
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation (FP132)
Accredited Entity:	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (GIZ)
Date of Report submission:	21 August 2026
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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		21 August 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 37.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. EUR 32.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 162.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. EUR 130.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subordinated Loans</td> <td>Mill. EUR 10.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 200.8</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 37.9	Grants	Mill. EUR 32.8	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 162.9	Grants	Mill. EUR 130.6	Subordinated Loans	Mill. EUR 10.5	Total Financing	Mill. USD 200.8
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 37.9														
	Grants	Mill. EUR 32.8														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 162.9														
	Grants	Mill. EUR 130.6														
	Subordinated Loans	Mill. EUR 10.5														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 200.8														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to 23 September 2029															
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)												
National Forestry Agency (NFA)	Georgia	Public sector – Government-controlled subnational, national or regional entity	Executing Entity	.												
Department of Environmental Supervision of Georgia (DES)	Georgia	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	.												
Environmental Information and Education Centre (EIEC)	Georgia	Public sector – Government-controlled subnational, national or regional entity	Executing Entity	.												
Rural Development Agency (RDA)	Georgia	Public sector – Government-controlled subnational, national or regional entity	Executing Entity	.												
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Germany	Public sector – Government-controlled subnational, national or regional entity	Executing Entity	Rosmarie Metz												

A.9. Co-Financier information				
Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Switzerland	.	.	.
Crystal Microfinance (Crystal)	Georgia	.	.	.
Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Germany	.	.	.
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MoEPA)	Georgia	.	.	.
Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia (MESD)	Georgia	.	.	.
National Forestry Agency (NFA)	Georgia	.	.	.
Rural Development Agency (RDA)	Georgia	.	.	.
Department of Environmental Supervision of Georgia (DES)	Georgia	.	.	.
Environmental Information and Education Centre (EIEC)	Georgia	.	.	.

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
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	1 January 2021	Respective NDC sectoral goals: By 2030 Georgia intends to increase the carbon capturing capacity through the forestry sector by 10% compared to 2015 level Georgia's updated NDC supports the development of low carbon approaches in the building sector, including public and touristic buildings through encouraging the climate-goals oriented energy efficient technologies and services;	Project's alignment with NDC includes alignment with the following two sectors out of 7 target sectors analyzed in the document: 1. Forestry (mainly) – as the project aims at sustainable forest management 2. Buildings (with a lesser extend) - by addressing EE/AF. The NDC envisages forest as a carbon sink and aims to maintain and increase the GHG absorption capacities of the forests. At the same time, expected impact of the project is exactly the increasing carbon absorption capacity of the forests of Georgia by eliminating forest degradation through supporting sustainable forestry.	0%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☐ No ☒
GIZ has followed the instructions in the GCF's Word template for the new reporting format which indicated that the new procedure is being applied so that GCF will share the APRs with NDA after submission. Accordingly in the new Format of the APR under A.12 it is only asked, if we have a reason why this shall not be done and as we do not have a reason, the "no" option (only option available) was not clicked. We maintain ongoing communication with the NDA, and all contents of the APR are generally known to the NDA. We are happy to transmit the APR to the NDA and have no objections should the GCF wish to arrange this directly. Just let us know, please. Some information in the attachments/ annexes is confidential (e.g., financial statement). The above agreement thus explicitly excludes attachments/ annexes.	

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

In 2025, activities in all three components continued. Component 1: FMP approvals and implementation were slow, while forest supervision improved, leading to a significant decline in illegal activities. 14 BSYs are operational, though legal fuelwood supply only covers 41% of households’ demand. The social woodcutting program was extended until 2027. MEPA adjusted the forest policy based on inventory data towards restoration and protection; salaries of field staff increased, additional forest guards and foresters are hired. Technical FIMS modules are completed but need to be integrated via the Central Data Hub.

Component 2: extensive activities advanced EE-AF supply and demand. New EE stove producers were identified, stoves tested and included in the co-financing program, lowering prices and improving accessibility. Additional AF producers received financial support to develop production. The co-financing program for EE stoves was further simplified and subsidies raised, particularly for vulnerable population. Access to installment loans improved. Awareness raising targeted fuelwood dependent villages, youth, and online media. Draft Ecodesign and energy labelling frameworks were prepared, adoption is pending. An analytical report on local EEPP practices was completed.

The first phase of the SDC-funded Component 3 ended in September, followed by subsequent phase from October (Change Request 1 approved by GCF in 2025). Significant advancements were made in strengthening livelihoods and local self-governance in forest management. Municipal Forest Management frameworks were consolidated through finalized tools, expanded municipal capacities, and a near-complete FoLI legal framework. Local participation mechanisms were introduced through testing and upgrading IPPA, and testing GRM. Forestry skills development scaled up nationally through accredited TVET programs, short-cycle trainings, and strengthened academic partnerships between ISU and ETHZurich. Livelihood diversification progressed through targeted support to TFP and NTFP value chains and ecotourism, including new greenways, SME capacity-building, artisan market integration, and local subsidies, collectively enhancing sustainable income opportunities in forest-dependent regions.

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)

Note: The % Implementation Progress' per activity is calculated based on the 'share of deliverable' achievement (in %) out of the total number of deliverables per activity for the duration of the project. Each deliverable has the same weight within a given activity. Most deliverables can be rated as achieved (100%) or not achieved (0%). However, a few deliverables allow for quantitative assessment (e.g. number of DES staff trained; number of FIMS modules developed). In such cases the actual percentage of achievement of the respective deliverables is included in the calculation.

Component 1:

The approval and implementation of FMPs is slow for the reasons explained in change request 2. Forest supervision has improved resulting in a significant decline in illegal activities. 14 BSYs are operational, though legal fuelwood supply only covers 41% of the households' demand. The social woodcutting program was extended until 01 January 2027. MEPA adjusted the forest policy based on inventory data towards more restoration and protection; salaries of field staff increased, and additional forest guards and foresters are being hired. Technical FIMS modules are completed but need to be integrated via the Central Data Hub.

Activity 1.1 : 64% achieved

Four FMPs approved (Akhmeta, Dedoplistskaro, Lanchkhuti, Chokhatauri). Public hearing held in Kvareli; FMPs delayed in Telavi, Tianeti, and Ozurgeti due to boundary/land registration; approvals expected by end-2026. FMI reports completed; participatory FES maps prepared. Rehabilitation of 43 km forest roads designed (incl. ESS screenings); road inventory, 50 km rehabilitation planned. 1,850.5 ha forest under rehabilitation. 91% NFA staffing; salaries of field staff increased (+100%); 401 forest guards and 94 foresters to be hired. 223 staff trained; two expert workshops held.

Activity 1.2: 98% achieved

DES staffing 83%; urgent response staffing 76% (target regions). Salaries increased ~30%. Training totals: 716 staff (68 women), including 260 on law enforcement SOPs, 55 forest inspectors, 347 urgent response, 15 GIS, 8 in-house trainers (e-learning, gender-sensitive), 23 analytical staff on SOPs, 1 conflict resolution, 7 public participation. Equipment/vehicles procurement finished in 2024; one high-mobility vehicle added. Performance: vs. 2021, illegal logging decreased -50%, illegal transport -61%, unregistered sawmills -53% (target regions); 28% detected via drones/camera traps; patrol mileage maintained.

Activity 1.3: 76% achieved

110–120,000 m³/year of fuelwood harvested in the target municipalities (49,825 m³ legal). Dry fuelwood concept under development; NFA plans protective drying shelters for 14 BSYs. All 14 BSYs are fully equipped and operational. No further BSY construction planned, as national target (70 BSYs) met. Pending a government decision on future fuelwood provision, additional machinery/equipment will be procured from H2 2026 on.

