

PROJECT DOCUMENT**UNDP Georgia****Project Title:** Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia, Phase 2**Project Number:** 01002975 **Award Number:** 1310109**Implementing Partner:** Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture**Start Date:** 1 October 2024**End Date:** 31 March 2028**PAC Meeting date:** 15 October 2024**Brief Description of Revisions Made to the Project Document through Revision #1**

- No cost extension of the project duration for 12 months till 31 March 2028
- Section II. Strategy – Gender Mainstreaming sub-section updated
- Sub-section 3.3/Partnerships - Table 1 "List of completed projects" updated
- Sub-section 3.5/ Stakeholder Engagement and Project Beneficiaries - Table 2. "Stakeholder Analysis" updated
- Section III Results and Partnerships: description of new activity 1.3.3 Piloting hazard zoning in three municipalities of Georgia added
- Section V Results Framework: amended to reflect revised timelines
- Section VII Multi-year Work Plan: amended to reflect extended timeline and additional activity
- Annex 2: Terms of Reference for the Program Steering Committee updated to reflect changes in composition of the Committee

Brief Description

The project Strengthening Climate Adaptation Capacities of Georgia, phase 2 builds on the achievements and lessons learned from implementation of the first phase funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), which was an integral part of the program "Reducing the Risks from Climate-Driven Disasters in Georgia". The project Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Capacities, phase 2 is designed to address the remaining development challenges and barriers existing for risk informed decision making and development planning, with a dedicated focus on equality and inclusivity. The project will be aimed to ensure sustainability of the interventions achieved through the first phase of the project on one hand, and also significantly contribute to accomplishment of the overall impact of the program that is to reduce exposure of Georgia's diverse communities and livelihoods, particularly vulnerable population, including women and other disadvantaged groups and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action. In particular, that will cover interventions designed for developing enabling environment for risk-informed local action. Considering the LNOB approach of the project, the implementation of the activities within the proposed project will be in line with the Gender Action Plan (2024-2028) developed within the overall MHEWS program. The expected result from the project is to reduce the exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through development of capacities and enabling environment for risk-informed local action. Specifically, that will cover interventions designed for developing a gender-responsive environment enabling for risk-informed development planning and decision making. Particular emphasis will be put to ensure sustainability of the interventions implemented under Phase I of the project that will serve as an exit strategy for the interventions in the area, ensuring they are inclusive and equitable.

The expected result will be achieved through the following outcome:

Outcome 1. Enhanced national and local capacities in risk-informed development and planning

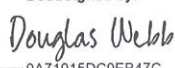
Achievement of the outcome is intended through the following outputs:

Output 1.1. Detailed landslide hazard risk information available for 3 most high-risk municipalities in Georgia: Vani, Baghdadi and Kobuleti

Output 1.2 Accurate snow avalanche forecasting information available for the population of Georgia

Output 1.3 Legal and policy framework for risk-informed decision-making and planning developed

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD): UNSDCF 2021-2025 Outcome 5/CPD 2021-2025 Outcome 2: By 2025, all people, without discrimination, enjoy enhanced resilience through improved environmental governance, climate action and sustainable management, and the use of the natural resource(s) in Georgia. CPD Output 2.2: Climate-sensitive, resilient and risk-informed development promoted across all sectors in rural and urban areas to increase adaptive capacities and mitigate climate change impact UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 relevant output: 3.1 Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels. Indicative Output(s) with gender marker: GEN2	Total resources required:		USD 1,450,000 (including 1% UN Coordination Levy)	
	Total resources allocated:			
			Swiss Development Cooperation:	USD 1,450,000 (o/w programmable budget USD 1,435,500 and USD 14,500 RC Levy)
			In-Kind:	
	Unfunded:		0 USD	

Agreed by:	Agreed by:
The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia	United Nations Development Programme
Davit Songulashvili Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia 	Douglas Webb Resident Representative DocuSigned by:  0A71915DC0EB47C...
Date: 23.06.2026	Date: 21-Apr-2026

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Climate Change Adaptation

CCA, 5

Community Based Disaster Risk Management

CBDRM, 4

Community Based Early Warning System

CBEWS, 4

Disaster Risk Reduction

DRR, 9

Early Warning System

EWS, 4

Emergency Management Service

EMS, 19

European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts

ECMWF, 5

Government of Georgia

GoG, 11

Green Climate Fund

GCF, 4

Gross Domestic Product

GDP, 3

Information, communication, and technology system

ICT, 5

Mid-term evaluation

MTE, 7

Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development

MoESD, 17

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

MEPA, 14

Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs

MoLHSA, 18

Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia

MRDI, 17

Multi-hazard early warning system

MHEWS, 4

National Agency of Public Registry

NAPR, 18

National Environmental Agency

NEA, 5

National Environmental Action Plan

NEAP, 9

National Project Director

NPD, 17

National Security Council

NSC, 20

Nationally Determined Contribution

NDC, 9

People with Disabilities

PwD, 16

Spatial and Urban Planning Agency

SUDA, 17

Standard Operation Procedures

SoP, 5

Sustainable Development Goal

SDG, 9

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

SDC, 4

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP, 3

United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change

UNFCCC, 9

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Georgia

UNSDCF, 9

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Climate change and its adverse impacts on ecosystems and the economy pose severe threats to Georgia's sustainable development. The country's unique geographical location, complex terrain, diverse land cover, and specific climate, which includes nearly every type of climatic zone, create conditions for a wide variety of negative consequences from climate change in Georgia. Amidst climate change, there is a clear trend of more frequent and intense climate change induced hazards of both hydrometeorological and geological origin. The wide array of negative consequences from climate change is already apparent in the country¹.

Georgia's population has always been vulnerable to the effects of regular flooding. However, this vulnerability has become increasingly evident in recent years due to the recurrent extreme events. Between 1995 and 2012, there were 202 recorded flooding and flash flooding events, resulting in the deaths of 38 people². The economic impact of flooding is also significant: in the capital, Tbilisi, floods affect 4% of GDP in an average year and flooding with a 10-year return period typically causes damage worth 10% of GDP³. Geological disasters, such as landslides and mudflows, affect more than 70% of the area of the country. The highest risk of landslides is in the north-west (Abkhazia), south-west (Adjara) and central (Imereti) regions, while the parts of the country most vulnerable to mudflows are the northern border with Russia and the central-eastern area north of Tbilisi⁴. Many of these risk zones are mountainous areas, meaning limited road access which can complicate relief efforts following geological disaster events⁵. Snow avalanches are reported to cause serious damage to roads, buildings, and the population in the mountainous regions of Georgia every year; in particular, in the north to north-west part of the country. Many settlement areas are located within snow avalanche hazard zones and might get cut off by avalanches since they block the access roads to the settlements. Some information on snow avalanches is available from the beginning of the 19th century and is associated with the regular traffic along the former Military Road of Georgia. Utilities (communications) and many settlement areas are located within snow avalanche hazard zones. Snow avalanches frequently cause the isolation of settlements (sometimes municipalities) since they block the access roads to the settlements. Snow avalanches occur more frequently in the western part of Georgia as compared to the eastern part. This is caused by the higher amount of precipitation and steep slopes. Snow avalanches are frequent, in particular on the slopes of the Caucasus and Adjara Mountains. Strong activity of snow avalanches in Georgia was reported in the years 1975-1976, 1986-1987 and 1996-1998 which means that major avalanches do occur within a ten-year return period⁶.

