monitoring networks, deploy multi-hazard forecasting platforms, complete nationwide risk mapping, enhance agrometeorological services, and directly engage more than 10,000 beneficiaries across 46 municipalities. At the same time, local preparedness and climate resilience were further strengthened through the construction of flood protection infrastructure at 12 locations, with the final (13th) site currently nearing completion, substantially reducing flood risks in highly exposed areas.

During the reporting period, **Output 1** reached 98% completion, with progress achieved across the following activities:

(1.1) Upgrade of observation network

- 6 additional hydro- and agro-meteorological monitoring stations were installed in 2025, bringing total installations to 150 of 154 planned sites, with four remaining.
- Full equipment for the upper-air sounding system, including the hydrogen generator procured in 2025, was delivered and installed in Poti; operations will commence following NEA staff training.
- Testing of all 150 installed monitoring stations is ongoing to enable integration into the ICT system.
- All three ICT components progressed significantly, resulting in configuration of stations, integration of data sources, and 70–80% completion of the Weather Forecasting System.
- The Natural Disaster Warning System was installed at the central data centre, and relevant staff were trained.

(1.2), (1.3) and (1.4) activity targets were reached in previous years with hazard and risk maps produced for 11 river basins, risk modelling tool and vulnerability assessment accomplished and risk information portal installed at EMS, where risk and hazard maps are uploaded and EMS personnel capacity strengthened on use of risk modelling and assessment.

Under **Output 2**, which has reached 80% overall progress, substantial progress was achieved in reinforcing the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) and advancing new climate information products, supported by strengthened national regulatory frameworks and enhanced institutional capacities.

(2.1) Policy, regulatory and legal frameworks in place and institutional capacities built for enhanced use of climate information and MHEWS

- The roadmap for development of legal framework for hazard mapping and zoning was developed which will be mandatory when planning and implementing infrastructure projects.

(2.2) Design and Introduction of MHEWS

- Forecasting platforms and conceptual approaches with operation workflow for 7 hazards designed and working in testing mode. For Floods, Mudflows, Avalanches and Landslides Delft-FEWS platform is established and working in testing mode; Wind and Hail integration within ICT in progress; Drought monitoring and forecasting set-up and going through validation.
- The upgraded WRF model with data assimilation was fully implemented, strengthening national NWP capacity and improving multi-hazard forecast accuracy. Delft-FEWS was upgraded and integrated with hydrological and hydraulic models across all 11 river basins, and the IBF module was developed and tested. Drought monitoring is operational, while wind and hail forecasting will become operational upon finalization of the ICT smart-met system.
- The MHEW dissemination protocol has been finalized, the works for identification of last-mile communication solution CBS for national-wide and community level underway. (2.3) Access and use of tailored climate weather information products
- Climate services for agriculture were strengthened through the full development and national deployment of the GECSA platform in partnership with NEA, RDA, SRCA, GFA, and SNU. The platform was officially launched in December 2025. Migrated to MEPA's server, the system now supports over 1,000 active farmers in Shida Kartli and Kakheti enabling improved irrigation planning, pest management, and climate risk management. Ongoing technical trainings and finalized SOPs will ensure sustainability and institutional ownership.
- Progress was also made in integrating climate risk into agricultural planning through SRCA's drought impact assessment using climate scenarios, AquaCrop modelling, and cost–benefit analysis to inform evidence-based policy and investment priorities.(2.4) Climate-informed multi-hazard risk management (MHRM) responsive system
- During the reporting period, development of Multi-Hazard Risk Management Plans (MHRMPs) was launched for seven priority river basins across Western and Eastern Georgia, with contractors selected and inception reports completed. A national kick-off meeting and extensive regional stakeholder consultations were conducted to

validate hazard risks and identify priority hotspots. Draft consultation outputs for Western basins have been prepared, consultations in Eastern Georgia are ongoing, and inter-agency discussions on DRR/DRM legislative and institutional improvements were initiated to inform policy recommendations. Progress under Output 3 reached 60% in 2025, driven by efforts to strengthen community resilience through community-based disaster risk reduction measures. (3.1) Participatory community-based adaptation planning

- Community-Based Climate Risk Management (CBCRM) was successfully implemented in 16 of the planned 45 communities, covering the most vulnerable areas in the Supsa, Kintrishi, and Natanebi river basins of Western Georgia, with remaining communities rescheduled for 2026.
- For the 29 most vulnerable communities in 4 river basins: Rioni, Enguri, Khobi and Chorokhi-Acharistskali construction company was contracted.
- In 2025, the most vulnerable 50 communities were identified in 4 river basins in Eastern Georgia: Mtkvari, Iori, Alazani and Khrami/Ktsia and CBCRM planning initiated. (3.2) Public awareness and capacity building
- Engaged 46 municipalities, covering 116 of the most vulnerable communities.
- Reached over 10,000 participants across municipalities, including local government staff, MEPA representatives, teachers, school principals, preschool staff, students, media professionals, volunteers, and youth leaders. Activities facilitated collaboration with local authorities, community-based organizations, educational institutions, media, youth, and environmental agencies. In the reporting period, educational initiatives directly reached 4,580 individuals.
- An additional 50 young people joined the Green Camp “Climate Ambassadors” programme, bringing the total number of ambassadors to over 200.
- 32 Master’s students were awarded scholarships through the Green Scholarship programme.

(3.3) Priority Risk Reduction Interventions

The construction is completed at 12 of the 13 sites. The last GCF- funded site in Kobuleti is almost completed with 10% left until completion.

The project has requested a 12-month no-cost extension from GCF. While significant progress has been achieved across all three outputs, additional time is required to fully realize the intended results, maintain high quality standards, and ensure the long-term sustainability of last-mile early warning systems and community-based risk reduction initiatives. The extension will enable the completion of remaining key activities, including the implementation of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) plans in high-risk communities, deployment of last-mile communication tools (Cell Broadcast System-CBS), and the operationalization of EWS. It will also support efforts to ensure the project’s lasting impact through strengthened national ownership.

Alongside this, a separate process is underway to restructure the project proposal. The proposed revision involves adjusting the design of the Community-Based Early Warning System sub-activity, transitioning from the initially planned 200 sirens for warden-based dissemination to a modern, technologically advanced, nationwide CBS based on the prioritisation of the Government of Georgia. With the support of an international expert, the programme has developed and submitted key technical assessments, including a preliminary description of the Integrated Public Early Warning Management System (IPEWMS), CBS system architecture, and technical requirements for mobile network operators.