Activity 1.4: 75% achieved

The Forest Code was amended in November 2025 to extend the phasing out of the social woodcutting programme until 01 January 2027. In December 2025, a package of amendments to the Forest Code was prepared, concerning private forests, the sale of standing trees through auctions and returning the physical forest protection mandate to the NFA. The draft legal act on FOLI is in the final stage being processed by MEPA.

Activity 1.5: 70% achieved

Forestry MRV: MRV SOP and proposed institutional setup submitted to MEPA. Until adoption, NFA and FPD will submit forest data case-by-case to MEPA's Climate Change Division for monitoring and international reporting.

FIMS: Despite MEPA reorganization delays in 2025, the critical Forest Operations module (two sub-modules) was completed and is ready for testing. The Central Forest datahub/Retrieval Platform, required to integrate all modules, remains outstanding and is the primary development task for 2026.

Component 2:

In 2025, extensive activities were undertaken to develop the supply- and demand-side of the EE-AF market. New EE stove producers were identified, stoves tested and added to the co-financing program. Prices were lowered and accessibility increased. Additional AF producers received financial support to develop production. The co-financing program for EE stoves was further simplified and the subsidy raised, the OM was accordingly updated. Access to installment loans was increased. Awareness raising targeted fuelwood dependent villages, youth, and online media. The legal framework for Ecodesign and energy labelling was drafted, adoption pending. An analytical report on local EEPF practices was prepared.

Activity 2.1: 66% achieved

EE stove testing expanded the portfolio to 57 models from 12 manufacturers (previously: 20 models, eight producers), boosting geographic coverage and lowering average prices from ~600 GEL (220 USD) to 400 GEL (150 USD). Stoves were placed in retail chains for the first time. Additional AF producers received financing (grants, loan support), now covering more than 70% of estimated market needs. The AF market continues to target a narrow consumer base. Compared to fuelwood, AF remain unaffordable for households.

Activity 2.2: 50% achieved

The co-financing program for energy-efficient stoves improved: Procedures were simplified and the subsidy raised to now 50% (75% for vulnerable population) of sales price. In combination with the added models and marketing, this led to a sales increase to more than 5,000 subsidized EE stoves countrywide in 2025. Stove producers were supported in cooperating with local banks; each signed at least one agreement on installments loan to increase access for poorer households.

Activity 2.3: 66% achieved

Through integrated communication campaign, EE stoves were promoted. A demonstration bus visited 87 villages in 8 municipalities, engaging 20,000+ fuelwood users. A buyer-interest database was created and shared with producers. Social Media activities reached 1m+ (25k+ engagements); digital marketing 2.2m+. Despite undergoing changes in leadership and structure, EIEC implemented key youth initiatives: a Forestry School, a two month School of Eco Leaders (70+ students), and animated awareness videos reaching ~160,000 via regional TV.

Activity 2.4: 84% achieved

Capacity building and advisory work for the Ecodesign legislative framework (draft Georgian Standard 16510 and draft Ecodesign regulation for stoves) was completed; the official adoption is pending. Strengthening MSA enforcement capacity has been agreed on: staff will be trained, market-surveillance guidelines drafted, and an energy labelling product registry developed. Following the development of the EEPP guideline, an analytical report was created and a practitioners' workshop prepared. EEPP awareness raising and trainings were agreed on as follow-up measures.

Component 3:

Significant advancements were made in strengthening livelihoods and local self-governance in forest management. Municipal Forest Management (MFM) frameworks were consolidated through finalized tools, expanded municipal capacities, and a near-complete FoLI legal framework. Local participation mechanisms were introduced through testing and upgrading IPPA, and testing GRM. Forestry skills development scaled up nationally through accredited TVET programs, short-cycle trainings, and strengthened academic partnerships between ISU and ETH Zurich. Livelihood diversification progressed through targeted support to TFP and NTFP value chains and ecotourism, including new greenways, SME capacity-building, artisan market integration, and local subsidies, collectively enhancing sustainable income opportunities in forest-dependent regions

Activity 3.1: 100 % achieved (excl. 2nd SDC funding)

Progress on Municipal Forest Management (MFM) advanced across legal, capacity, and technical pillars. The FoLI legal framework, developed collaboratively since 2023, underwent national and regional consultations and is now in final processing by MEPA. Municipal capacity was strengthened through three regional workshops and targeted trainings, reaching 61 municipal staff and 40 village trustees across key MFM instruments. The MFM Toolbox was fully developed and introduced, including eight tools plus a Resource Book and Guidebook to support informed municipal decision-making.

Activity 3.2: 100 % achieved (excl. 2nd SDC funding)

The IPPA concept for SFM planning and implementation was revised considering test findings, discussed with stakeholders, and submitted to NFA as an internal guidance document with a view toward future institutionalization. A second round of trainings on the upgraded IPPA and conflict management was delivered to LACs' members and local stakeholders across three target regions. Forest sector GRM testing continued through March 2025, monitored by the consultant with NFA and GIZ. Revisions and improvement recommendations were finalized in June 2025.

Activity 3.3: 100 % achieved (excl. 2nd SDC funding)

Significant progress was achieved in forestry education and training. Seven TVET colleges received authorization to deliver three short-cycle forestry programs, enrolling 244 students, with 242 graduates. The upgraded Forest Work Specialist program was accredited nationally and is now taught in seven colleges. Academic collaboration also advanced through the third ISU-ETH Zurich summer school and exchanges, training 43 students, supporting MSc transitions, and awarding five joint-supervision scholarships, with thesis defenses expected by spring 2026.

Activity 3.4: 100 % achieved (excl. 2nd SDC funding)



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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by result area.

Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Mitigation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forestry and land use	0	3,130,000	5,300,000	16,140,000	0	2,091,083	2,091,083

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq), disaggregated by Country.							
Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Georgia	0	3,130,000	5,300,000	16,140,000	0	2,091,083	2,091,083

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
M6.2 No. of Households and individuals (males and females) with improved access to low-emission energy sources	No. of Households	999	10,200	30,730	740	5,192	5,932
M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO ₂ emission reductions	Hectares	0	130,000	270,807	99,482	0	99,482
Indicator 1.1 Rate of forest degradation: Baseline degradation rate in % of biomass lost, project reduction of degradation in tCO ₂ /ha/year	Percentage	0	5	9	0	3	3
Indicator 1.2 Change in long-term average forest biomass in tCO ₂ and project carbon increase in tCO ₂ and year	Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent	0	11	20	0	8	8
Indicator 1.3 NFA capacitated to implement sustainable forest management activities following the performance-based grant mechanism schedule	No. of Entities	0	8	0	3	4	7
Indicator 2.1 Cubic meters (m ³) of fuelwood	Cubic metres	50,489	169,917	285,575	0	49,825	49,825