Many of the climate changes projected are likely to disproportionately affect the poorest groups in society, who are more dependent on the economic sectors that are expected to be most affected. Rural communities in Georgia rely on agriculture as their main source of income, with 45% of income on average coming from this source in 2011 (compared with 28% from social grants and pensions and 27% from salaried work). Subsistence agriculture also makes up 73% of employment in rural areas⁷. Higher temperatures and the associated lower crop yields could lead to lower incomes in rural areas, which in turn would worsen inequality at the national level and drive further outward migration from these areas.

¹ The Fourth National Communication to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

² GFDRR (2015a). Tbilisi Disaster Needs Assessment 2015. URL: <https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/pda-2015-tbilisi.pdf> [accessed 16/10/2018]

³ WBG Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP 2020). Georgia. Water Sector Interactive Dashboard. URL: <https://climatedata.worldbank.org/CRMePortal/web/water/land-use/-/watershed-management?country=GEO&period=2080-2099>

⁴ GFDRR (2015a). Tbilisi Disaster Needs Assessment 2015. URL: <https://www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/pda-2015-tbilisi.pdf> [accessed 16/10/2018]

⁵ Climate Risk Country Profile: Georgia (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.

⁶ Source: Methodology for Snow Avalanche Hazard Modelling and Mapping for Georgia, UNDP 2021

⁷ Tibaldi, A., Oppizzi, P., Gierke, J., Oommen, T., Tsereteli, N. and Gogoladze, Z. (2019). Landslides near Enguri dam (Caucasus, Georgia) and possible seismotectonic effects. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*, 19(1), pp. 71–91. URL: <https://www.nat-hazardsearch-syst-sci.net/19/71/2019/nhess-19-71-2019.pdf>

Climate-related disasters have impacted human populations in many areas including agricultural production, food security, water management and public health. The level of impacts and coping strategies of populations depends heavily on their socio-economic status, socio-cultural norms, access to resources, poverty and gender. Research has shown that the effects of climate change are not gender neutral, as women and children are among the most at-risk groups. Key factors contributing to the differences in vulnerability between women and men include: gender-based differences in time use; disparities in access to assets and credit; treatment by formal institutions, which can constrain women's equal opportunities, limited access to policy discussions and decision making, and a lack of sex-disaggregated data necessary for effective policy change⁸. Additionally, the intersectionality of gender with other factors, such as age, ethnicity, and disability, can further complicate vulnerability dynamics.

In the Georgian context, climate-induced hazards such as floods, landslides, and extreme weather events disproportionately affect rural and mountainous communities, where socio-economic vulnerability may be higher and access to risk information and decision-making processes more limited. In line with UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy and LNOB principle, it is essential to recognize that women, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, and internally displaced persons face intersecting and structural barriers related to adaptive capacity, access to climate finance and resources, participation in technical and policy planning processes, and resilience of climate-sensitive livelihoods. Women's unequal access to land ownership, productive assets, finance, and climate-smart technologies, combined with disproportionate unpaid care responsibilities, may further limit their ability to respond to and recover from climate shocks. At the same time, women and underrepresented groups are key agents of change whose leadership and knowledge are critical to effective climate mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. National policy frameworks, including Georgia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Environmental Action Plan, and disaster risk management strategies, recognize these differentiated vulnerabilities and commit to inclusive, risk-informed planning approaches.

To enhance the resilience of the country towards increasing climate change related risks, a large scale program is being implemented by UNDP Georgia, "Reducing the Risks from Climate-Driven Disasters in Georgia". The goal of the program is to decrease the vulnerability of Georgia's diverse communities, especially women, children and disadvantaged groups – along with their livelihoods, and infrastructure to climate-triggered natural hazards. Central to this goal is the establishment of an effective nationwide Multi-hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) that incorporates gender-responsive risk assessment, ensuring that no one is left behind, and encourages local actions based on inclusive risk information.

The program aims to develop policies and initiatives aimed at lessening the exposure and susceptibility of the population to climate-induced hazards. Ultimately, this initiative intended to drive a fundamental change in the national approach to climate risk management, disaster risk reduction, and early warning strategies.

The initiative comprised of three interconnected projects supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Swedish Government (SIDA) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) with significant contribution from Government of Georgia.

The project financed by GCF stands on three main Components: 1. Securing reliable information on climate-induced hazards, vulnerability and risks through expansion of hydro-meteorological observation network and modelling capacities; 2. Establishment of Multi-hazard early warning system and new climate information products supported with effective national regulations, coordination mechanism and institutional capacities ; 3. Improve community resilience through the implementation of the MHEWS and priority risk reduction measures. The initial duration of the project was 2018 -2025 though no-cost extension procedures are underway, and it is expected with the new timeline the project will end by 30 April 2027.

⁸ World Bank Group (2016). Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction, and Inclusive Growth. URL: <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/820851467992505410/pdf/102114-REVISED-PUBLIC-WBG-Gender-Strategy.pdf>

The project Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Capacities of Georgia funded by SDC, with the duration of 14 November 2018-30 September 2024 and which represents the Phase 1 of the project, directly contributed to implementation of component 1 and Component 2, with a particular focus on gender-responsive strategies and the inclusion of vulnerable groups through:

- a) Development of standardized and harmonized national multi-hazard mapping and risk assessment methodology ,incorporating gender-sensitive socio-economic vulnerability indicators. This methodology enables the creation of unified risk information at the national level, ensuring that the specific vulnerabilities of women, internally displaced persons (IDPs), persons with disabilities (PWDs), and other marginalized groups are accurately reflected in risk assessments.
- b) Support in establishment of adequate Institutional and legal frameworks for multi-hazard mapping and risk assessment to provide clear structure for development of risk information, ensuring that these frameworks are gender inclusive.
- c) Provision of the technical support in enhancing the long-term technical and human capacities of relevant agencies and institutions responsible for multi-hazard mapping and risk assessment provide adequate and sufficient risk information.
- d) Development of multi-hazard maps and risk profiles for 11 river basins in Georgia (Supsa, Kintrishi, Natanebi, Adjaraistkali, Khobistskali, Enguri, Rioni, Kura, Alazani, Iori, Khrami-Ktsia) for seven hazards (flood, avalanche, landslide, mudflow, windstorm, hailstorm and drought) which provides valuable information on existing multi-hazard risk both on national and local levels for further risk-informed development planning.
- e) Support in development of Local (municipal) preparedness to multi-hazard risks is improved through enhanced capacities for risk-informed preparedness planning and existence of the risk-informed preparedness plans for 11 municipalities (Telavi, Akhmeta, Signaghi, Lagodekhi, Gori, Kobuleti, Samtredia, Abasha, Khoni, Senaki and Tbilisi)
- f) The project has ensured that women made up at least 30% of participants in all technical and decision-making bodies related to multi-hazard mapping and risk assessment.
- g) Risk assessments now include gender-disaggregated data, ensuring that the differentiated needs of men, women, and marginalized groups are factored into climate adaptation strategies.