The proposed replacement of siren-based systems with CBS is fully aligned with the project’s objectives. It enables nationwide population coverage, aligns with international good practices, and supports a more sustainable, inclusive, and effective approach to community-based early warning within Georgia’s evolving national public warning architecture.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The “cumulative value” will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	3,250	1,700,000	35,277	0	35,277

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	1,560	820,000	16,933	0	16,933
Female	0	1,690	890,000	18,344	0	18,344

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Georgia	0	3,250	1,700,000	35,277	0	35,277

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	0	3,600,000	13,458	0	13,458

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	1,728,000	4,307	0	4,307
Female	0	0	1,872,000	9,151	0	9,151

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Georgia	0	0	3,600,000	13,458	0	13,458

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
1.1 # of new hydro-meteorological monitoring equipment functionally operating	No. of Items	0	12	12	12	0	12
1.2 Number of river basins for which hazard and risk maps (covering landslides, mudflows, avalanches, hailstorms and droughts), flood plain zoning and multi-hazard vulnerability and risk assessments	No. of Institutions	0	7	11	11	0	11
3.1 Number and % of coverage for high-risk communities through CBEWS and CBCRM action.	Percentage	0	30	100	45	0	45
3.3 Number of targeted beneficiaries reporting enhanced protection from climate related natural disasters resulting from Fund investments (disaggregated by gender).	No. of Persons	0	3,250	6,500	35,277	0	35,277
A6.2 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors by stakeholders	No. of Items	0	4	11	4	7	11
1.3 Level of application for systemic gender-sensitive socio-economic	No. of Items	0	2	4	1	0	1

vulnerability assessment in decision-making and resilience investment prioritization							
1.4 Level of application of a centralized multi-hazard disaster risk information and knowledge system	Index/Score/Level	0	1	3	2	0	2
2.1 Level of institutional capacity for implementation of MHEWS and delivery of climate information amongst key government agencies	Index/Score/Level	0	1	2	1	0	1
2.2 Status of the nation-wide MHEWS covering landslides, floods, mudflows, avalanches, hailstorms and droughts	No. of Items	0	4	11	11	0	11
2.3 % of farmers accessing improved climate forecasting services	Percentage	0	10	75	2	18	20
3.2 % increase of crop yields and household income for targeted communities due to reduced losses and damages from hazards	Percentage	0	0	10	0	0	0
3.4 Change in Knowledge, Awareness and Perception (KAP) of beneficiaries on local climate risk management options (including use and impact of the options)	Percentage	0	30	70	0	0	0
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	1	3	3	1	1	2
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	1	3	3	1	1	2

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1 # of new hydro-meteorological monitoring equipment functionally operating	95	5,485,725.96	5,662,901	96
1.2 Number of river basins for which hazard and risk maps (covering landslides, mudflows, avalanches, hailstorms and drought), flood plain zonins and multi-hazard vulnerability and risk assessments	100	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.3 Level of application for systemic gender-sensitive socio-economic vulnerability assessment in decision-making and resilience investment prioritization	100	287,845.21	323,160	89
1.4 Level of application of a centralized multi-hazard disaster risk information and knowledge system	90	305,078.9	306,440	99
2.1 Level of institutional capacity for implementation of MHEWS and delivery of climate information amongst key government agencies	80	132,783.44	230,539.45	57
2.2 Status of the nation-wide MHEWS covering landslides, floods, mudflows, avalanches, hailstorms and droughts	90	2,025,854.42	2,633,309.89	76
2.3 % of farmers accessing improved climate forecasting services	98	965,140.64	1,062,260.11	90
2.4: Climate-informed MHRM planning: development of basin-level multi-hazard risk management plans; municipal-level multi-hazard response and preparedness plans	40	1,150,521.29	2,137,330.55	53
3.1 Number and % of coverage for high-risk communities through CBEWS and CBCRM action.	35	798,060.15	5,272,270	15
3.2 % increase of crop yields and household income for targeted communities due to reduced losses and damages from hazards	40	1,471,185.46	1,446,600	101
3.3 Number of targeted beneficiaries reporting enhanced protection from climate related natural disasters resulting from Fund investments (disaggregated by gender).	90	3,528,627.07	5,862,156.82	60

C.2.1. Subprojects

Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).

Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
n/a							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			
<i>Summary of Institutional and Governance Changes</i> <i>The project underwent several institutional and implementation adjustments to align with government reforms, updated national priorities, stakeholder feedback, and technical recommendations.</i> 1. Replacement of NFA by RDA for Activity 2.3 <i>A major institutional change was the replacement of the National Food Agency (NFA) with the Rural Development Agency (RDA) as the responsible implementing entity for Activity 2.3: Enhancing access to and use of weather, climate, and agrometeorological information services by farmers and agricultural extension services.</i> <i>This change resulted from reforms within the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA), which transferred the mandate for farmer advisory and extension services from NFA to RDA. To reflect this restructuring, UNDP issued a Note to File (NTF) on 31 May 2023 formally assigning implementation responsibility to RDA. The NTF was subsequently submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat as part of the Annual Performance Report (APR) 2023.</i> <i>The modification affected only the implementation arrangements and did not change the project's objectives, expected outcomes, or approved budget. The decision was supported by recommendations from the project's International Agrometeorology Expert, whose assessment confirmed RDA as the most appropriate institution for delivering agrometeorological advisory services. The change was documented in official project reports and endorsed through established governance mechanisms, including the Project Steering Committee.</i> <i>In addition, the replacement of NFA with RDA has been incorporated into the project restructuring proposal submitted to the GCF Secretariat to ensure full alignment of project documentation with the revised institutional framework.</i> 2. Introduction of EMS as a New Responsible Party for Activity 3.1 <i>The implementation approach for Activity 3.1: Community-based early warning schemes and climate risk management was revised following a national policy shift in Georgia's public warning strategy.</i> <i>The project originally planned to use community-managed siren systems for last-mile warning dissemination. However, technical assessments and government priorities identified a nationwide Cell Broadcast System (CBS) as a more effective solution. Consequently, the focus shifted from local warning infrastructure to integrating community preparedness and response mechanisms within a centralized national early warning system.</i> <i>To support this approach, the Emergency Management Service (EMS) was designated as the responsible party for CBS-related activities due to its legal mandate for public warning dissemination, emergency preparedness, and national early warning coordination. EMS will implement activities through a Letter of Agreement with the LEPL State Reserves and Civil Protection Services Agency under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.</i>							

The inclusion of EMS is expected to strengthen implementation by providing specialized expertise in emergency communications and enhancing coordination among national and local stakeholders. As this change introduces a new responsible party and reflects a significant adjustment to implementation arrangements, it has been submitted to the GCF Secretariat for review and approval through the project restructuring process. The addition of EMS is also reflected in the restructuring proposal submitted to the GCF.

3. Governance Structure

The overall governance and oversight arrangements of the project remain unchanged:

- UNDP continues to serve as the Accredited Entity and Implementing Partner.
- The Project Steering Committee retains its oversight role and raised no objections to the modifications.
- Existing responsible entities remain in place:
 - National Environment Agency (NEA)
 - Environmental Information and Education Centre (EIEC)
 - Roads Department of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure

The only changes are:

- RDA replaces NFA for Activity 2.3.
- EMS is added as a new responsible party for Activity 3.1.

These adjustments ensure that project implementation remains aligned with current institutional mandates and national priorities while maintaining the approved project scope, results framework, and budget.