sustainably harvested by NFA in the 8 districts applying eco-system-based forest management practices in year 7 of project implementation.							
Indicator 2.2 Residential fuelwood consumption reduced for 3 target regions	Cubic metres	0	633,000	366,000	0	0	0
Indicator 3.1 Market volume of sold stoves and AF	No. of Items	0	10,200	30,730	556	5,192	5,748
Indicator 3.2 Volume of investment (EUR) in EE-AF production sector, disaggregated by sources and instruments (loans, equity, grants)	Euros	200,000	2,800,000	3,900,000	1,600,000	583,300	2,183,300
Indicator 3.3 Investments leveraged (EUR) in EE stoves, disaggregated by source	Euros	100,000	2,900,000	7,200,000	93,000	515,400	608,400
Indicator 4.1 Provisions of Forest Code mainstreamed into secondary regulations and applied in practice	No. of Items	0	0	0	0	22	22
Indicator 4.2 Functioning enabling regulative framework to ensure sustainability of EE-AF market developments via obligatory technology standards and favourable public procurement regulations	No. of Strategic Frameworks	0	0	0	0	4	4
Indicator 5.1 Number of municipalities in all three target regions ready to fully institutionalise the municipal forest management (MFM) toolbox	No. of Institutions	0	4	4	0	3	3
Indicator 5.2 Percentage (%) of forest-dependent households (female/male) targeted by the project with increased income	Percentage	0	30	30	0	50	50
Indicator 5.3 Number of persons benefitting from ecosystem services maintained through sustainable forest management (SFM) plans	Plans	3,500	223,200	223,200	72,100	90,800	162,900
M6.2 No. of Households, and individuals (males and females) with	No. of Households	999	10,200	30,730	740	5,192	5,932

improved access to low-emission energy sources							
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Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1	64	3,572,232	13,989,371	25
1.2	98	1,055,881	1,566,791	67
1.3	76	1,203,804	4,209,327	28
1.4	75	545,529	1,189,687	45
1.5	80	972,037	1,557,086	62
2.1	66	650,398	1,892,817	34
2.2	50	356,393	4,397,468	8
2.3	66	903,210	1,920,046	47
2.4	84	169,774	531,150	31
3.1	100	707,089	1,640,059	43
3.2	100	645,423	1,355,738	47
3.3	100	947,310	1,664,908	56
3.4	100	1,762,967	2,929,292	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 ☐
<i>We clicked YES! if you tick "No", please provide details of the relevant non-compliance, and separately raise the matter with GCF's Project Lead for guidance on the next steps. 150-word limit per instance of non-compliance.</i>	
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☒ No ☐
The project submitted a change request in March 2026 laying out a number of changes which may affect the implementation arrangements as per FAA. As soon as the change request is approved, the FAA will be adjusted accordingly so that compliance remains assured.	

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	Context changes affecting target achievement		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project's implementation environment has changed significantly over the last four years, challenging several assumptions of the funding proposal. New data, including the National Forest Inventory, demographic and energy data, and climate change scenarios were used for the analysis. Forest degradation in the eight target municipalities is substantially higher than originally anticipated, affecting 47% of the NFA's forest areas. This reduces the carbon sequestration capacity and increases the forests' vulnerability to climate change. At the same time, pressure from unsustainable logging has declined, largely due to outmigration, the national gasification programme, and a sharp increase in imported wood products. While the fuelwood gap in the target areas remains significant, it is smaller than initially assumed. A more detailed description of the implications has been provided with the Change Request submitted by GIZ to the GCF in early March 2026.		
Consequences	Core (lifetime) indicator targets remain achievable provided that additional adaptation measures are implemented. However, the fund-level result M4.0 cannot be fully attributed to the project due to external factors (additionality) and leakage. The NFA's contributions will most probably be smaller than predicted due to the reduced economic potential and of the degraded forests and competition with imported wood.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	4 - High	16 - High
Mitigation Measure(s)	A change request has been submitted to the GCF addressing the above-mentioned challenges. In case of the approval of the request, the residual risk will be low (1).		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Local legal framework limiting civil society participation		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The government has passed and amended two laws ("law on transparency" and "law on grants") that impact civil society participation in internationally funded projects. The stated objective of these laws is to increase transparency of international funds coming into the country.		
Consequences	Especially in Component 3, where local subsidies are planned, but also in the other project components, the legal changes could potentially affect the implementation of activities. Some civil society actors are ceasing their local operations and/or the acceptance of international funds. This could limit the extent to which these kinds of actors can be included in the project implementation. Also, under the newest amendments to the law on grants, service contracts could potentially be affected which as well would impact project activities. So far, it is not clear yet if a simple registration of contracts could mitigate these impacts.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The GIZ country office, in cooperation with the German Embassy, is seeking clarification on the registration matter with the government administration. In addition, the potentially affected activities have been shared with the project's partner ministry (MoEPA) to assist with government-internal clarification.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		

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	EUR	32,791,621	20,646,326	2,230,978	10,180,514	100%	0%
Total		EUR	32,791,621	20,646,326	2,230,978	10,180,514	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
BMZ	Grants	EUR	10,000,000	5,512,002	1,029,725	5,512,002	100%	0%
SDC	Grants	EUR	7,590,000	384,250,000	1,843,384	4,062,788	100%	0%
Government	In-kind	EUR	118,056,871	38,077,820	17,421,802	38,077,820	100%	0%
Others	In-kind	EUR	10,500,000	2,356	382	2,356	100%	0%
Total		EUR	146,146,871	427,842,178	20,295,293	47,654,966	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>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: FP132_annual-financial-information_2026-03-31.xlsx

File Name: GCF-GIZ_AMA-Reporting-Requirements-Grants.pdf

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 ☐

Local Self-Governance Code was amended, cancelling mandatory participation NGOs in Civil Advisory Council of the municipality Mayor.

Law of Georgia on Gender Equality was amended into the Law on Equality Between Men and Women, removing the term "Gender". Respective institutional changes are ongoing.

Amendments to the Law on Grants imposed restrictions on non-state actors to receive grants or service contracts.

Georgia is not a party of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of the ILO (1989). Therefore, the report does not include information on indigenous peoples and focuses only on local communities of Georgia.

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 supported the rehabilitation of forest roads following best international practices (Activity 1.1, MM ID 3.10). In 2025, a Georgia-specific methodology for forest road rehabilitation was developed. Training was held for NFA staff and road workers in Kvareli. GIZ and NFA conducted ESS screenings for road rehabilitation. Compliance with national ESS legislation and GCF requirements for NFA road projects is monitored by the GIZ ESS advisor and the forest-roads ESS consultant (Activity 1.1, MM ID 3.2). The project maintains continuous consultations with beneficiary focus groups, holding separate sessions for women and men, and regular meetings with EEs to identify concerns (Activity 1.1 and 2.2, MM ID 8.1). Gender-sensitive processes for participatory forest management included: introductory FMP meetings with municipalities and a public hearing on the Dedoplistskaro FMP; participatory mapping of forest ecosystem services; Endline survey of forest-dependent residents (focus groups); trainings on mediation, conflict resolution, and Improved Public Participation Approach (IPPA). Transient populations (cattle herders) in Akhmeta and Dedoplistskaro were engaged on SFM plans, grazing, EE stoves, and briquettes (Activity 1.1, MM ID 6.2). To implement IPPA, Community Forest Focal-Points were identified and Local Advisory Groups (LACs) established by mayors' decrees in Kvareli, Telavi, and Chokhatauri; draft decree exists for Ozurgeti (Activity 1.3, MM ID 16.3). The project delivered Conflict Management, Mediation, and Dispute Resolution training to NFA, DES, and municipalities, covering culturally specific models, conflict sources, communication, consensus-building, handling difficult interactions, and active listening (Activity 1.2, MM ID 10.2). The project continues support to EE stove suppliers (Activity 2.1, MM ID 22.1/22.2). In September 2025 in Guria, a three-day training for seven newly joined EE stove producers and GTU lab staff included a session on waste management for EE/AF producers. The project annually obtains lists of subsistence allowance recipients to support vulnerable households' EE stove purchases.