Meantime, the contribution from SIDA funded project (duration 1 January 2020 – 30 June 2025) is directed towards the Component 3 of the program aimed at improving community resilience through the implementation of the MHEWS and priority risk reduction measures. The latter includes implementation of structural measures, planning and implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and Community Based Early Warning System (CBEWS) measures.

The interventions planned and implemented under the program substantially contributed to lifting the barriers for building resilience of communities and sectors of economy to increasing climate driven disaster risks. Though the complexity of the issues, a number of challenges and lessons learned were identified throughout the program implementation.

Particularly, significant steps were made towards enhancing the technical capacities and skills in monitoring, observation, assessment and mapping of the hazards and consequent risk assessment and mapping, along with ensuring gender responsiveness throughout the process. Namely, under SDC funded CCA project:

- Hazard mapping practices were improved through development of unified methodologies on data collection, analysis, assessment, modelling, and mapping for the following hazards: flood, avalanche, drought, landslide, mudflow, hailstorm, windstorm. The approaches were based on the best international practices and standards, fully accepted, and utilized by respective governmental institution – National Environmental Agency (NEA).
- The intervention was further complemented with human and technical capacity development activities. This included intensive on-the-job trainings and technical support and oversight for NEA in implementation of the hazard mapping. As a result, NEA has substantially improved the knowledge and skills in the area, and hazard information covering 11 river basins of Georgia were developed.

- The project implementation modality proved to be most effective since directly engaging NEA into the processes served the purpose of learning on the job and provided opportunities to attract additional personnel, particularly women, into technical roles.
- The project ensured development of risk informed municipal emergency management plans for 11 target municipalities in Georgia. The intervention has significant impact on improving the disaster risk management capacities on local level through improved preparedness and respective planning. Furthermore, the emergency plans developed under the project currently are the only ones available in the country and the approach proposed for the development process proved successful and replicable for other municipalities in Georgia as well.
- The project supported with enhancing the institutional framework for EWS, through development of different type of SoPs and guidelines be it for hazard data collection and inventory, operation and maintenance of the observation networks and ICT. Gender-responsive measures have been incorporated into these SoPs, ensuring that roles and responsibilities are defined without gender bias and that training opportunities are equitably accessible. But the most important achievement should be considered the road map for hazard zoning policy development that defines the criteria for hazard mapping, sectors to use the specific scale of hazard maps and recommendations on the required legal reform to ensure that hazard zoning regulates spatial development on local and national levels. Gender considerations are to be integrated into this roadmap to enhance its effectiveness and inclusivity.

Meantime, GCF funded interventions were focused at improving technical capacities in forecasting and monitoring, namely:

- To ensure that comprehensive climate, and hydrometeorological data is generated and systematized at national level, 139 weather and observation units, geological equipment for 11 landslide prone locations, 15 agro-meteorological Automatic Weather Stations, diverse mobile equipment and High-Performance Computer (HPC) have been procured. Information, communication, and technology system (ICT) upgrade as well as installation of Hydromet equipment are still ongoing to be completed by 2025.
- Since the launch, the project has been working on the enhancement of forecasting capacities to support the establishment of a **gender-inclusive** multi-hazard early warning system (MHEWS) to be backed by proper institutional and coordination mechanisms. The latter included integration, validation, and calibration of data from various data sources, such as satellite, radar, and ground data, as well as global models. Moreover, with the support from the project, Georgia became a cooperative state of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and now has access to related data and services. This access enables more **inclusive weather forecasting services** that take into account the **specific risks and vulnerabilities of women** and other marginalized groups.
- The Framework for forecasting platforms was developed. The creation of such platforms for individual hazards (flood, avalanche, landslide, mudflow, drought, windstorm and hailstorm) was initiated to be concluded by 2025. As a result, technical capacities for forecasting and monitoring were substantially improved. These interventions ensure that climate and hydrometeorological data are gender-disaggregated, and that forecasting platforms and early warning systems actively incorporate the needs of women, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups, providing them with timely, tailored information for enhanced resilience. Furthermore, women's participation in technical working groups and meetings related to Hydrometeorological station planning and implementation has been ensured, providing them with timely, tailored information for enhanced resilience.

However, there are still a number of challenges that hinder full eradication of the barriers, and the project aims to address. Particularly:

- **Limited data availability to produce detailed landslide hazard maps.** As one of the major lessons learned from devastating disaster in Shovi on 3 August 2023 identified was the lack of satellite landslide data with time series that is necessary for production of detailed landslide hazard maps and consequently the maps produced under CCA covered only susceptibility level, which on one hand is important information in terms of identification of landslide prone areas for the country but on larger, national scale and requires further processing to be used for local level planning. On the other hand it should be noted that the project developed a comprehensive methodology for development of detailed landslide hazard maps, once such satellite data becomes available. However, without

gender-disaggregated data on susceptibility and vulnerability, the specific impacts on women and marginalized communities may not be adequately captured in these assessments.

- **Insufficient experience for operationalization of the avalanche forecasting platform.** Currently, the GCF-funded project is developing a platform and roadmap for avalanche forecasting, set to be tested in the pilot region of Kazbegi. However, the NEA lacks the necessary knowledge and expertise to expand the system further and will need assistance in developing technical proficiency. This approach is entirely novel for Georgia, drawing upon best practices and lessons learned including from Swiss practices, and marks the first implementation of such methods in the country. Moreover, ensuring that women are represented in the training for these new technologies will be crucial for effective implementation and community trust in the system.
- **Lack of hazard zoning policy and clear distinction of roles and responsibilities.** Though the hazard information has become available for the country, there is no legal basis that would mandate specific sectors to use the hazard information in planning and development. Consequently, there is no legally binding definition of rules of responsibilities of different institutions in hazard risk management at different levels: national, sub-national, local and community level. Particularly, the country lacks regulations that would mandate respective sectors of economy and decision makers to base the development planning and development on existing hazard information. Furthermore, the country lacks standardized definitions of the hazard zones with respective restriction/regulation for land-use planning, spatial development. The first phase of the CCA project produced a road map for development of legal framework regulating roles and responsibilities for hazard mapping, modelling and zoning with definition of zoning criteria and scale of mapping per each sector of use. Existence of the policy and legal framework is mandatory pre-condition to ensure risk informed decision making both on national and local levels. This type of framework is currently missing in the country and decisions made by local governments are not based on hazard information produced which substantially impedes resilience of local communities. Human capacities at local/municipal levels are severely limited, and awareness in terms of understanding the hazard information produced and the use of hazard information in planning and development is limited due to a lack of required skilled staff. **Targeted capacity-building efforts should focus on increasing the representation of women in technical positions to enhance local expertise in hazard management.**
- **Gaps in institutional capacities and limited cross-sectoral coordination** both on national and local levels that impede coordinated efforts for risk-informed development. Due to lack of institutional frameworks, cooperation of different level institutions is not streamlined and institutionalized, limiting integration of the risk information into decision making both on national and local levels. Strengthening these frameworks with a focus on gender inclusivity will facilitate collaboration and ensure that diverse perspectives inform decision-making processes.
- **Limited use of digital information** on hazard risks into risk-informed development planning on local level. The latter is related to low capacities within the municipalities to understand and utilize the hazard risks available. This reduces resilience of the population to ever increasing exposure to climate driven disasters. Efforts should also address the digital divide, ensuring that women and vulnerable groups have access to training and resources to effectively engage with digital tools for disaster risk management.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and integrated approach that involves stakeholders from various sectors, strong leadership, adequate funding, support with technical expertise and a commitment to long-term sustainability and resilience building.