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Political situation becomes instable due to local upheavals or regional conflicts		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Political instability from local upheavals or regional conflicts that disrupt governance, security, infrastructure, and public order, undermining the project environment and decision-making process. Regional and local upheavals can have impact on the project implementation, which can result in changes of stakeholders or overall delays in the project due to de-prioritization of the issue.		
Consequences	Change in direct stakeholders with whom the project engaged from respective line ministries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Active communication and coordination with stakeholders is maintained throughout the project implementation.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Comments	Delays in implementation process.		
Risk 2	Hydrometeorological and/or flood defence infrastructure are destroyed due to various natural hazards		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	Hydrometeorological and flood-defence infrastructure - including levees, embankments, drainage networks, pumps, river training works - can be severely damaged or destroyed by extreme weather events such as intense rainfall, flash floods, storm surge, landslides, and secondary hazards. Structural aging, design limitations, sedimentation, and inadequate maintenance increase vulnerability. When multiple hazards coincide or when climate-driven increases in event intensity occur, the infrastructure's capacity to protect communities may be overwhelmed, causing cascading failures across linked systems and undermining long-term resilience investments.		
Consequences	The flood defence infrastructure is not able to protect the communities against flooding, which includes, loss of livelihoods, and damage to housing, agriculture, and critical facilities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will develop and implement emergency management/contingency plan in line with UNDP CO's crisis management requirements. During the design and constructing of relevant infrastructure disaster risks will be taken into consideration or in other words, climate proofing will be carried out. These activities will reduce the level of impact and probability that the infrastructure will be destroyed to minimum level.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	Temporary damage of the infrastructure.		
Risk 3	Climate adaptation and EWS/DRR do not stay a government priority and therefore, the latter's political, financial and technical support to these areas and particularly, to the project is reduced		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Government priority of the EWS/DRR area is extremely important in order to maintain ongoing budgetary support. The lack of such priority can result in de-prioritization of the issue and delay in project implementation. Political priorities and budget allocations shift over time; governments may deprioritize climate adaptation and Early Warning Systems/Disaster Risk Reduction (EWS/DRR) due to competing short-term agendas, economic crises, changing leadership. Reduced prioritization can translate into cutbacks in funding, removal of dedicated staff, weaker institutional mandates, and lower engagement in technical and policy processes. Diminished political championing also undermines cross-sector coordination, stakeholder buy-in, and maintenance of legislative or regulatory frameworks necessary to sustain long-term adaptation initiatives and integrated warning systems.		
Consequences	Project implementation process is halted and eventually delayed, project sustainability is jeopardized: budgets shrink, staffing and technical capacity erode, and commitments to operate and scale systems lapse. Fragmented governance reduces inter-agency coordination, delaying maintenance and upgrades.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will have constant consultations with high-level government representatives and will carry out lobbying and advocacy campaigns in support of CC adaptation, EWS and DRR. This will reduce the impact of the risk to the minimum level.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	Delay in project implementation.		
Risk 4	Absorption and operational capacities of project responsible parties and particularly, NEA stay inadequate to properly run and maintain MHEWS		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		

Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Effective Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) require technical expertise, organizational capacity, data management, operations protocols, maintenance programs, and cross-institutional coordination. If project-implementing entities, notably the NEA or equivalent responsible agencies, lack trained personnel, institutional structures, robust maintenance planning, budgeting mechanisms, or experience with real-time monitoring and forecast dissemination, they may be unable to absorb project components or execute ongoing operations.		
Consequences	Insufficient absorption and operational capacity result in poor system uptime, delayed or inaccurate warnings, neglected maintenance causing premature equipment failure, and inability to scale or integrate new technologies.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will pay high attention to the capacity building of all relevant agencies through carrying out training of trainers, on-the-job and field trainings of the staff of relevant agencies, introducing/strengthening internship mechanisms within responsible parties and particularly NEA, developing technical guidelines, methodologies and sustainable operations and maintenance plans for established national-wide MHEWS. Altogether will reduce probability and impact of the risk to minimum level.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	Some residual risk will persist that capacity limitations and institutional inertia will delay optimal MHEWS operation and increase reliance on external support despite targeted capacity-building.		
Risk 5	Due to poor financial performance of the government and particularly, ministries and agencies engaged in the project as responsible parties, significant budget and staff cuts occur in these state organizations		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Reduced budgets limit operational expenditures, maintenance allocations, procurement of spare parts, and training programs. Staff reductions and hiring freezes constrain institutional memory, technical continuity, and program management within the government agencies.		
Consequences	Budget and staff cuts undermine timely execution and sustainability: planned activities are delayed or cancelled, maintenance backlog grows, procurement of essential equipment stalls, and monitoring and evaluation suffer. Reduced personnel hinder coordination, reporting, and local engagement, while remaining staff face overload and morale decline.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will assist the government authorities to develop and implement sustainable long-term financial plan for running MHEWS, including the plan for engaging private sector in the area as well as accessing international donor financing.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Comments	Residual risk remains of delayed or low quality products.		
Risk 6	Local communities are not interested to be engaged in CBEWS and CBMHRM processes		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	Community engagement depends on perceived relevance, trust, prior experience, cultural factors, time availability, and incentives. If local populations view this engagement as irrelevant to immediate needs, or biased, or if they lack understanding of benefits, they may not participate. Poor initial consultation, inadequate tailoring to local contexts, or past negative experiences with projects can reduce buy-in and impede formation of active community committees or sustained engagement in preparedness activities.		
Consequences	Low community interest reduces local ownership and without active participation could result in slower warning reach, poor adherence to evacuation advice, and weaker local resilience.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will conduct aggressive awareness campaign at grassroots' level on the climate-induced natural hazards, vulnerabilities and risks and benefits for reducing these risks. It will also make significant efforts to mobilize and empower local communities in CBEWS and CBMHRM.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	Some residual risk persists that despite outreach, segments of communities will remain disengaged		
Risk 7	No finances are available for proper operation and maintenance		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Early warning system requires recurrent funding for equipment maintenance, consumables, communication costs, training refreshers, drills, data subscriptions, and small-scale infrastructure repairs. Reliance solely on one-off project grants or intermittent donor funding leaves operations vulnerable when external support ends.		
Consequences	Without reliable O&M financing, components degrade. The system's reliability and credibility decline, discouraging future participation and eroding trust.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will use volunteer warden's schemes for operating local early warning system as well as will make efforts to integrate them into national-wide system and management and institutional structures (kept by NEA and MIA).		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	Residual risk is that operation require periodic external injections to restore functionality.		
Risk 8	Multi-hazard plans are not implemented		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Failure to implement these plans can stem from lack of ownership, insufficient training, weak institutional coordination, limited resources, competing priorities, or inadequate enforcement mechanisms. Even well-designed plans remain theoretical unless operationalized through drills, budgeted activities, equipment provisioning, and clear lines of accountability. Political changes, turnover of staff, or absence of monitoring and evaluation further reduce the likelihood that plans translate into practiced preparedness and response capability.		
Consequences	This amplifies harm to life and property, prolongs disruptions, and complicates recovery and relief coordination. Additionally, the credibility of authorities diminishes and investments in warnings and monitoring deliver reduced benefits because end-to-end preparedness and response gaps remain unaddressed, ultimately increasing casualty rates, economic losses, and recovery costs.		

Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will engage all level stakeholders, including line Ministries, international aid organizations, development banks and private sector in discussion and endorsement of the plans. Moreover, it will facilitate official adoption of the plans by the government and will advocate and lobby to include priority measures of the plans in state and municipal budgets. PMU engages international expert who will assess international best practices on institutional set up and develop recommendations for national context.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Comments	Delay in institutional set up and acceptance from the government.		
Risk 9	Fraudulent contractors divert resources and engage in money laundering		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Money laundering would pose risks to Project's development through engagement with fraudulent contractors for project activities, which could abuse project funds and divert resources from development activities towards corruption and money laundering.		
Consequences	The consequences include facilitation of corruption, hence undermining the integrity of UNDP's financial systems, eroding public trust in UNDP, and reputational damage.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	For IPs/RPs receiving cash transfers, UNDP applies HACT micro assessment to assess financial management capacity and assign a risk rating to inform cash transfer modality and assurance planning; during implementation UNDP conducts HACT assurance activities including spot checks and scheduled audits based on partner risk raiding and expenditure thresholds and documents follow up actions.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	The residual risk is minimized through following UNDP's policies and financial reporting and monitoring.		
Risk 10	Sanctioned contractors are engaged in project activities.		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Contracting entities or individuals listed under international or national sanctions could create legal, financial and reputational risks for UNDP Project.		
Consequences	Engaging sanctioned contractors can produce immediate and long-term risks to a UNDP project. Financially, contracts may be suspended, payments frozen, or assets blocked, causing delivery delays, increased costs and the need for rapid re-procurement.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Prior to Contract Award all companies and Individuals are subject to screening using UNDP's due diligence process, including checks against relevant ineligibility /sanctions lists (e.g. UNGM ineligibility and other required lists) evidence of the screening is retained in the procurement file.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	The residual risk is minimized through thorough procurement and due diligence processes implemented by UNDP.		
Risk 11	UNDP project funds are diverted to fraud / bribery & corruption		

Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Fraud, bribery, corruption and collusion could pose risks to UNDP by diverting resources, distorting procurement, and undermining program objectives.		
Consequences	These risks create legal and reputational exposure for UNDP, they reduce funds available for beneficiaries and increase costs for corrective action. Programmatic outcomes degrade as substandard goods, incomplete works and diverted services undermine service delivery and distort development indicators. Reputational harm affects UNDP, eroding trust with government, communities and partners.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	UNDP manages diversion/fraud risks through preventive, detective, and corrective controls. Preventive measures include procurement ethics and conflict-of-interest safeguards, vendor due diligence/sanctions screening and clear contract deliverables with acceptance-based payments, supported by strong contract management. Detective measures include HACT assurance for IPs/RPs, and implementation phase covers spot checks and financial audits when actual expenditures reach USD 200,000 per year. Corrective measures include termination, escalation to investigations, and vendor sanctions where proscribed practices are confirmed.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	Through UNDP's extensive procedures for financial monitoring the residual risk is minimized.		
Risk 12	Staff, partners or contractors have personal, financial, familial or political interests tied to project.		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	When staff, partners, suppliers or officials have personal, financial, familial or political interests tied to project outcomes, they may favor certain vendors, beneficiaries or contractors, circumvent procurement rules, or conceal poor performance.		
Consequences	COI can lead to inflated contracts, unfair selection, substandard deliverables, and reduced value for money. It undermines transparency and accountability, damages stakeholder trust, invites allegations of corruption, and increases legal and reputational exposure for UNDP.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	During the tendering process, all evaluation panel members sign a Document of Impartiality and Confidentiality to safeguard fairness and protect sensitive information. This declaration requires members to disclose any actual or potential conflicts of interest, commit to impartial evaluation criteria, and maintain strict confidentiality of bids and deliberations. Signed documentation establishes accountability and provides an auditable record for oversight.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	Through transparent procurement process implementation residual risk is minimized.		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Georgia	Grants	USD	27,053,597.5 2	23,397,16 2	2,332,406.9 6	17,705,751.2 6	0%	100%
Total		USD	27,053,597.5 2	23,397,16 2	2,332,406.9 6	17,705,751.2 6	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Government of Georgia	Grants	USD	38,239,02 4	37,475,923. 41	2,101,220. 5	37,475,923. 41	0%	100%
SDC	Grants	USD	5,000,000	4,671,692.5 1	12,184.59	4,671,692.5 1	0%	100%
Total		USD	43,239,02 4	42,147,615. 92	2,113,405. 09	42,147,615. 92	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

Institution Type (public/private)	Instrument	Currency	Cumulative Value	Final Target (estimation)
Public	In-kind	USD	1,226,647.7	0
Public	In-kind	USD	282,280.44	0
Total		USD	1,508,928.14	0

File Name: PIMS 5846_APR_2025_Grant-Financial Progress Detail_cleared by QM.xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

The project implemented ESMP measures in Kobuleti, using erosion and sediment controls and low-flow scheduling; monitoring showed temporary impacts, SES risk remained unchanged, and no Indigenous Peoples were identified. ESMPs (sub-projects) - ESMP Status - Comment construction finalized: in 2023: Sagvichio, Siriachkoni, Vazisubani, Milari in 2024: Patara Poti / Shavgele GoG co-financed site Lagodekhi, Pirveli Maisi, GCF financed site Approved by GCF Environmental monitoring report was developed construction finalized in 2021: Gagma Kodori, Guleikari, Alaverdi/Khodasheni, Gori, Telavi GoG co-financed site Kobuleti GCF financed site; daily construction monitoring is ensured by construction company, overseen by RD (under MRDI) and UNDP project During the reporting period, environmental and social safeguards efforts focused on implementing and supervising erosion, drainage, and sediment control measures for rehabilitation works near the Kintrishi River. Construction was timed for low-flow periods to reduce channel disturbance. Water diversion was established before excavation, allowing most activities to be carried out in a dry environment and reducing potential impacts on water quality. Periodic monitoring, including visual inspections and checks for possible oil pollution, ensured that construction did not result in contamination. In line with the ESMP, no works were conducted in the riverbed during the ichthyofauna breeding season (late April–May) to avoid impacts on aquatic species. Construction staff received periodic environmental training and weekly toolbox talks to maintain compliance with mitigation requirements. Sediment fences and temporary sediment retention area were installed to manage runoff and treat water from dewatering activities. Routine inspections confirmed the stability of exposed soils, proper maintenance of barriers, and effective runoff control, with monitoring intensified ahead of rainfall for timely contingency actions. Material stockpiling was minimized, and excavated materials were reused where feasible. Oversight by the Roads Department, Kobuleti Municipality, and the project team verified contractor compliance and confirmed that impacts remained temporary and localized.

Outputs during the reporting period

- Sediment control infrastructure was installed and maintained, including multiple sediment fences used to treat construction-related wastewater prior to discharge.
- Dry-channel working conditions were successfully implemented through flow diversion arrangements, significantly reducing direct disturbance to the natural riverbed and limiting sediment mobilization.
- Exposed channel banks were stabilized through the timely installation of new concrete lining and completion of associated rehabilitation works.
- Excavated materials and sediments were managed in a controlled manner, with reuse prioritized where feasible and disposal undertaken in accordance with ESMP requirements.
- Regular environmental inspections, including post-rainfall monitoring, were completed to verify the continued effectiveness of erosion and sediment control measures.
- Compliance was documented through supervision records, site inspection reports, and tracking of minor corrective actions, ensuring accountability and continuous improvement in safeguards implementation. These outputs contributed to maintaining water quality, preventing uncontrolled erosion, and ensuring that construction impacts remained temporary and well-managed.