Outputs during the reporting period

Activity 1.1, 1.2 and 2.2, MM ID 8.1 and 10.2: Public hearing on Dedoplistskaro FMP (29 participants M24/F5). Participatory FES mapping in Ozurgeti, Lanchkhuti, Chokhatauri, Akhmeta and Dedoplistskaro (229 participants M165/F64). Endline (63 participants M48/F15) survey of forest dependent inhabitants. Trainings on Conflict Management, Mediation and Dispute Resolution (4 trainings - 2 in Kakheti, 2 in Guria, 62 participants, M53/F9). Trainings on IPPA (4 trainings - 2 in Kakheti, 2 in Guria, 65 participants M52/F13). Activity 1.1, MM ID 6.2: Meeting with transient population - Tushetian farmers in Kvemo Alvani village on current use of firewood, EE stoves and co-financing programme (23 participants M23/F0). Activity 1.1, MM ID 3.2 and 3.10: Methodology for Forest Road Construction/Rehabilitation in accordance with the ESS Standards. ESS screening for forest road rehabilitation in Shua Surebi (Chokhatauri) and Likhauri (Ozurgeti); Pre-screening in Gremi (Kvareli). Monitoring (3rd) of ESS compliance of Upper Surebi forest road rehabilitation works. Activity 1.3, MM ID 16.3: Forest Local Advisory Group (LAC) for Kvareli (19 members, M17/F2), Telavi (12 members, M10/F2), Chokhatauri (around 25 members, M22/F3) Activity 2.1, MM ID 22.1 and 22.2: 3-day training for EE stove producers (9 participants, M9/F0)

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

Environmental issues addressed: Disruption of wildlife and flora during logging activities, impacts on soil and water, and generation of waste during operations in the forest - sedimentation accumulation and erosion (some regions are more prone to erosion), impacts on water, generation of dust during operations, impacts on soil due to hazardous material spills and waste generation. Special attention was given to project activities related to the impact on water during construction of forest access roads (including river crossing) and skid trails. Social and gender issues addressed: The interdiction to cut timber can increase household energy costs or prevent from obtaining fuelwood/timber: Bans on cutting timber for household use and requirements to buy from BSYs can raise energy costs or limit access to fuelwood/timber, especially for vulnerable households and transient herders (e.g., in Kakheti). This creates the risk of conflict between communities and NFA/Supervision department, which could escalate to physical violence. Restriction of access to cultural sites or impact on cultural sites located inside the forest. Restrictions which can result in socio-economic disturbance and community conflict due to the new Forest Code: The Code permits non-commercial grazing and collection of NTFPs, but related restrictions may cause socio-economic disruptions and conflicts. Needs of women and vulnerable groups are not sufficiently considered within the development of an enabling framework: There is a risk that women and vulnerable groups (poor/remote households, IDPs, persons with disabilities) are underrepresented, enabling elite capture, unfair benefit sharing, and unequal decision-making. A special risk related to the OHS addressed during implementation is related to OHS risks to NFA, project staff, and contractors, including traffic accidents during logging and skidding activities. The project addressed potential impact to the current artisanal and informal suppliers of stoves, namely that they might lose business due to introduction of EE stoves.

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

Phasing out of the social woodcutting system (from January 1, 2027) will mainly cause social and gender impacts, namely: • Reduced availability of fuelwood for household consumption and disruption of access to fuel wood and timber due to phasing out of social woodcutting program. The new system is also linked to a gender indicator aiming at 70% of the female-headed households in the target regions with easy access to fuelwood through the new system. • Income reduction for informal businesses (intermediaries) that sell fuelwood or timber. Besides, the concept of NFA's new model verbally announced right by the end of 2025 might have some effect on the initial idea on BSYs system - agreed network and role of BSYs in the SFM (construction of Akhmeta BSY has been fully cancelled). However, the new concept is not available in written form. At present there is no need for immediate action from AE or GCF's attention. Project will continue active coordination with the NFA and MEPA in 2026 on the ongoing reform process, including

discussions on NFA's new business model and preparation for the new fuelwood supply system. The entry points and areas of cooperation will be revealed and respective actions planned.

Remarks/Notes

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

1. Meeting with NGOs – GEA, GHCA, GFPA on Component 3, phase 2
2. Meeting with Municipalities for Operational Planning 2025 and planning for Component 3, phase 2 / Workshop on sharing experience on forest management
3. Meeting at the outreach network member's office
4. Meetings at demonstration houses; meeting with transient population, Tushetian farmers in the village Kvemo Alvani
5. Information sessions & open discussions - planting events
6. Training for EE stove producers
7. Training of village trustees and City Hall representatives of 5 municipalities in SFM and participatory mapping of FES
8. FES Participatory Mapping in 5 municipalities
9. Training in IPPA
10. Training in Conflict Management, Mediation and Dispute Resolution

Dates and venues of engagement activities

1. 2025-02-12, online meeting
2. 2025-02-04 – 2025-02-05, Kobuleti, 2025-07-23 – 2025-07-25, Bakuriani
3. 2026-03-06, Tianeti
4. 2025-03-17, Etseri, Lanchkhuti, 2025-03-19 – Shemokmedi, Ozurgeti, 2025-04-04 – Tetritsklebi, Telavi, 2025-04-07; Village Kvemo Alvani, Akhmeta (transient Tushetian community)
5. 2025-04-24 Chokhatauri, 2025-04-28 Tianeti, 2025-05-01 Kvareli
6. 2025-09-22 – 2025-09-24, Ureki
7. 2025-11-05 Dedoplistskaro, 2025-11-10 Lanchkhuti, 2025-11-13 Chokhatauri, 2025-11-27 Akhmeta, 2025-12-01 Ozurgeti
8. 2025-11-06 Dedoplistskaro, 2025-11-11 Lanchkhuti, 2025-11-14 Chokhatauri, 2025-11-28 – 2025-11-29 Akhmeta, 2025-12-02 – 2025-12-03 Ozurgeti
9. 2025-06-12 Ozurgeti, 2025-06-13 Chokhatauri, 2025-06-16 Telavi, 2025-06-17 Kvareli
10. 2025-04-02 Telavi, 2025-04-03 Kvareli, 2025-04-07 Ozurgeti, 2025-04-08 Chokhatauri

Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
During the reporting period, in all components, the project reached in total 587 stakeholders, out of which 178 were female and 409 were male. The sex-disaggregated data per Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) activity are provided below (similar activities are reported jointly): 1. 3F / 7M 2. 2F / 32M 3. 25F / 0M 4. 10F / 63M 5. F52 / 23M 6. F0 / M9 7. F6 / M33 8. F58 / M137 9. F13 / M52 10. F9 / M53 Activities implemented under the stakeholder engagement plan reached wide range of stakeholders at different levels. In target municipalities the local authorities from City Halls, as well as village trustees, were actively involved in the discussions on forest management, including green space management by municipalities. On the other hand, local community representatives, including teachers and students, were involved in environmental actions. Participation of local women was highly promoted. Local Advisory Councils (LACs) and other local initiative groups were used to facilitate cooperation with local communities. At national level, MEPA along with its institutions (e.g. NFA, RDA, EIEC), as well as respective institutions from Ajara AR were involved in the discussions on SFM, EE/AF, environmental awareness and education etc. Stakeholder engagement activities ensured strengthening established partnerships with the value chain associations - Georgian Eco-tourism Association (GEA), Georgian Crafts and Heritage Association (GHCA) and Georgian Forest Product Association (GFPA). The associations were involved in discussions on continuation as well as on supporting Forest-Related Value Chains in the second phase of Component 3. Finally, the project continues ongoing partnerships but also establishes new partnerships with the EE stove producers and makes sure they are familiar with the requirements of EU standards and regulations and are ready to equip their stoves with energy labels.
Information shared with stakeholders
1. Component 3 continuation was discussed. 2. Achievements implemented in 2024 (act 3.1) were discussed - FoLI, MFM toolbox presented, experience was shared from TPLA and Ajara; activities to be implemented in 2025 were planned. 3. Women in Tianeti were educated regarding environmental protection, focusing on government's co-financing program, introduction of briquettes as a sustainable alternative to traditional fuelwood. 4. Information was provided on promoting energy efficiency, state Co-financing program, sustainable fuels, and forest education. 5. Public awareness was raised about the importance of forest conservation and environmental stewardship in commemoration of Earth Day 2025 6. New EE stove producers were trained in stove standards and energy labelling, business environment. 1 hour session was devoted to waste management. 7. Village trustees and City Hall representatives were introduced to the concept and principles of SFM; instruction on how to collect data about FES were delivered. 8. Participants of FES mapping workshops applied knowledge from FES mapping training to collect information on forest use. 9. Training served to sensitize local actors on participation approaches. 10. Local actors in forestry sector were provided knowledge on conflict management, mediation and dispute resolution.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
1. Georgian Eco-tourism Association (GEA), Georgian Crafts and Heritage Association (GHCA) and Georgian Forest Product Association (GFPA) discussed issues related to the geographic coverage, and involvement of local actors

such as local government, LACs and other initiative groups. 2. Representatives of all three target municipalities of Guria, Telavi municipality, MEPA and Ajara AR paid special attention to the management of green spaces and increasing role of municipalities, as well as forest management, and expressed the readiness to get involved in future activities. 3. The event served as a significant initiative to foster environmental awareness and promote sustainable practices among women in Tianeti, contributing to the development of a more environmentally conscious community. 4. Discussion with local residents covered proper operation and maintenance of energy-efficient stoves, ensuring participants understood how to maximize efficiency and reduce firewood consumption. 5. Tree planting events successfully engaged local communities in hands-on environmental action. Participation of teachers and children served as an early introduction to environmental responsibility. 6. New EE stove producers are familiar with the requirements of EU standards and regulations. Producers are ready to equip their stoves with energy labels. 7. Training participants from each municipality learned about FES mapping methodology and discussed its implementation considering specifics of respective municipality. 8. FES mapping workshops revealed that successful participatory mapping depends less on the participants' depth of knowledge and more on a disciplined facilitation system. 9. Members of LACs, representatives of the NFA, DES, MEPA, and other relevant municipal officials engaged in comprehensive discussions on IPPA, ensuring a shared understanding of its role in improving stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes. 10. Training on environmental conflict resolution was conducted for LACs, NFA, DES and other stakeholders. Trainings included theoretical and practical applications in forestry conflict resolution, case studies and hands-on recommendations on conflict de-escalation.
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	
Technical support: • ESS screening for NFA planned forest road construction/rehabilitation projects, as well as application of the best practices for Forest Road Construction and Maintenance (slope protection and stabilization, drainage, river crossing, equipment selection, etc.) (Act 1.1, Q1-Q4, 2026). Capacity building: • Capacity building related to OHS for DES, NFA and contractors, defensive driving training for drivers, awareness regarding minimization of waste generation and waste management (Act 1.1 and 1.2, Q1-Q4 2026) Community engagement: • Gender-equitable consultations with beneficiary focus groups and community engagement to lower social risks, including information awareness about the requirements and interdictions of the New Forest Code; Community Forest Focal-Points (LACs) will be used as liaison agents (Act 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4, Q1-Q4 2026) • Sensitisation activities for beneficiaries on how to access/use the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) (Act 3.2, Q1-Q4 2026). EE and AF solutions: • Capacity building of EE stove suppliers, including on the topics of waste management. (Activity 2.1, Q4, 2026) • Lists of subsistence allowance recipients to support vulnerable households' EE stove purchases will be annually obtained (Activity 2.2, Q1, 2026) Awareness: • A nation-wide awareness campaign regarding forest sustainability, benefits of stoves and briquettes; including health benefits, ecosystem services of forests and other (Act 2.2, Q1-Q4 2026). Livelihood support plan: • Engage with private sector (Activity 1.3. Q2-Q4, 2026). • Revision and institutionalization of a mechanism for the effective participation of local forest users in the elaboration of FMPs and associated fair distribution of benefits (Activity 3.2. Q1-Q4, 2026).	
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	
The Improved Public Participation Approach (IPPA) was developed under the ECO.Georgia project in close cooperation with national and local partners to promote systemic public participation in local forest management. Its two participatory tools proved to be especially effective: Participatory Mapping of Forest Ecosystem Services (FES) and the Local Advisory Councils (LACs). Recognizing that SFM relies on local knowledge as much as technical expertise, IPPA moved beyond expert-driven models. Community members worked with large-scale printed maps to identify areas vital to their livelihoods (water sources, grazing lands, timber/NTFPs, recreation zones) - without the need to traverse difficult terrain. These maps were digitized by GIS specialists, producing professional maps and shapefiles, integrating technical data with lived local knowledge. Outputs were transferred to the National Forestry Agency for use in forest management planning. Two FES mapping rounds covered all eight target municipalities, engaging over 300 participants, including 82	

women. In parallel, LACs to bridge communities and the state were established, primarily involving mayors' representatives and village trustees. Three LACs were created under the project, catalyzing broader uptake. Overall, around 10 LACs now operate nationwide. Acknowledging this success, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture committed to institutionalizing LACs in forestry governance across Georgia.

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

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 project grievance was received during the reporting period. As for the mechanism on "Managing Customer Complaints and Feedback at the National Forestry Agency" (forest sector GRM), during the four-month testing period of the mechanism (December 2024-March 2025), a total of 5 submissions were received, with an additional 2 submissions collected in April. Out of 7, 5 were submitted by women. The types of feedback were as follows: concern/problem – 4; Idea – 1; and gratitude – 2. None of the seven individuals requested a meeting with a representative of the agency. The NFA addressed the received feedbacks/complaints according to established administrative procedures.

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

Gender Action Plan (GAP) of ECO.Georgia is a comprehensive tool ensuring gender mainstreaming in all project activities. In total, 39 indicators along with the respective targets and actions are predefined for implementation. Some actions are subject to one time implementation to reach the target defined in the indicator, while others need to be continuously implemented throughout the project lifecycle. In general, for the reporting period implementation of GAP actions to reach the targets is on track.

During the reporting period, gender-related actions were implemented in all three project components and covered the following topics:

- Gender mainstreaming in FMPs, concepts, rules, regulations, manuals etc. developed within the project.
- Gender-related assessment and gender specific advice on SFM, EE/AF and forest related value chains.
- Integration of Gender lectures into the curriculum of the four VET colleges offering courses for forest management and implementing focused outreach to ensure women can participate in offered courses.
- Gender sensitive awareness raising and outreach campaign through local female organizations (demonstration houses).
- Gender mainstreamed forest related decision-making processes, benefit-sharing and GRM mechanisms.