II. STRATEGY

The project Strengthening Climate Adaptation Capacities of Georgia, phase 2 is built on the achievements and lessons learned from implementation of the first phase funded by the SDC which was an integral part of the program “Reducing the Risks from Climate-Driven Disasters in Georgia”.

Specifically, the project Strengthening CCA Capacities in Georgia funded by SDC managed to produce tangible results that addressed deficiency and limited availability of the data and information on the hazards. Upon the completion of the interventions, country has the standardized and harmonized national multi-hazard mapping and risk assessment methodology that enabled development of unified risk information on national level. Most importantly the project provided all the required technical, technological support and international expertise to ensure development of multi-hazard maps and risk profiles for 11 river basins in Georgia. The latter provides valuable information on existing multi-hazard risk both on national and local levels for further risk-informed development planning. Furthermore, the project supported with integration of the risk information in preparedness and response planning, through development of emergency management plans for 11 municipalities in Georgia as a pilot. The activity provided local municipalities with required skills for coordination and management of emergencies on local/municipal level, based on the existing risk information and respective trainings and testing of the plans.

The Mid-term evaluation (MTE) of the CCA project conducted in 2021 concluded that the project was of highly relevant to the situational context, tackling key problems at the central and local levels. The Project was of high relevance in terms of local needs, in line with national and local level strategies and UNDP, SDC and GCF/SIDA priorities. The effectiveness of the project strategy was evidenced by the high level of satisfaction with the Project progress expressed by many stakeholders during the MTE. Stakeholders reported that the level of effectiveness of the Project was high taking into consideration the challenges the project has faced -up mostly due to delays caused by COVID 19 pandemic- in comparison to other projects they have been involved with.

However, according the MTE, in order to increase the impact it was recommended that further risk-informed development planning should be prioritized in this complex context of Georgia, advising to focus on establishing and implementing adequate institutional and legal frameworks for multi-hazard mapping and risk assessment to provide a clear structure for the development of risk information; as well as improving local (municipal) disaster risk management practices and capacities.

Particularly there is a need to develop capacities both institutional, legal and technical to ensure that valuable hazard and risk information produced within phase 1 of the project is effectively utilized both on national and local levels for decision making while planning investments in development to avoid creating extra risks from development on one hand and protect the future development from existing risks.

One of the key factors to ensure application of hazard and risk information in practice is availability of detailed information and availability of reliable forecast information to ensure effectiveness of Early Warning System.

Considering the above, the project Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Capacities, phase 2 was designed to address the remaining development challenges and barriers existing for risk informed decision making and development planning, with a dedicated focus on equality and inclusivity. The project will be aimed to ensure sustainability of the interventions achieved through the first phase of the project on one hand, and also significantly contribute to accomplishment of the overall impact of the program that is to reduce exposure of Georgia’s diverse communities and livelihoods, particularly vulnerable population, including women and other disadvantaged groups and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action. In particular, that will cover interventions designed for developing enabling environment for risk-informed local action. Considering the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) approach of the project, the implementation of the activities within the proposed project will be in line with the Gender Action Plan developed within the overall MHEWS program.

The project objective will be to improve risk-informed decision making and planning on local level to ensure reduction of exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards.

The project will achieve the changes in risk-informed decision making through the following interventions:

1. Reduction of Legal/policy constraints and institutional gaps related to risk- informed decision making

The project will ensure development of respective laws that will regulate the risk-informed spatial and land-use planning based on the hazard and risk information produced within the Phase I of the project. The legal framework will set criteria for hazard zoning and respective scale and scope of hazard maps to be used for specific sectors in planning and development. Importantly, the framework will regulate integration of the hazard information on national and local levels, ensuring that the needs and perspectives of women and other disadvantaged groups are considered in decision-making processes. In addition, the project will provide distinctions of roles of responsibilities of each stakeholder in implementation of hazard zoning policy. This will support the improvement of cross-sectoral coordination between the entities. Achievement of the change will depend on ownership and political will of both national and local institutions and rely on extensive consultations with both governmental institutions private sector and local community, and extensive advocacy with the high-level decision makers.

2. The use of digital hazard information is enhanced in risk-informed decision making at local level

The project will seek to enhance technical and human capacities at municipal level to enable enforcement of the regulatory frameworks to be developed through the project. The latter will be achieved through providing respective software and training for municipal staff in use of digital information on hazard risks into decision-making processes. The project will ensure clear understanding of roles and responsibilities of local municipalities in disaster risk management, with a particular emphasis on the inclusion of women and other vulnerable groups in the process. Achievement of the change will rely on willingness and awareness of local municipalities to improve risk-informed practices. Though it should be mentioned that the interventions will follow up current awareness raising interventions currently being implemented by MHEWS – GCF project. This covers a series of trainings designed and organized for representatives of local municipalities from the most vulnerable municipalities in importance and use of hazard maps in decision making.

3. Sustainability of the interventions under the Phase I and the overall program is ensured

This will be achieved through further improvement of hazard data availability on local level for landslides and support with operationalization of forecasting platforms for snow avalanches. The latter will ensure that local action is based on better and more accurate hazard information, taking into account the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the community.

Theory of Change

The proposed theory of change is directly linked with outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Georgia (UNSDCF) 2021-2025 and outputs of UNDP's Country Program Document (CPD) 2021-2025 as well as UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

UNSDCF 2021-2025 Outcome 5/CPD 2021-2025 Outcome 2: By 2025, all people, without discrimination, enjoy enhanced resilience through improved environmental governance, climate action and sustainable management, and the use of the natural resource(s) in Georgia.

CPD Output 2.2: Climate-sensitive, resilient and risk-informed development promoted across all sectors in rural and urban areas to increase adaptive capacities and mitigate climate change impact.

UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 relevant output: 3.1 Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels.

Issues to be addressed by the project and its goals and objectives are in line with **SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts** and in particular, with its *targets 13.1 through 13.3*, calling for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (*target 13.1*), Integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (*target 13.2*) and improving education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (*target 13.3*).

By focusing on equality and inclusivity, particularly for women and other disadvantaged groups, the project promotes gender equality in decision-making and interconnects to **SDG 5 (Gender Equality)**. By promoting gender equality and integrating gender considerations into climate strategies, project empowers women to actively participating in climate decision-making, ensuring that their unique perspectives and needs are addressed. This inclusive approach not only enhances the effectiveness of climate action but also fosters resilience, as women often play key roles in managing natural resources and implementing sustainable practices. Ultimately, advancing gender equality contributes to more robust and equitable climate solutions, creating a synergistic effect that benefits communities and the environment alike.