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

The primary environmental risk identified during implementation was the potential discharge of sediment-laden runoff from exposed construction areas into the river system, which could affect water quality and aquatic habitats. This risk was addressed through preventive scheduling of works, installation of physical sediment barriers, and use of settlement measures prior to any discharge. Monitoring demonstrated that turbidity increases were short-term and comparable to natural seasonal variations. Another key issue involved erosion risks associated with removal of existing channel lining and temporary exposure of subsoil. This was mitigated by minimizing the duration of exposed surfaces and rapidly reinstating structural stabilization. Stockpile management and buffer distances were enforced to prevent material migration during rainfall. From a social perspective, the project avoided significant disruption to local communities by maintaining construction within defined footprints and ensuring that flood risk or access to natural resources was not adversely affected.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

Approximately 80% of the planned works were completed during the reporting period. Implementation progressed more slowly than anticipated, resulting in a delay compared to the original construction schedule. The primary cause of this delay was prolonged periods of unfavourable weather, particularly during the high rainy season. Weather conditions necessitated temporary suspension of activities to ensure worker safety and to prevent erosion, sediment runoff. While these delays did not result in additional environmental or social impacts, they require continued attention to ensure that the remaining works are carefully scheduled during suitable weather windows and that all erosion and sediment control measures remain fully operational throughout completion. No gender-specific adverse impacts were identified during the reporting period. Close monitoring of contractor performance will be essential to finalize the remaining activities without compromising environmental and social compliance.

Remarks/Notes

n/a

F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
Kobuleti sub-project: A two-day Community Forum (conducted on 25–26 March 2025 in Tbilisi, Georgia) brought together community representatives from all project areas where infrastructure activities were implemented. The forum served as a key platform for consultation, information exchange, and feedback collection in line with the Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The event focused primarily on Disaster Risk Management (DRM), including community preparedness, climate-related risks, and mitigation measures associated with ongoing infrastructure works. Within this forum, a dedicated panel session was organized to discuss the Kobuleti sub-project, where participants were informed about the project's status, completed works, remaining activities, and environmental and social safeguards. The session enabled open dialogue between implementing entities, local authorities, and community representatives, ensuring transparency and allowing stakeholders to raise concerns, ask questions, and provide recommendations. Engagement methods included plenary presentations, moderated panel discussions, and interactive Q&A sessions. These formats ensured inclusive participation and allowed stakeholders to better understand project objectives, timelines, and expected outcomes, while also strengthening trust between the project team and beneficiary communities.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
The Community Forum was held on 25–26 March 2025 in Tbilisi, Georgia. The event gathered representatives from project-affected communities across the municipality and surrounding areas where infrastructure activities were implemented.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
A total of 142 participants attended the forum: 82 male participants and 60 female participants. The forum engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including: - Representatives of Kobuleti Municipality as well as other municipalities where structural risk reduction measures were implemented - Community leaders and local residents from project-affected areas - Local civil society representatives and community-based organizations - Project implementing team and technical specialists	
Information shared with stakeholders	
Participants were provided with detailed information on Disaster Risk Management approaches, including flood prevention measures, and community-level preparedness actions. Updates were shared on the progress of infrastructure interventions, including riverbank stabilization works and other resilience-building measures. Specific information related to the Kobuleti sub-project included construction status, technical scope of completed and ongoing works, safety considerations, and measures taken to minimize environmental and community impacts. Stakeholders were also informed about grievance redress mechanisms, channels for continued communication, and opportunities for community involvement during project implementation and monitoring.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
Community representatives expressed interest in understanding how completed infrastructure would function during extreme weather events and requested continued communication on maintenance responsibilities and emergency preparedness.	

Participants emphasized the importance of ongoing awareness activities on disaster preparedness. In response, the project team committed to continued information sharing through local municipal channels and cooperation with community representatives. Overall, the forum strengthened stakeholder understanding of project objectives, validated community support for implemented measures, and ensured transparency by directly addressing concerns. The engagement confirmed that project activities aligned with local needs and contributed to improved trust and collaboration between communities, local authorities, and the implementing entity.
Remarks/Notes
n/a

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
During the next reporting period, ESMP implementation for Kobuleti sub-project will focus on completing the remaining construction works (approximately 20%) while maintaining all required environmental and social safeguards. Following completion of civil works, disturbed areas will be stabilized through revegetation, temporary facilities will be removed, and permanent safety signage will be installed. A coordination meeting will be organized with Kobuleti Municipality and local community representatives to present the completed works and confirm their acceptance. Monitoring of these activities will be carried out through routine supervision by the Roads Department of Georgia in coordination with the project team. Oversight will include scheduled site visits and review of contractor progress and compliance documentation. A Site Completion and Final Monitoring Report will be prepared to confirm that all ESMP/SES requirements have been met.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
Implementation of the project demonstrated that careful sequencing of works and conducting the majority of activities in a dry-channel environment can significantly reduce sedimentation and water quality impacts in sensitive river systems such as the Kintrishi River. The combination of simple, low-cost erosion and sediment control measures (such as sediment fences, sandbags) proved effective when supported by consistent supervision particularly during periods of heavy rainfall. Close coordination between the Roads Department of Georgia, Kobuleti Municipality, and the contractor enabled timely suspension and rescheduling of works under unfavourable weather conditions, preventing avoidable environmental risks while maintaining community trust.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i>	
Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project	
☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.	
☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒

No grievances were received during the reporting period. This outcome is primarily due to the fact that all construction activities conducted during this period were carried out outside of populated areas, minimizing the risk of direct impact on local residents. It is worth noting that the Kobuleti sub-project, the largest project implemented under the programme within Kobuleti city. During overall project implementation, a significant grievance was recorded in September 2023 when a high flood event destroyed a temporary riverbank embankment, causing localized flooding near a residential building. The issue was promptly investigated by the contractor in coordination with Kobuleti City Hall, temporary shelter was provided to the affected household, and a resolution was formally documented and agreed upon by all parties. The absence of new grievances during the reporting period reflects the careful sequencing of works, implementation in non-populated areas, and effective risk mitigation measures.

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

The project continued implementation of the revised 7-year Gender Action Plan (GAP), originally developed at project design stage and revised in 2022 with final GCF approval in 2023. The GAP remains fully aligned with the GCF Updated Gender Policy and the Funding Activity Agreement. No revisions to the approved GAP were made during the 2025 reporting period.

Overall Summary of Progress (Reporting Year: 2025)

During 2025, the project further consolidated the institutionalization of gender mainstreaming across all components. Building on progress achieved in previous years (including strengthening of sex-disaggregated data systems and development of inclusive guidance materials), the focus in 2025 shifted toward operationalization, institutional uptake, and qualitative strengthening of inclusion mechanisms.

The project remains on track in relation to the GAP participation targets, particularly the minimum 30% representation of women and/or vulnerable groups in consultations, planning teams, and training activities.