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	
In GAP we have gender related actions, not activities. Support development of gender sensitive sustainable forest management plans in Guria, Kakheti and Mtskheta-Mtianeti (Act. 1.1, 3.2)	
Indicator	
100% of FMPs and business plans are at least gender-sensitive or ideally – responsive, where applicable.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	8
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Gender experts of GIZ contracted DEPA consulting conducted the task in two stages: The first part of this output was conducted in 2024, implying revision of Akhmeta Forest Management Plan and development of the methodology for gender mainstreaming in FMP development. The recommendations targeted IPPA as a mechanism for fostering participation in FMP development and implementation, including conduction of FES mapping in gender-sensitive manner. As recommended by the gender experts, during the reporting period, the FES (Forest Ecosystem Services) mapping methodology was revised and gender mainstreaming ensured. The methodology was applied during the FES mapping field works, aiming at identification and reflection of gender-related issues within the forest management planning process.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Gender assessment of Akhmeta FMP conducted and a guideline for development of gender-sensitive FMPs have been developed by gender experts. The Improved Public Participation (IPPA) approach has been revised to make it gender-sensitive, and FES mapping finalized in all target municipalities. For the reporting period, 4 FMPs are approved.	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
NFA: Department on Forest Inventory, Planning and Monitoring GIZ: Senior advisor on forest management, advisor on ESS and Gender	
Remarks/Notes	
Implementation of the action is slightly delayed because of delay in implementation of activity 1.1 (development and implementation of sustainable forest management plans in Guria, Kakheti and Mtskheta-Mtianeti). The methodology	

and guidance on development of gender-sensitive FMPs recommended by the GIZ gender experts is applied in the process. 4 FMPs have been approved, while the remaining 4 are in pipeline, to be approved in 2026.

GAP Activity	
The concepts, policies, rules and regulations, manuals and all other documents developed under the ECO.Georgia project are revised by the gender experts. Recommendations on mainstreaming gender-sensitive dimensions (including in terms of language and content) provided. (Act 1.4 and 2.4)	
Indicator	
100% of policies and regulations supported by the project are gender sensitive.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The methodology and recommendations on mainstreaming gender-sensitive dimensions (including in terms of language and content) in concepts, policies, rules and regulations and manuals to be developed within the future project activities are available for use for revision of newly developed documents . During the reporting period no further policy document was developed within Component 1 and 2. The methodology was mainly applied in reviewing 3 Instruments of MFM toolbox elaborated within Component 3, activity 3.1: 1. Instruments and procedures to conduct SWOT analyses for analyzing strategic options 2. Future scenarios: forest development, local population attitudes and differences between existing practices with mainstreamed gender considerations 3. Instruments and procedures to conduct Cost Benefit analyses	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Implementation of action started in 2023. As a result of implementation of the action, the project has the methodology and recommendations on mainstreaming gender-sensitive dimensions (including in terms of language and content) in concepts, policies, rules and regulations and manuals. Besides, in total the following documents have been revised: 1. Improved Public Participation in Georgian Forest Management Planning and Implementation 2. Concept for Enhancing the Role of the Private Sector in Sustainable Forest Management 3. Concept for Forest Adaptation 4. Concept of Strengthening Control Over the Forest 5. Operations Manual for Voucher Programme 6. Operational Level Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management 7. National Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management 8. Draft Rule on Forests of Local Importance and draft Statute on Commission on defining the Forest Status 9. 8 Instruments of MFM toolbox 10. National guideline on energy-efficient public procurement (Accepted by the State Procurement Agency). 11. Draft legal document on energy performance and environmental requirements for stoved based on EU Ecodesign regulation. 12. Georgian draft standard on Residential solid fuel burning appliances - translated version of EN16510.	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2026

Responsibility	
GIZ: advisor on ESS and Gender All other EEs of the project.	
Remarks/Notes	
Implementation of the action is on track. GIZ ESS&Gender advisor closely cooperates with all EEs to ensure that any concept, policy, rule and regulation, and manual developed under the project are gender sensitive.	
GAP Activity	
It is ensured that the concept of the Municipal Forest Management (MFM) toolbox is gender sensitive. (Act 3.1)	
Indicator	
A toolbox on MFM is reviewed by a gender specialist.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	8
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
MFM Toolbox concept was developed and agreed with municipal authorities. Development of the tools of the Toolbox followed the guidance given in the concept. During the reporting period, 3 instruments of Toolbox have been revised by GIZ gender advisor: 1. Instruments and procedures to conduct SWOT analyses for analyzing strategic options 2. Future scenarios: forest development, local population attitudes and differences between existing practices with mainstreamed gender considerations 3. Instruments and procedures to conduct Cost Benefit analyses	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
In total all 8 instruments of Toolbox have been finalized and revised by GIZ gender advisor: 1. Instruments and procedures to conduct Cost Benefit analyses; 2. Instruments and procedures to conduct SWOT analyses for analyzing strategic options; 3. Instruments and procedures for the analysis for the best and most suitable scenario for institutional arrangements. 4. Future scenarios: forest development, local population attitudes and differences between existing practices with mainstreamed gender considerations. 5. Gender-responsive Institutional development plans. 6. Practical showcases based on the experience with managing the communities' so-called "Green Spaces Management". 7. Gender-responsive Instruments and procedures to ensure Improved Public Participation (IPP). 8. Usage of Geographic Information System (GIS).	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	

GIZ: advisor forest policy, advisor on ESS and Gender

Remarks/Notes

The action has been completed. The indicator has been met.

GAP Activity

Gender impact assessment of the viability of financing schemes for EE stoves to ensure that loans and micro credits are accessible to women, especially women-led households and single parents. This task will be conducted based on the data of participation in voucher programmes. Based on the results, recommendations for the project and for financial institutions providing loans to households for EE stoves and/or alternative fuel producers will be developed. (Act 2.2)

Indicator

Gender impact assessment conducted.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

1

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the reporting period the gender experts of GIZ contractor "DEPA consulting" conducted the second gender impact assessment of Co-financing scheme (Voucher program), covering the heating season 2024-2025. A qualitative methodology was employed, comprising two components: 1. Interviews with implementing partners: Two in-depth, semi-structured interviews with representatives from GIZ and the Rural Development Agency (RDA), the two key implementing institutions of the program. 2. Interviews with beneficiaries: Six semi structured telephone interviews were conducted with women from different regions of Georgia who received energy-efficient stoves through the program. The respective recommendations were developed.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Instead of targeted 1 gender assessment, 2 gender impact assessments of Co-financing scheme (Voucher program) including gender-related recommendations have been conducted for the heating seasons 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.

Budget

0

Currency

EUR

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

30 December 2025

Responsibility

GIZ: advisor on ESS and Gender. advisor on micro finance

Remarks/Notes

Implementation of the action finalized. The target has been overachieved.

GAP Activity	
Gender lectures are integrated into the curriculum of the TVET colleges offering courses for forest management. (Activity 3.3)	
Indicator	
Number of TVET colleges offering amended gender-sensitive curricula related to forestry and forest-related value chains.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The support to TVET colleges started in 2024. The gender experts contracted by GIZ revised newly developed three short cycle courses (NFTP, TFP) to make sure that they are gender-sensitive in terms of language and context. Project trained TVET colleges teachers in gender related topics. As a result, since May 2025, 7 TVET colleges are implementing the 3 short-cycle courses revised by gender experts.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
To reach the indicator - a gender-differentiated assessment of training needs (including gender-specific training needs) among local entrepreneurs in forest-related value chains (ecotourism, NTFPs and TFPs) and demand for short-term courses was conducted by the gender experts. - A gender module 'the role of woman and its influence on the use of nature' is integrated into the forest work specialist course as a mandatory 2-credit module. - The gender experts revised newly developed three short cycle programmes (NFTP, TFP) to make sure that they are gender-sensitive in terms of language and context. As a result, since May 2025, 7 TVET colleges are implementing 3 short-cycle courses revised by gender experts.	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2025
Responsibility	
GIZ: advisor on ESS and Gender, advisor on capacity development	
Remarks/Notes	
Implementation of the action finalized. The target has been overachieved	
GAP Activity	
Ensuring focused outreach to ensure women are able to participate in offered courses. When developing a local community outreach and communication strategy for outreach for TVET education ensure collaboration with local NGOs, women's organizations and councils. (Activity 3.3)	