Adaptation to the adverse impacts of the climate change is one of the main priorities for the Government of Georgia. The main objective is to improve the country's preparedness and adaptive capacity by developing climate resilient practices reducing vulnerability of highly exposed communities. In this regard, Georgia has taken steps to adopt number of policies and strategies, like Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy and the 2023 Action Plan that identifies sectoral goals and objectives and defines concrete actions to attain them. Georgia's 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) update slightly increased the ambition of carbon reduction goals, with an unconditional limiting target of 35 percent below 1990 levels of domestic greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (50-57 percent conditional on support). It also identified the most urgent adaptation measures to build resilience, enhance critical natural assets, and protect ecosystems and people's health. At present, Georgia is in the process of updating its NDCs and making it even more ambitious, and where adaptation will remain as one of the main focuses. Climate change adaptation measures and establishment of MEWS system remain one of the main priorities for National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 4 for Georgia as well. The 5th National Communication to UNFCCC for Georgia that is being prepared, defines climate adaptation strategies. In addition, Georgia is on its way to elaborate National Adaptation Plan which seeks to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs, informed by the latest climate science. Once major vulnerabilities to climate change have been identified, the NAP process develops strategies to address them.

Evidence of the criticality of the proposed interventions under the Phase 2 of the project, is the fact that Government of Georgia, through National Environmental Agency is committed to provide additional co-financing in amount of USD 500,000 for procurement of satellite imagery required for detailed landslide hazard mapping.

The project will build upon lessons learned and success of the phase 1 of the CCA project and on-going interventions under the program, existing data/information, institutional and management frameworks, and capacities and, communications and coordination mechanisms operational currently in Georgia in CCA and DRR areas.

To deal with the hydro-meteorological hazards that are intensifying due to climate change, Georgia needs to move towards a more proactive integrated risk-informed approach, that will also prioritize inclusivity. A multi-hazard early warning system and effective hazard emergency response rely on effective forecasting and warning, that also includes comprehensive understanding of where and when the hazards will occur (high risk areas identified by hazard mapping). Additionally, there is a need to gather and disseminate critical climate risk information that would enable the Government of Georgia to implement a number of nation-wide transformative policies for reducing exposure and vulnerability for all communities and economic sectors to promote equitable responses to climate induced hazards.

The proposed project is designed to be complimentary to the efforts under GCF and SIDA funded projects aimed to reduce the exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods, and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action which will serve 1.7 million ordinary Georgians currently at risk from climate-induced hazards.

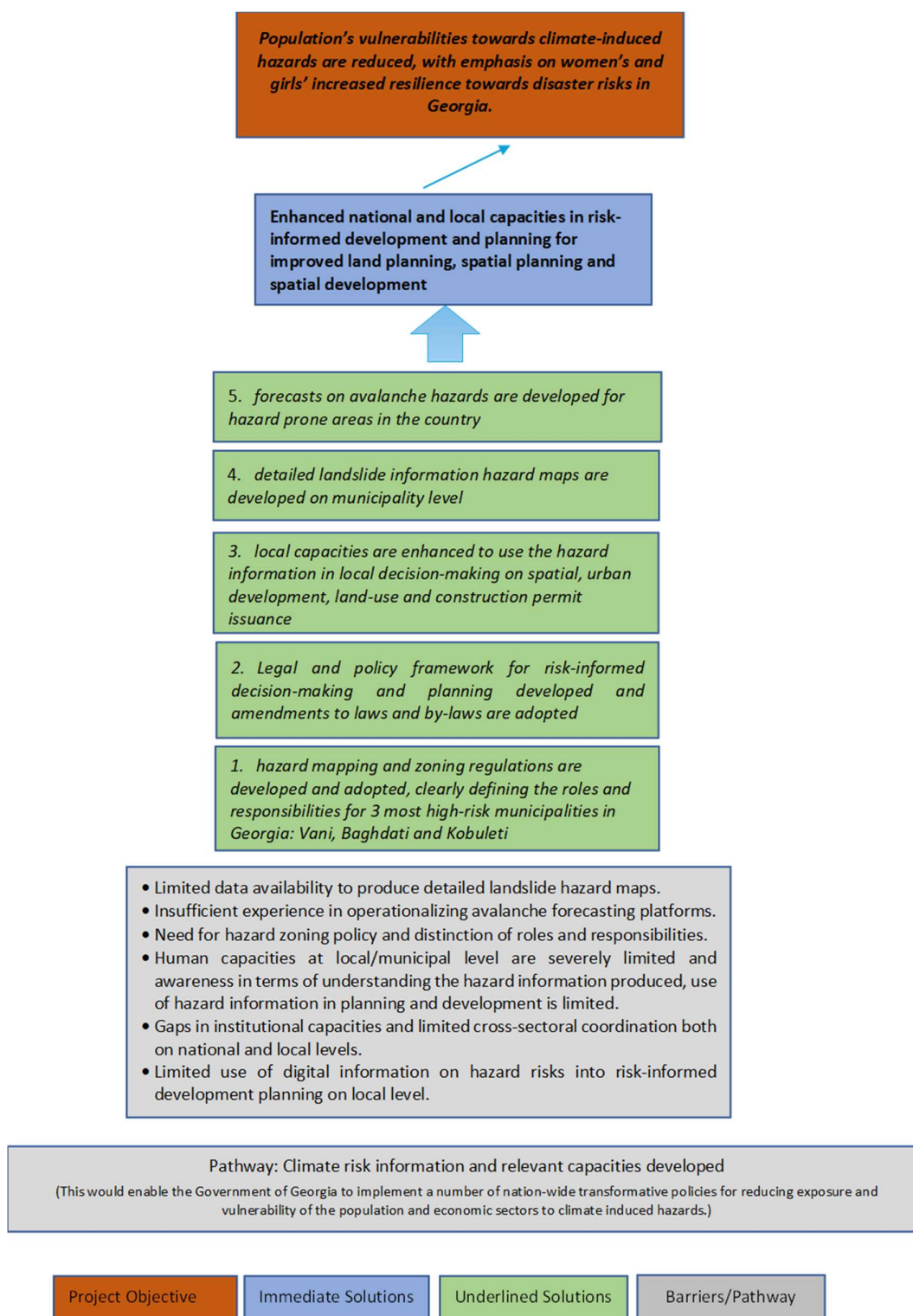
The project will contribute to transformative change in disaster risk reduction and risk management in Georgia, in as follows:

- **Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment.** The project will create an inclusive enabling environment at central, municipal and community level through improving legal-regulatory and policy frameworks, for CCA/DRR focusing on hazard zoning policy, improving access to climate information through and enhancing systems and institutional capacity at local level to use the climate information, tools and technology by key government institutions.
- **Environmental benefits.** Reduction in soil erosion and land degradation through the zoning of activities away from high-risk areas as well as improved management and in the long-run the project will bring about significant environmental benefits by increasing the country's resilience to climate-induced natural disasters and thus, enabling its population to better protect national assets, including environmental assets (land, forest, and land resources).
- **Country's Ownership.** The project's long-term goal, immediate objectives and expected outcomes as well as planned activities are in line with CCA/DRR priorities of Economic Development Policy, BDD, NEAP-4, INDC, National Climate Adaptation and Action Plan.