Gender equality considerations were integrated across:

- Institutional strengthening of the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS)
- Socio-economic vulnerability assessments
- Agrometeorological advisory services
- Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)
- Capacity building and public awareness programmes

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
Activity 1.1: Rehabilitation of the hydrometric network Gender action: If installation of the new observation equipment at the vicinity of local settlements requires community consultations, make sure that women are adequately represented in the consultations, including women of ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups.	
Indicator	
A ration of women and /or members of other vulnerable groups (including women of ethnic minorities etc.) participating in community consultations.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
No new progress - The target has been already achieved.	
** Target: At least 30% participants of community consultations are women or/and members of other vulnerable groups	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Achieved: In 2023, the community consultation meetings were successfully finalized, achieving the respective target. A gender- and vulnerability-sensitive List of Participants (LoP) document was utilized to ensure inclusivity, and sex-disaggregated data was collected accordingly. During these consultation meetings, 51.8% of participants were women.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2023
Responsibility	
NEA, PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
The relevant indicator for this output has been successfully finalised. - therefore, a GREEN was used for Rating of Indicator	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.2: Floodplain zoning integrating hazard and risk maps for all basins in Georgia and for key climate-induced hazards Gender action: Stakeholder consultations for the design and communication of the risk zones engage both men and women, including ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups.	
Indicator	
Ratio of women in stakeholder meetings on floodplain zoning.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Indicator Status: In progress In previous reporting periods, the project consistently ensured the collection of sex-disaggregated data for all stakeholder meetings and community consultations conducted. During the current reporting period, no stakeholder or community consultation meetings were planned or held. As a result, based on the last documented consultation processes where sex-disaggregated data collection was	

systematically applied, Under SDC co-financed activities the project plans to have meetings on zoning policy in 2026-2027. The progress will be reported accordingly.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Sex-disaggregated data collection has been systematically applied throughout all relevant implementation years and does not represent a one-time effort. The 2025 reporting period confirmed continued compliance, with 64% female participation in trainings. As monitoring requirements have been consistently fulfilled and no further consultations are planned, the indicator is considered achieved.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 April 2026

Responsibility

NEA, PMU

Remarks/Notes

Sex-disaggregated data collection was consistently applied in all years when consultations and trainings were conducted, including 64% female participation in 2024.

GAP Activity

Activity 1.3: Introduction and implementation of methods and tools for the systematic gender-sensitive socio-economic vulnerability assessment for decision making for prioritization of resilience investments. Gender action: Gender disaggregated indicators introduced in the socio-economic vulnerability assessment Gender-sensitive socio-economic vulnerability assessment carried out.

Indicator

Gender-sensitive socio-economic vulnerability assessment methodology developed. Gender indicators developed and integrated into socio-economic vulnerability models.

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

The relevant indicator was achieved in 2022. Therefore, no new progress was marked in this reporting period

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Achieved Gender-sensitive assessment methodology is developed. Achieved in 2022, the Socio-vulnerability assessment indicators were updated and incorporated into the methodology, using community-level data from Geostat and the Social Service agency. The assessment now includes 14 gender-sensitive indicators. Throughout the reporting period, these indicators have been consistently used in the ongoing selection process of vulnerable communities.

Budget	0
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Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
NEA, PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Project indicator was successfully finished in 2022.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.4: A centralized multi-hazard disaster risk information and knowledge system Gender action: Ensure that the data collection and information systems support gender-disaggregated data for decision-making.	
Indicator	
Gender-sensitive socio-economic vulnerability assessment methodology developed. Gender indicators developed and integrated into socio-economic vulnerability models.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Achieved System technical architecture allows to filter data as per gender and as per age – successfully implemented	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The relevant indicator was achieved in 2020-2021. Therefore, no new progress was marked in this reporting period.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2021
Responsibility	
NEA, MIA, SCMC, PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Project indicator was successfully finished. Green was therefore used as an indicative colour.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 2.1: Institutional and legal frameworks and institutional capacity building for the MHEWS and for the enhanced use of climate information: -Policy, regulatory framework, and technical guidance for MHEWS. -Institutional strengthening, coordination, communication, and enhanced use of climate information. -Training and capacity building of relevant stakeholders at all levels. Gender action: A series of training workshops on gender mainstreaming for DRR practitioners and policymakers. Review of the new policies and guidance documents by the gender advisor to identify gender gaps and mainstreaming opportunities.	
Indicator	
Gender considerations are reflected in policy documents and technical guidance (review by gender advisor) Ratio of women participating in the training sessions and workshop for practitioners and decision maker regarding gender mainstreaming in DRR. Ratio of women participants in Technical Advisory Group (TAWG).	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Achieved System technical architecture allows to filter data as per gender and as per age - successfully implemented. In addition to set target of GAP Activity 3, the project held trainings with EMS on the use of integrated Multi-Hazard GIS Based Socio Economic Risk and Vulnerability Model, where 4 females participated.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The relevant indicator was achieved in 2020-2021. Therefore, no new progress was marked in this reporting period.	
Budget	10,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2021
Responsibility	
MEPA, PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
achieved.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 2.2: Development and implementation of the MHEWS covering all Georgia Gender action: Tailor warnings and multi-hazard risk information to the needs and capabilities of vulnerable groups, targeting women, children, senior citizens, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities. Use multiple methods for targeting messages to outreach all vulnerable groups, including TV, radio, Internet, sirens, flashing lights, registration based alert systems sending messages to cell phones with information clearly stated orally and graphically. Use multiple languages and signals/tools for warning messages to reach ethnic minority groups and disabled persons.	
Indicator	

For the Manual development of an analysis of communication preferences of vulnerable groups was conducted. Manual regarding how to tailor and ensure access to warning and multi-hazard information to a various vulnerable groups, including specifically vulnerable children and women, elderly people or people with disabilities, ethnic minorities is developed. National counterparts responsible for dissemination of relevant information have actively implemented advises reflected in the Manual.

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the 2025 reporting period, the project focused on reviewing and consolidating the Inclusive Manual within the context of ongoing refinements to the national Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) framework. As national protocols and structural arrangements related to MHEWS continued to evolve, the project prioritized ensuring that the inclusive guidance remains fully aligned with the updated institutional architecture. In this context, additional data collected in 2025 was analysed to reassess the inclusiveness of the current system and to identify areas requiring further strengthening.

While formal operational integration of the Manual's recommendations was not finalized during this reporting period, analytical groundwork was undertaken to reposition the inclusive component as a forward-looking roadmap informed by implementation experience and lessons learned.

The activity remains ongoing and will be further refined and consolidated in 2026 to ensure that the final inclusive framework reflects both updated national structures and evidence generated during project implementation.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

In the previous reporting period, the Inclusive Manual was successfully developed and translated into Georgian. During 2025, efforts focused on reviewing its applicability within the evolving national framework for the Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS).

Given ongoing institutional refinements and updates to national protocols related to MHEWS, the project prioritized ensuring that the Manual remains fully aligned with the latest structural and operational developments. As part of this process, additional data collected in 2025 was consolidated to inform further refinement of the inclusive guidance framework.

While full operational integration of the Manual's recommendations was not finalized during this reporting period, preparatory analytical work was undertaken to reassess inclusiveness of the current system and identify areas for enhancement. The inclusive component is now being repositioned to serve as a consolidated lessons-learned and forward-looking roadmap for strengthening inclusive MHEWS implementation.

With institutional alignment now clarified, the project will, in 2026, update and fine-tune the Manual based on newly collected evidence, system adjustments, and agreed national pathways. This will ensure that the final product reflects both implementation experience and the most recent structural developments.