Indicator	
Number of female local actors trained on forest related value chains and related business skills by TVET colleges	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	72
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
7 TVET colleges started implementation of newly developed, gender sensitive short cycle courses from May 2025 onwards. Target is to train 240 people in total, out of which 72 should be women. For the reporting period, 244 students (208M/36F) registered on all three short-cycle programs in total. There were only two dropouts, and 242 students graduated from the colleges (206M/36F). The monitoring will continue in 2026.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Implementation of the action started with the GIZ gender experts survey on gender related needs assessment for TVET colleges, and development of suggestions for outreach to ensure women can participate in offered courses. As a result, from May 2025 onwards, 7 TVET colleges implement newly developed, gender sensitive short cycle courses. Target is to train 240 people in total, out of which 72 should be women. For the reporting period, 242 students graduated from the colleges (206M/36F).	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
GIZ, advisor on capacity development	
Remarks/Notes	
The target has been partially reached. For the reporting period – instead of 72, 36 female local actors are trained on forest related value chains and related business skills by TVET colleges. Continuous actions will be taken during implementation of Comp 3 phase 2. The project will monitor the progress and report in 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Advocacy and information campaigns are organised and led by women's organisation(s), to increase women's visibility and generate knowledge within the community on the key role women play for the successful implementation of EE-AF solutions (Act 2.3).	
Indicator	
At least 2 women organizations are part of the implementation of the awareness activities in the 3 regions.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Demonstration Houses (DH) organized under the project are places where households and other fuelwood users can receive information about locally available EE-AF products (showroom/exhibition), test/see them in operation, obtain contact information about EE-AF suppliers and financing options have been established. During the reporting period 8 DHs were organized, out of which 5 were women-led.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
In total, 16 Demonstration Houses have been organized in all three target regions, from 2021-2024. 12 out of them are women-lead households.	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 November 2026
Responsibility	
GIZ advisor on technology marketing	
Remarks/Notes	
Implementation of the action finalized. The target has been overachieved.	

GAP Activity	
Household advisory services for EE/AF should specifically focus on women-headed and vulnerable households. (Activity 2.3)	
Indicator	
25% of the households visited by the technical advisers of the local information centers are female-headed	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	25
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
8 Demonstration Houses (DH), out of which 5 (62.5%) are women-led, were established during the reporting period. All were trained on Voucher Program (VP), namely financial possibilities and ways on how to benefit from it, the process of the application. A checklist including the list of all necessary documents for the application was distributed. Demonstration houses were used to see real savings and enabling the program to collect practical data on firewood use, indoor comfort, and efficiency gains. On the other hand, families understood their own heating patterns and	

benefits of switching to an energy-efficient stove. Cumulatively, these events reached more than 5,000 participants during these years.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

In total, 16 Demonstration Houses have been organized in all three target regions, from 2021- 2025. 12 out of them are women lead households. This outreach network of the project helped to reach more than 5,000 participants interested in EE stoves.

Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
GIZ advisor on technology marketing	
Remarks/Notes	
Implementation of the action finalized. The target has been overachieved.	

GAP Activity

Training for municipal staff on MFM and related topics should include best practices for local outreach, as well as gender equality and social inclusion. Training materials should be reviewed by a gender specialist, who should also provide targeted inputs on gender equality and social inclusion. (Activity 3.1, 3.2)

Indicator

Number of municipal staff capacitated in all three target regions on best practices for local outreach, as well as gender-equality and social inclusion

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

74 municipal staff participated in the trainings organized by CENN in the framework of revised IPPA and conflict resolution, touching among other topics on best practices for local outreach, gender- and social inclusion. The trainings were conducted in spring-summer 2025

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

In total, 74 (instead of 16) municipal staff were trained on MFM and related topics. The trainings included best practices on gender equality and social inclusion.

Budget	0
Currency	EUR

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2025
Responsibility	
GIZ advisor on M&E	
Remarks/Notes	
Implementation of the action finalized. The target has been overachieved.	
GAP Activity	
All elected female representatives are included and actively involved. When working with municipal councils, ensure that all elected female representatives are included and actively involved as well as given the time and space to speak (given the already low number of 12.7%) (act. 1.1).	
Indicator	
All female representatives of municipal councils and gender focal points are invited to stakeholder consultations on forest related topics (FMP development, Business Plan development, regular stakeholder consultations, and conflict resolution meetings)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	8
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Gender experts developed recommendations for gender sensitive forest management related processes. The recommendations targeted IPPA as a mechanism for fostering participation in FMP development and implementation, including conduction of FES mapping in gender-sensitive manner. The above recommendations are being applied in forest-related consultations in all 8 target municipalities. On April 2, 2025, the Gender Equality Law of Georgia was amended significantly, namely the title of the law has been changed from "Gender equality" to "Equality between women and men"; the term "Gender" has been removed, while the term "gender equality" has been cancelled and instead the new term – "Equality between women and man" introduced. The amendments are followed by the adjustment of institutional set up at central and local levels. For the reporting period there were no implications for project implementation. The project gender advisor will continue monitoring the process.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The GAP action requires continuous implementation. Cumulatively, the project team ensured that all elected female representatives of the 8 municipal councils are invited to stakeholder consultations on forest related topics.	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2028
Responsibility	

GIZ advisor on M&E, Project target municipalities.	
Remarks/Notes	
The target has been achieved.	
GAP Activity	
Women are included in and own the planning and decision-making processes regarding Forest Management Plans (FMPs). In consultation processes with local communities, it is ensured that women make up a minimum of 30% (critical mass) or ideally 50%, reflecting the gender composition of the target municipality (Act 1.1).	
Indicator	
Minimum 30% of participants in the FMP and business plan development consultations are women.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The key participation processes applied by the project in the planning and implementation of participatory forest management are the public hearing related to Dedoplistskaro FMP approval procedure, participatory Mapping of Ecosystem Services (ES), Conflict Management, Mediation, and Dispute Resolution, as well IPPA trainings, and the end-of-the phase assessment of forest dependent inhabitants regarding their influence on SFM. The total number of participants in these events was 448, out of which 106 (23.5%) are female	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The key participation processes applied by the project in the planning and implementation of participatory forest management are the public hearing related to Akhmeta and Dedoplistskaro FMP approval procedure, participatory Mapping of Ecosystem Services (ES), introductory meeting on FMPs with municipalities, Conflict Management, Mediation, and Dispute Resolution, as well IPPA trainings, the baseline and end-of the phase surveys of forest dependent inhabitants regarding their influence on SFM. The total cumulative number of participants in these events was 966, out of which 238 (24.6%) are female.	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2028
Responsibility	
GIZ advisor on M&E	
Remarks/Notes	
Implementation of the action is ongoing and will last till the end of the project. At present female participation is at about 25%, project will continuously put efforts to reach the 30% target.	