The Theory of Change for the project will be as follows: If (1) hazard mapping and zoning regulations are developed and adopted, clearly defining the roles and responsibilities and if (2) amendments to laws and by-laws are adopted; and if (3) local capacities are enhanced to use the hazard information in local decision-making on spatial, urban development, land-use and construction permit issuance; and if (4) detailed landslide information hazard maps are developed on municipality level and if (5) forecasts on avalanche hazards are developed for hazard prone areas in the country then (6) then it will result in improved risk-informed decision making on national and local levels because decisions on land-use planning, spatial planning and spatial development will be based on the hazard information and because (7) risk management and early warning will be based on detailed landslide hazard information and detailed avalanche forecasts leading to resilience of local communities to the disaster risks and reduction of human casualties and physical and financial damages and losses. The latter will further increase (8) coping capacities of the government and local communities especially reducing vulnerabilities of socially vulnerable groups: elderly, women, children, PwD and minorities. By prioritizing the needs and perspectives of these groups, the project aims to foster a more inclusive and equitable approach to disaster risk reduction.

Thus, without investment from the project, Georgian population and economy will be facing increasing pressures from more frequent and severe climate induced natural disasters due to climate change. The latter was considered while prioritizing the suggested interventions under Phase 2 of the project.

Following diagram 2 represents an illustration of the ToC for this proposed project intervention:



Gender Mainstreaming

Considering the programmatic approach of the project, the implementation of the activities will align with the Gender Action Plan developed within the overall MHEWS program, which focuses on three key objectives:

1. **Understanding Vulnerability** enhance understanding of the root causes of vulnerability and unequal distribution of impacts during climate-induced disasters, with a particular emphasis on promoting the agency of women and people with disabilities
2. **Meaningful Participation:** Ensuring meaningful participation of women and other vulnerable groups in all program activities.
3. **Addressing Specific Needs:** Reflecting and addressing the specific needs of different vulnerable groups in the context of climate-induced disasters. This entails tailoring interventions and resources to ensure that no group is left behind, especially during critical planning and response phases.

Within this phase, gender considerations are operationalized in alignment with the approved Gender Action Plan of the MHEWS programme through inclusive implementation modalities embedded across project activities. This includes ensuring meaningful and equitable participation of women and other at-risk groups in stakeholder consultations, technical workshops, and policy dialogue processes; integrating intersectional gender and social inclusion analysis, informed by sex/age/disability disaggregated data (SADDD) into hazard zoning and risk-informed planning processes; and strengthening institutional capacities at national and municipal levels to apply gender-responsive and accountability-driven approaches. Progress on gender integration will be monitored through sex-disaggregated participation data and qualitative reporting mechanisms consistent with the programme-level Gender Action Plan and GEN2 requirements. As a no-cost extension of Phase 2, the project does not revise or expand the approved Gender Action Plan but contributes to its continued implementation within its defined technical scope, ensuring that gender equality commitments are sustained, risks of exclusion are mitigated, and institutional accountability for GEWE results is maintained throughout the extension period.

The project will also closely collaborate with UN Women's Resilience to Disasters Programme in Georgia, designed to complement the MHEWS program and enhance gender aspects in DRR. Both, Phase 2 of the project and UN Women's project aim to reduce vulnerabilities to climate-induced hazards with a particular focus on increasing the resilience of women and girls in Georgia. The complementarity will be enhanced through regular information exchange on progress and best practices. Furthermore, it should be noted that UN Women Component will further amplify focus on gender mainstreaming and actively engage with women's groups, further enriching UNDP's community level initiatives funded by the Green Climate Fund and Sida. By fostering this collaborative approach, the project aims to create a comprehensive framework for disaster resilience that prioritizes gender equality and social inclusion, ultimately leading to more effective and sustainable outcomes for all communities in Georgia.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3.1/ Expected Results

The expected result from the project is to reduce exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through development of capacities and enabling environment for risk-informed local action. In particular, that will cover interventions designed for developing enabling environment for risk-informed development planning and decision making. Specific emphasis will be put to ensure sustainability of the interventions implemented under Phase I of the project that will serve as an exit strategy for the interventions in the area.

The expected result will be achieved through the following outcome and interventions:

Outcome 1. The Georgian authorities have enhanced capacities in risk-informed decision-making

Achievement of the outcome is intended through the following outputs and activities:

Output 1.1: Detailed landslide hazard risk information is available for the pilot most high-risk municipalities in Georgia.

The output will focus on completion of the landslide hazard mapping for the municipalities most vulnerable to landslides, as identified through susceptibility landslide hazard mapping under Phase I of the project. Due to lack of satellite landslide data with time series that is necessary for production of detailed landslide hazard maps, the maps produced under Phase I project covered only susceptibility level. While this provides important information for identifying landslide-prone areas in the country, further processing is essential on a larger, national scale to ensure risk-informed land-use planning, spatial development, and planning that benefits all community members equitably. The GoG will contribute to the achievement of the output through procurement of all the required satellite-based data needed for detailed landslide hazard mapping, however the challenge is additional human capacity improvement needs for detailed landslide mapping. The output will be achieved through the following:

Activity 1.1.1 Development of detailed landslide hazard maps for the 3 highest-risk municipalities of Vani, Baghdati and Kobuleti.

The development of the maps will be based on the results of the susceptibility mapping produced within Phase I of the project and satellite data to be procured by GoG for detailed hazard mapping purposes. The detailed hazard map will provide the necessary information on intensity and frequency of the landslide areas in specific locations and will serve as a pilot area for further development of detailed landslide hazard maps for the rest of the high-risk areas in Georgia. The produced information will be further used for municipal and community level land-use planning, ensuring that spatial planning and development efforts are inclusive and consider the needs and perspectives of all community members.

The activity will be implemented by National Environmental Agency (NEA) through support with international expertise and will follow the methodological approach described in the methodology for landslide and mudflow hazard modelling and mapping, produced under the Phase I of the project.

Output 1.2 Improved snow avalanche forecasts are available for the population of Georgia exposed to snow avalanche risk.

Currently, the GCF-funded project is developing a platform and roadmap for avalanche forecasting, set to be tested in the pilot region of Kazbegi. Recognizing that effective forecasting systems must consider the diverse needs of all community members, the NEA will seek to incorporate gender-responsive approaches into the system's development. However, the NEA lacks the necessary knowledge and expertise to expand the system further and will need assistance in developing technical proficiency in area to ensure the system's operationalization. Once this output is achieved, the NEA's capacities in snow avalanche forecasting will be enhanced, leading to the availability of accurate forecasting and warning information that is accessible to all, particularly marginalized groups who may disproportionately be affected by avalanche risks, as well for the government. This inclusive approach will ensure risk-informed decision making in order to prevent and/or properly respond to posing hazard risks.

The achievement of the output is expected through the following activity:

Activity 1.2.1 Operationalize the snow avalanche forecasting systems in Georgia.

The activity will include partnerships with respective institutions that could provide support in capacity development. Partnership will be designed to ensure the scaling up of the avalanche forecasting platform to be developed by GCF funded project. Specifically, the GCF funded project is currently developing a roadmap for the deployment development of an avalanche forecasting platform for Georgia to be tested in the pilot region of the Kazbegi. One of the potential partnerships considered under this activity will be that with the Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research (SLF) as a leading institution in avalanche hazard mapping, forecasting and early warning. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that NEA has successful experience of working with SLF for development of national level avalanche hazard maps as well as capacity development training in community level avalanche hazard modelling and mapping and debris flow hazard modelling and mapping under the Phase I of the CCA project. In addition, the project supplied NEA with respective RAMMS software for avalanche and debris flow modelling, NEA ensured the software's continued use after

the project's completion. However, the final partnerships will be defined during the project implementation as per identified needs based on the piloting results.