Budget	10,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 April 2027

Responsibility

NEA, PMU

Remarks/Notes

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GAP Activity	
Activity 2.3: Enhancing access and the use of weather and climate information and agrometeorological information services by farmers and agricultural enterprises. Gender Action: Include gender mainstreaming in the training and capacity building courses addressing agricultural sector stakeholders and consultation centres, including farmers representing ethnic minorities. Make sure that men and women, including those from vulnerable groups (e.g., ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) have equal access to new climate information products and agrometeorological advisory services.	
Indicator	
For the Manual development, an analysis of communication preferences of vulnerable groups has been conducted. Manual regarding how to tailor and ensure access to agrometeorological information to a various vulnerable group, including vulnerable women, elderly people or people with disabilities, ethnic minorities is developed. National counterparts responsible for dissemination of relevant information have actively implemented advises reflected in the Manual.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, the Agrometeorological Manual on Inclusive Access was finalized and is now available in both English and Georgian. Building on the draft developed in the previous reporting period, the project: - Finalized and enhanced the Manual to incorporate lessons learned from implementation; - Expanded its applicability to support potential follow-up initiatives and future programming; - Conducted an evaluation of the current level of inclusiveness of agrometeorological services; - Developed practical recommendations and enhancement options to strengthen inclusive delivery of climate advisory services; - Established a structured follow-up tracking mechanism (spreadsheet) in coordination with national counterparts to monitor uptake and alignment with inclusive practices. While the Manual has been completed and shared, final institutional endorsement and full operational implementation by national counterparts are still pending, as discussions regarding potential follow-up programming are ongoing.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Achieved: - Secondary data analysis of communication preferences of vulnerable groups. - Development and finalization of the Inclusive Agrometeorology Manual (English and Georgian versions completed). In progress: - Institutional implementation of the Manual's recommendations by national counterparts. The project has moved from development to operationalization, with structured coordination mechanisms established to support implementation. Full integration into institutional practice is expected during the upcoming period.	
Budget	15,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 April 2027
Responsibility	
MEPA, NFA, PMU	

Remarks/Notes	
AMBER Two out of three indicators have now been achieved. The third indicator remains in progress, as institutional implementation of the Manual by national counterparts is ongoing.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 2.4: Climate-informed planning platforms: -multi hazard basin risk management plans -Municipal-level climate-induced multi-hazard response and preparedness plans. Gender action: Mainstream gender considerations in the planning process. Secure adequate representation of women within the planning teams and consultation groups, including women representing vulnerable groups (e.g., elderly, bread-makers, ethnic minorities, disabled persons, IDPs).	
Indicator	
Gender considerations are reflected in planning (review by gender advisor) Ratio of women in planning teams and consultation groups.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Introductory training sessions on emergency management systems and civil protection were conducted in selected municipalities during previous reporting periods, with gender considerations integrated into the design and implementation of these activities. Gender-sensitive approaches continue to be embedded in municipal planning and coordination mechanisms. While no new sessions were held during the current reporting period, the component remains active and open for further consolidation and strengthening in the upcoming phase of implementation.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
All indicators are in progress and for each year continues fulfilment of all goals is ensured. Risk management planning and meetings at river basin level are planned for 2026 and will be reported accordingly next year.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 April 2027
Responsibility	
MEPA, PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
AMBER All indicators are in progress, therefore amber was used as an indicative colour.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1: Implementation of community-based early warning schemes and other CBDRM practices. Gender action: Involve vulnerable groups in planning and realization of CBEWS and CBDRM through creating community consultancy groups with at least 30% representation of women and/or other vulnerable groups. Ensure that women and vulnerable group members (elderly, bread-maker women, people living under poverty line, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) can equally benefit from livelihoods and employment opportunities facilitated by the project. e.g., engage women in local employment guarantee schemes, including women representing disadvantaged groups (elderly, bread-makers, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.)	
Indicator	
Gender considerations reflected in Strategy for CBDRM. Ratio of women and other vulnerable groups, or their municipal representatives who are responsible and familiar with their needs, present in community consultancies and other relevant meetings. Ratio of women employed in CBDRM employment guarantee schemes.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Annual progress update (Reporting Period) During the reporting period, implementation of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Plans was initiated in 15 of the most vulnerable communities across three river basins (Supsa, Kintrishi, and Natanebi). Activities conducted under this component included: • CBDRM training sessions; • Public-private dialogues; • Trainings for media representatives and local coordinators. These activities reached a total of 1,903 participants, of whom 49% were women, demonstrating significantly strengthened gender-balanced participation in community-level resilience building efforts. In addition, during the first half of 2025, the 50 most vulnerable communities were identified, providing the basis for initiating CBCRM planning in four additional river basins in Eastern Georgia (Mtkvari, Iori, Alazani, and Khrami/Ktsia), starting from fall 2026. Gender and vulnerable group considerations continue to be integrated into CBDRM planning and implementation processes.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project inception, gender-responsive considerations have been progressively integrated into CBDRM strategy and planning processes. Gender input was incorporated into the CBDRM framework to strengthen inclusion of women and vulnerable groups in risk reduction planning and implementation. CBDRM trainings on hydrometeorological and geological hazard and risk maps were conducted with representatives of self-governments, municipalities, and MEPA from target communities. Across reporting years, participation of women has shown steady improvement, culminating in near gender-balanced participation (49% women) during 2025 implementation activities. Further measures to ensure equitable benefits for women and vulnerable groups continue to be reflected in the planning and rollout of CBDRM activities across identified vulnerable communities.	
Budget	30,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 April 2027
Responsibility	

PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Amber was used as an indicative colour, since two out of three targets are yet to be finalised.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2: Public awareness and capacity building programme at all levels to effectively deliver climate risk information and training to communities and local first responders. Gender action: Increase preparedness of educational institutions. Provide information to teachers, pupils, students, and staff, on different disasters and effective immediate response to them. Create emergency plans and ensure practicing its implementation periodically. Provide the staff with first aid training. Ensure equal access of all vulnerable groups to the benefits of education and capacity building activities, including ethnic minorities. Achieve 30 percent representation of women in training courses, including women representing vulnerable groups (elderly, bread-makers, ethnic minorities, IDPs, etc.) Tailor information and awareness campaigns for the needs of men, women, boys and girls, vulnerable groups (elderly, bread-maker women, ethnic minorities, IDPs, disabled persons, etc.)	
Indicator	
Ratio of women and other vulnerable groups among the trainees. Gender input is provided in the information and awareness campaigns with reflection to the needs of vulnerable groups.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Annual progress update (Reporting Period) Achieved – Gender mainstreaming continued to be ensured throughout awareness-raising and capacity-building activities during the reporting period. Gender and vulnerable group considerations were systematically integrated into the design and delivery of training modules related to climate-driven disasters, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM). Key activities during the reporting period included: • CBDRM-related trainings focused on hazard and risk map utilization; • Basic courses on climate change-driven disasters and DRR/DRM targeting municipal representatives and sectoral stakeholders; • Trainings addressing inclusive behaviour and response during emergency situations, including sessions tailored to vulnerable groups; • Capacity-building activities for municipal staff and institutional stakeholders; • Educational and awareness activities targeting youth, educators, and community representatives. Across all related awareness-raising and training activities conducted in 2025, a total of 2,829 participants were reached. Of these, 1,478 were women, representing approximately 52% of total participants. This demonstrates sustained and meaningful participation of women in project-supported activities and confirms continued integration of gender-responsive approaches across implementation.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Throughout the implementation period, gender mainstreaming has remained embedded in awareness-raising, training, and capacity-building interventions. Gender-sensitive modules addressing the differentiated impacts of natural disasters on women and vulnerable groups have been consistently integrated into training curricula. Participation data across reporting years reflects stable and balanced engagement of women in project activities, reinforcing institutionalization of gender-responsive implementation practices rather than one-off inclusion efforts	