GAP Activity	
Gender mainstreaming in EE-AF supply chain development (Act 2.1): - Encouraging participation of women entrepreneurs in the EE/AF supply chain. - Promotion of women cooperatives (where available) in the supply chain of raw materials for alternative fuel production.	
Indicator	
At least 30% of the EE-AF supply chain stakeholders that are trained/coached are women.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The project permanently monitors and supports participation of female entrepreneurs and cooperatives in EE-AF supply chain. The founders of several companies are female (e.g. Iron+). Women entrepreneurs are also strongly encouraged to attend the planned EE-AF training. Unlike during the first trainings conducted in 2024, when the target of 30% participation of female entrepreneurs was met, all 9 newly joined producers trained by the project in September 2025 were male. In future trainings of producers, a participation of 30% of female representatives will be aimed for.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The project provides continuous trainings for EE/AF producers. The first round of training courses on production was conducted in June-July 2024. In general, participation of at least 30% of female participants was ensured. In addition to this, a one-day gender training was conducted. In September 2025, 9 additional producers were trained by the project. All 9 were male.	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
GIZ advisor on Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuels	
Remarks/Notes	
The EE-AF sector is largely dominated by male company owners and workers. Nonetheless, the project will aim for the participation of 30% of female representatives in similar trainings in the future.	

GAP Activity	
The development of the forest sector related participation and benefit-sharing mechanism and grievance mechanism sufficiently applies measures to ensure gender equality through consultations with women's groups or associations, gender-responsive household surveys, knowledge exchange with ongoing gender-focused activities of other donors and NGOs, and the involvement of external expertise on gender (e.g., short-term consultants or trainers).	
Indicator	
A locally accessible complaints and grievance redress mechanism for the forest sector giving special attention to the needs of women is developed, promoted and tested. 70% of interviewed women in the target municipalities state that they are aware of the mechanisms and are able to file a complaint or participate in the benefit sharing mechanism.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The concept on Improved Public Participation Approach (IPPA) for SFM planning and implementation has been revised based on the test findings, was discussed with stakeholders and handed over to NFA as an internal guidance document with future institutionalization perspective; the second, more enhanced round of trainings on upgraded IPPA conducted for the members of Local Advisory Councils (LACs) and other local stakeholders in all three target regions of the project. Testing of the forest sector Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), based on the previously (2023) developed concept, and carried out preparatory works (capacity development, infrastructure, legal basis etc. in 2024) conducted including March 2025, with active involvement of female representatives of the communities. The contractor – Innovations and Reforms Center (IRC), in cooperation with the NFA and GIZ monitored the process. As a result, the new GRM mechanism has been revised and recommendations for improvement developed. The recommendations were discussed during the final working meeting with the NFA in June 2025. In addition, data on knowledge about IPPA/GRM was collected as a part of the end-line perception survey of forest-dependent inhabitants regarding their influence on SFM, showing that all interviewed women are aware of the mechanisms.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The Improved Public Participation Approach (IPPA) was developed under the ECO.Georgia project in close cooperation with national and local partners to strengthen systemic public participation in sustainable forest management (SFM) planning and implementation at the local level. The approach, comprising several participatory formats, was tested across target municipalities, engaging up to 1,000 local actors. Based on testing results, the IPPA concept was revised, discussed with stakeholders, and handed over to the National Forestry Agency (NFA) as an internal guidance document, with a perspective for future institutionalization. In parallel, a forest sector Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) concept was developed and agreed with the NFA in 2023. Following this, the NFA issued an Order to test the mechanism nationwide, procured and installed GRM infrastructure, including information boards, posters, complaint boxes, and brochures. GRM corners were established at BSYs and selected village administrations. Awareness meetings were held with local authorities and communities, including female representatives whose inputs were documented. NFA and BSY staff received dedicated GRM training. The mechanism was tested under NFA leadership, monitored by GIZ and IRC, and recommendations for improvement, including gender-related aspects, were developed and discussed with the NFA.	
Budget	0
Currency	EUR
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2025

Responsibility	
GIZ: advisor on ESS and Gender, advisor on M&E NFA: administrative department, specialist	
Remarks/Notes	
The action has been implemented; the indicator target has been met.	
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 employed a gender advisor. Besides, the project contracted gender expert team from 2023-2025 to provide qualified gender related expert support to the team and EEs.</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 gender action plan is being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreement and GCF's Updated Gender Policy. Budget for implementation of GAP actions is foreseen in respective project activities and not directly in GAP. Despite that there is small on top budget for certain GAP actions, it is not possible to precisely calculate budget for each indicator implementation.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The majority of GAP activities, targets, indicators are on track. There are some delays mainly linked to the ongoing reform processes in the sector, or implementation of respective project activities. E.g. due to the shifting timeline for development and approval of FMPs, or postponing the abolition of Social Cut System, the respective GAP actions and targets are also delayed.</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 ☒
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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 the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal. Collection of sex-disaggregated data is ongoing according to the GAP targets and indicators.

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 ☒

In spring 2025, the Georgian Law on Gender Equality has been changed into the Law on Equality between Men and Women. The legal amendment has not affected GAP implementation for the reporting period. Project will monitor the process and report in the next APR.

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 ☐

ECO.Georgia's Outreach Network is the driving force for the various communication efforts detailed in the communication strategy. Demonstration Houses (DH) places where households and other fuelwood users can receive information about locally available EE-AF products (showroom/exhibition), test/see them in operation, obtain contact information about EE-AF suppliers and financing options have been established. In total, 16 DH have been organized in all three target regions, from 2021- 2025. 12 out of them are women-lead households. All 16 DH were trained on the Voucher programme (VP), implying topics on financial possibilities and ways on how to benefit from it. Households and representatives of local communities were trained in technical details on how to apply for VP. The real process of the application was showcased, and a checklist including the list of all necessary documents for the application was distributed. DH were used to generate field-based evidence, allowing households to see real savings and enabling the program to collect practical data on firewood use, indoor comfort, and efficiency gains. Regular community meetings were organized to help families understand their own heating patterns and see how much they could save by switching to an energy-efficient stove. These events reached more than 5,000 participants.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

- Gender sensitive forest management planning; inclusion of women, including all elected female representatives of municipal councils (Act 1.1).
- Revision of concepts, policies, rules and regulations, manuals and all other documents developed under the ECO.Georgia project (Act 1.4)
- Revision of revised policies and regulations on EE (Act 2.4)
- Encourage participation of women entrepreneurs in the EE/AF supply chain (Act 2.1)
- National campaigns are gender mainstreamed (Act 2.3)
- Promote that awareness raising and capacity building measures conducted at municipal level are gender-sensitive. Ensure specific outreach with municipal level women's rooms (Act 3.1)
- Enhancing integration (representation, building capacities) of women in the mechanism for the effective participation of local forest users in the elaboration of gender-sensitive and inclusive forest management plans (FMPs) and associated fair distribution of benefits (Act 3.2)
- Provide advice for participatory planning and implementation of social safeguards (including gender and social inclusion as a cross-cutting theme), including for municipal authorities and district NFA staff (Act 3.2).
- Ensuring focused outreach to ensure women are able to participate in TVET courses (Act 3.3).
- Targeted support to women and vulnerable households (Act 3.4).

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.

File Name: FP 132 Method for Carbon and Degradation assessment.pdf

Annex 2: Communication and visibility material

File Name: FP132 APR 2025 Annex 2 Communication and visibility material.docx

Annex 3: List of grievances received

File Name: FP132 Annex 3 List of grievances.docx

Annex 4: Procurement information

File Name: FP132_FY2025_Procurement Report_20260522.xlsx

Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year

File Name: FP132_APR_2025_Annex 5_Project Implementation Timetable_Dec_25.xlsx

Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan

No annexes provided.

Additional Annexes (if applicable)

File Name: FP132 APR 2025 List of Abbreviations.docx

File Name: FP132_APR 2025_ Missing GAP activities and indicators_required in feedback.docx