The activity is based on the lessons learned from implementation of activities under phase I of the CCA project related to development of avalanche modelling and mapping methodologies and will be complimentary to the interventions implemented under GCF funded project for development of avalanche forecasting system for Georgia. Furthermore, the need for establishing of separate monitoring network for avalanches was one of the major lessons learned for the NEA team during the study tour to Switzerland organized under the Phase I of the project in June 2023.

Upon completion of the activity, NEA will have enough capacity to produce timely snow avalanche forecasts for high risk snow avalanche areas, covering the following municipalities: Keda Municipality, Kobuleti Municipality, Shuakhevi Municipality, Khelvachauri Municipality, Khulo Municipality (within Adjara AR), Ozurgeti and Chokhatauri municipalities (within Guria region), Akhmeta municipality (within Kakheti region), Dusheti, Tianeti and Kazbegi municipalities (within Mtskheta-mtianeti region), Ambrolauri Municipality, Lentekhi Municipality, Oni Municipality, Tsageri Municipality (within Racha-Lechkhumi Kvemo Svaneti Region), Mestia and Chkhorotsku municipalities (with Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region), and Borjomi municipality (within Samtskhe-Javakheti municipality). The areas were identified through the snow avalanche hazard modelling and mapping produced within the Phase 1 of the project.

Output 1.3 Legal and policy framework is developed to enable risk-informed decision-making at the national and local levels Achievement of the output will ensure development of the set of legal documents that would regulate the mandates, use and scope of hazard mapping and zoning in development planning, particularly focusing on land-use and spatial planning and development both on national and local levels. As a result, the legal reforms will ensure the resilience of the lives and property of local communities from the potential risks from the hazards based on the limitation per hazard zones. The output will be achieved through the following activity:

Activity 1.3.1 Development of legal and institutional frameworks for hazard mapping and zonation

The activity will include development of legal framework for hazard zoning, through preparation of new and/or amendment of existing laws regulating use of hazard maps and zonation in development planning. This process will prioritize gender inclusivity, ensuring that the perspectives and needs of all community members, particularly women and marginalized groups, are considered in the decision-making processes. The activity also will ensure setting up institutional framework for hazard mapping and zonation through preparation of SoPs/ technical regulations, protocols defining roles and responsibilities for hazard assessment, monitoring, modelling, mapping, at all levels: national, sub-national, regional, municipal and community which will be integral part of the legal system. The legal changes will be based on best international practices and EU standards, incorporating gender-responsive elements to enhance the effectiveness and equity of hazard zoning efforts.

The suggested activity is the continuation of the intervention from the Phase I of CCA project, covering drafting of a roadmap for development of the legal and institutional frameworks for hazard mapping and zonation, and will be based on the recommendations developed within the document.

The hazard zoning policy is expected to cover the hazards of spatial nature: flood, avalanche, landslide, mudflow and tentatively will regulate the following sectors: Land-use planning, zoning and building codes, Emergency management, Determination of cost efficiency of structural and non-structural measures.

The activity will be conducted through active engagement of communities, private sectors and all the stakeholders, through public discussions, advocacy campaigns and consultations with high level decision makers. Special emphasis will be placed on ensuring that the voices of women and marginalized groups are heard and integrated into these processes. By facilitating inclusive dialogues, projects aim to create an environment where diverse perspectives shape decision-making. This approach will empower all community members to participate meaningfully in discussions about hazard management, ultimately leading to more effective and equitable outcomes.

Activity 1.3.2 Increase capacities of local municipalities in the use of hazard information in the planning and development based on the hazard zonation

The objective of the activity is to ensure application of the developed legal and institutional changes on local level, through equal and inclusive capacity development of the municipalities that would include workshops and training of relevant municipal staff in application of digital information on hazard information in development planning⁹.

Activity 1.3.3 Piloting hazard zoning in target municipalities of Georgia

The objective of the activity is to ensure effective roll out of the hazard zoning policy on national level, as well as set a blueprint for integration of risk information in development plans, especially urban and spatial planning. Piloting of the hazard zoning will be conducted in at least three municipalities with different geographical and spatial conditions: Kobuleti, Mestia and Kvareli. Implementation of the activity will be based on collaborative work with National Environmental Agency (NEA) under Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Spatial Development Agency (SUDA) under Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development and respective municipalities.

The activity will ensure community engagement while developing the hazard zoning and respective spatial and urban development plans with emphasis of equal engagement of women, and socially vulnerable groups (elderly, PwD, ethnic minorities).

3/2 Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The major inputs required for project implementation are related to technical expertise from different international and national experts to support implementation of activities related to development of detailed landslide maps, development of legal and institutional frameworks for hazard mapping and zoning and capacity development of municipalities in application of hazard information in development planning.

Besides the recruitment of international/national experts, the project will actively partner with the National Environmental Agency through Letter of Agreement (LOA) to ensure development of long-term capacities in detailed landslide mapping and snow avalanche modelling and mapping.

UNDP HQ, regional and CO will provide quality assurance during the project implementation.

All the input related costs are reflected in the project budget.

3.3/ Partnerships

Being the part of the overall program targeted at the development of early warning capacities in Georgia, major partners within the project will be the same as identified through the Program for Reducing Climate Driven Disaster Risks in Georgia that include ministries and relevant governmental agencies as well as municipalities.

The project will continue to work with multi-stakeholder Technical Advisory Working Groups (TAWG) established under overall initiative to provide inputs to and endorsement of the design and quality of the project outputs. The TAWG members will represent the government, private sector, academia, and civil society to provide guidance and technical advice on the project.

1. **MEPA** as a major agency in climate adaptation and through its Climate Change Department would act as a project implementing partner.
2. **NEA** – responsible party for the activities related to detailed landslide mapping, operation of snow avalanche forecasting system and development of regulatory/legal framework for hazard mapping and zoning.
3. **Line Ministries** - The project will ensure intensive coordination and cooperation among respective line ministries and state agencies involved in implementation of the legal framework for hazard mapping and

⁹ If approved, the activity will be implemented in cooperation with Phase 2 of SIDA funded project.

zoning, e.g. Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Health, Labour and Social Affairs of Georgia with respective subordinate agencies. The MEPA will provide a competent facilitation to ensure the involvement and buy-in of all relevant ministries and state agencies. The representatives from the ministries/agencies will be invited to all relevant events organized in the framework of the activities related to development of legal and institutional frameworks. The representatives of the governmental agencies will be invited to be members of the TAWGs as well.