Budget	119,705
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 April 2027
Responsibility	
EIEC, PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Project indicators are still in progress, therefore amber was used as selective colour	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.3: Implementation of risk reduction intervention measures Gender action: Make sure that women and vulnerable groups are adequately represented in the stakeholder consultations. Ensure that women and other vulnerable groups have equal access to grievance reporting mechanism.	
Indicator	
Ratio of women and/or other vulnerable groups present in the stakeholder consultation. Grievance reporting mechanism is available to the general public-reporting boxes and information flyers have been prepared and distributed to municipalities and construction sites.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Annual progress update (Reporting Period) Achieved - During 2022, relevant training and capacity building workshops participants were ensured. 54% of people covered under the activity were women. Achieved -Accessibility of Grievance reporting mechanism available at all relevant sites reviewed by Gender Mainstreaming assistant.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No new progress was done in reporting period since indicative goal was achieved in 2022	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
Road Department-MRDI, PMU	
Remarks/Notes	

Green was used as indicative colour since selected goal was achieved in 2022

GAP Activity	
Staffing Ensure that staff of the project composed of at least 30% of women	
Indicator	
Ratio of women in the staff.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Achieved - PMU consist of 12 members out of which 7 are women.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No new progress was done in reporting period since indicative goal was achieved in 2022. The project continuously ensures that the target is met.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 April 2027
Responsibility	
PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Green was used as indicative colour since target was successfully achieved in – Project team has 60 % of women members	

GAP Activity	
Capacity building and training Training of staff members of the project on gender mainstreaming and social vulnerability approach.	
Indicator	
Staff members completed training in gender mainstreaming and social vulnerability approach.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Achieved - In 2019, workshop on gender mainstreaming was conducted for project staff members	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Selected goal was achieved in 2019. Therefore, no new progress was done in the reporting period	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2019
Responsibility	
PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Green was used as indicative colour since target was successfully achieved in 2019	
GAP Activity	
Stakeholder consultations and participatory decision making Make sure that women are adequately represented in the project TAWGs. Secure participation of the project Gender Advisor in all TAWGs.	
Indicator	
Gender Advisor is a member of all TAWGs. Gender mainstreamed in the TAWGs discussions.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In progress - Gender Advisor is present in all relevant meetings/ consultations and training sessions, including TAWGs, throughout all project implementation period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
In progress - Gender Advisor is present in all relevant meetings/ consultations and training sessions, including TAWGs, throughout all project implementation period.	
Budget	10,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 April 2027

Responsibility	
PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Amber was used as indicative colour since project ensure yearly progress on the target.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The project employs two gender experts—one international and one national—to ensure gender mainstreaming and the achievement of all relevant targets in the Gender Action Plan (GAP).</i>	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The budget allocated for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) is being utilized in alignment with the Funding Activity Agreements and the GCF's Updated Gender Policy. All activities under the GAP are budgeted and approved as part of the project planning process, with funding drawn from the relevant output budgets. These allocations ensure that gender mainstreaming objectives are integrated seamlessly into the overall project framework. The relevant budget details have been included in the reporting above, as outlined in the approved or updated GAP. Should additional clarifications or details be required, we are happy to provide further information.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The planned activities, targets, indicators, and timelines are on track during the reporting period, as reflected in the table above. There were no adjustments made during this period, and all activities are progressing according to the original plan established during the project planning phase. If additional clarifications or detailed updates are needed, we are happy to provide further information.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>GAP undergo revision which was fully approved in 2023.</i>	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐

The reported results are on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for direct beneficiaries outlined in the funding proposal. Respective quotas and progress are detailed in section above, ensuring transparency and alignment with project goals. Progress is being closely monitored to achieve equitable outcomes for all beneficiaries.

Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.

Yes ☒ No ☐

The project has encountered several implementation challenges that have affected the pace and sequencing of certain gender-related activities. These challenges stem mainly from the complexity of integrating gender considerations across multiple components, institutions, and evolving technical frameworks. Ensuring that inclusive elements transition from planning documents into sustained operational practice requires ongoing coordination, institutional alignment, and adaptive management. This applies to the MHEWS, agrometeorological services, municipal capacity-building, and community-based disaster risk management. Lessons learned during the reporting period reinforce earlier findings. First, institutionalizing gender-responsive practices requires sustained engagement beyond the development of guidance tools. Second, while quantitative participation targets are consistently met, improving the quality and depth of engagement among vulnerable groups remains a priority. Third, effective inclusion depends on flexible, context-specific outreach tailored to diverse stakeholders. Finally, ensuring physical accessibility—particularly for persons with disabilities—requires continued refinement of training formats. These lessons are informing ongoing efforts. The project has strengthened coordination with national counterparts, updated inclusive guidance based on practical experience, and adapted outreach approaches to improve accessibility and operational integration. Overall, the challenges reflect normal institutional consolidation rather than structural barriers, and the project remains on track to meet its gender-related objectives within the extended implementation period.

Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.

Yes ☐ No ☒

n/a

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

In 2026, the project will focus on consolidating and institutionalizing gender-responsive and inclusive practices across all components. For the Inclusive Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS), the Inclusive MHEWS Manual will be finalized and aligned with the updated national framework. Building on lessons learned, the Manual will ensure that inclusive considerations are clearly embedded in guidance for future implementation and will be shared with national counterparts to support continued system strengthening. For Inclusive Agrometeorological Services, the Inclusive Agrometeorology Manual will undergo final review incorporating feedback from government partners and technical experts. Once completed, the document will be disseminated to promote inclusive delivery of climate advisory services. The project will continue gender-responsive monitoring, with sex-disaggregated data collection maintained across all remaining activities. Efforts will ensure equitable participation of women and vulnerable groups in trainings, consultations, and meetings. In Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) processes, engagement with municipalities and communities will reinforce gender and vulnerability considerations in local planning and coordination. Awareness-raising efforts will integrate gender- and vulnerability-sensitive modules, with continued attention to accessibility and targeted inclusion of persons with disabilities. Overall, 2026 will emphasize consolidation, ensuring that gender-responsive components are fully embedded within national systems for long-term sustainability.

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: FP068 Visibility of Programme Activities 2025.docx File Name: Success Story_No Longer Afraid of Rain_UNDP.pdf File Name: gcf-top posts-2025.pptx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: FP068 - Updated Implementation Timetable.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: Environmental_Report_Ackhva River 2025.docx File Name: Kobuleti Flood Protection Works_March 2025 Report.docx File Name: გარემოსდაცვითი ანგარიში. აჭყვა. იანვარი-აგვისტო 2025.docx File Name: აჭყვა მარტი რეპორტი საბ .pdf

File Name: FP068 - GCF Georgia - Explanatory note on Section D.docx

File Name: ESMPs tracking table.docx