4. **Local-Self Government (LSG)** - The project will provide intensive capacity development support to LSGs. In particular, capacity development systems for municipalities will be created and upgraded to facilitate effective implementation of regulatory norms for hazard mapping and zoning. This will include the training, as well as other strategies and guidelines for strengthening the capacities of the municipal leadership and local civil servants. In that way, the project will ensure that there are adequate institutional and human capacities at the local level to carry out risk informed development and planning initiatives.
5. **Academia** - The project will ensure active cooperation with major academic and research institutions in Georgia, i.e., Tbilisi State University, Ilia State University, Technical University of Georgia, in the activities related to developing hazard zoning criteria and technical regulations that will be part of the legal framework.
6. **Civil Society** - project will cooperate with civil society, through engaging them in respective activities and also information and knowledge sharing in developing legal frameworks, and institutional set ups.
7. **Private sector** – the project will ensure engagement of the private sector in public discussions and TAWG meetings related to regulation of hazard zoning in the country.

Furthermore, the project will actively support a partnership between National Environmental Agency and respective institutions with similar profile for long term institutional capacity development of the NEA in snow avalanche forecasting.

Letters of Agreement, binding documents on implementation of concrete activities/sub-activities will be signed with National Environmental Agency that will create a legal basis for participation of selected government authorities in project activities. Other key means for stakeholder engagement will be Steering Committee meetings, stakeholder workshops, training/ToT, various networking events, internet, and Facebook communications/forums.

Besides, the project will actively cooperate with relevant ongoing projects as well as consider the lessons learned and knowledge developed from completed projects.

Table 1. List of completed projects

UNDP Projects	Complementarity with the project
SDC – Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation Capacities of Georgia (2018 – 2024)	The overall objective of the project was development of well-established system for multi-hazard risk knowledge to ensure effective climate risk management of all hydro-meteorological hazards in Georgia geographical coverage of the project interventions is a nation-wide, particularly 11 major river basins focusing on seven hazards. The project was designed to be complimentary to the overall initiative funded by Green Climate Fund (GCF) /Government of Georgia/Swiss Agency for Development And Cooperation (SDC) with top up funding from Swedish Government aimed to reduce the exposure of Georgia’s communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action which will serve 1.7 Million ordinary Georgians currently at risk from climate-induced hazards.
GCF - Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the	The project objective is to reduce exposure of Georgia’s communities, livelihoods, and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action. The scaling up

UNDP Projects	Complementarity with the project
Use of Climate Information in Georgia (2018 – 2027)	will be attained by developing and implementing a nation-wide Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS), developing, and delivering climate information services, implementing community-based risk reduction measures which will reduce exposure of the most vulnerable local communities to climate-induced hazards. The project will address existing gaps/barriers towards establishing an effective functioning, fully integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System.
SIDA – Improved Resilience of Communities to Climate Risks (2020-2024)	The project addresses climate risk knowledge gaps and community climate risk management (CRM)/climate change adaptation (CCA) capacity needs through: • Engaging 20 vulnerable communities in community-based CRM processes (in addition to 60 target communities of the overall programme). • Identifying, designing and implementing up to 2 structural risk reduction measures in high-risk areas, in addition to 13 structural measures to be implemented under the overall programme; and • Targeting 20 vulnerable communities for awareness-raising and educational activities (in addition to 60 target communities under the overall programme).
Other Donors and Partners	Complementarity to the Project
EU project Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-made Disasters in the EAP countries	PPRD East 2 started in 2016 and lasted until the end of 2018. It has several participating countries. In Georgia, it focuses on the development of the draft by-law on flood risk management including flood risk assessment in line with EU Flood Directive (EUFDD).
EUWI+4 EAP project funded through EU Water Initiative and Eastern Partnership Programme	The project assisted EAP countries including Georgia, in aligning national laws and policies with EU WFD, strengthening national capacities in monitoring water quality and quantity (hydro morphological quality elements) and in developing and implementing River Basin Management Plans.
SDC – UN Women - Women's Resilience to Disasters Programme in Georgia	The proposal being developed by UN Women will serve as a complimentary for the program and provide additional value added to improving gender aspects in DRR. The proposed project is aimed at strengthening women's resilience by building their capacities, agency, and leadership in disaster risk reduction. Throughout the project period, UN Women will coordinate closely with state and non-state DRR actors to contribute to closing critical gender gaps in disaster risk reduction in Georgia.
World Bank - Georgia Resilient Agriculture, Irrigation and Land Project – P175629	Together with the World Bank, the Government of Georgia is implementing the Georgia Resilient Agriculture, Irrigation, and Land Project. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to: (a) improve irrigation and land management institutional capacity for climate resilient planning. In order to strengthen institutional capacity and harmonize efforts across NEA departments, the government of Georgia is establishing a centralized Department for Water Resources Management (WRM) in NEA. This department will coordinate water management across MEPA and NEA's relevant departments, addressing gaps in technical capacity, data integration, regulatory enforcement and will enhance cross-sectoral coordination, data-driven decision-making, and technical expertise to improve water allocation, river basin planning, permitting, and compliance, focusing on integrated water resources management principles as outlined in the law. This department should strengthen NEA's capacity to implement national water policies, comply with national regulations and

UNDP Projects	Complementarity with the project
	international standards, and address challenges such as groundwater depletion, water quality degradation, and climate resilience.

3.4/ Risks and Assumptions

Risk factors associated with the project include institutional, policy, financial, technical, and operational aspects to create and run properly climate risk information both national-wide and at community level; The absolute majority of risks, including environmental and social risks, is of low nature. Details on the risk are included in Annex 1: UNDP Risk Log.

Efforts will be also made to minimize environmental footprint of project activities, by introducing internal paper-reduction, paperless project management, re-use, water, and energy conservation/saving policies.

3.5/ Stakeholder Engagement and Project Beneficiaries

The project beneficiaries are the general population in Georgia, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable groups, such as women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities (PwD), minorities and other disaster-prone communities. . This targeted approach ensures that project interventions will be the most beneficial for the identified population directly exposed to the hazard risks, which includes the most vulnerable groups. Since the critical climate risk information and relevant capacities developed under the project would enable the Government of Georgia to implement a number of nation-wide transformative policies for reducing exposure and vulnerability of the population and economic sectors to climate induced hazards.

Detailed list of stakeholders is provided in Table 2. Stakeholder analysis, which is represented by national and local governmental agencies. The stakeholders and project direct beneficiaries – the community members have a key role in the implementation and monitoring of the project. They will be engaged during the evaluations, impact analysis to assess the progress of the program and enable adaptive project management in response to the needs and priorities of the communities.

Upon implementation of the project a detailed stakeholder engagement plan will be developed, reflecting the proposed strategy and analysis to ensure that all voices are included and heard throughout the project.

Table 2. Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Role in the Selected Project (Current Status)	Actions of the Project to Strengthen Capacities of a Particular Stakeholder
GEORGIA		
Ministry of Environmental Protection and	Essential Partner The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) through its Department of Environment and Climate Change (DoECC) is a	The project will provide capacity development support to strengthen MEPA's policy formulation and implementation capacities that will enable it to meet the international and national

Stakeholder	Role in the Selected Project (Current Status)	Actions of the Project to Strengthen Capacities of a Particular Stakeholder
Agriculture (MEPA)	responsible body for developing and implementing national CCA policies and meeting the commitments taken under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Paris Agreement in the country. MEPA representative will serve as a National Project Director (NPD) for the project. The stakeholder will serve as a driver of the project being Implementing Partner following UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM). Thus, the MEPA will be responsible for overall implementation of the project through National Project Director (NPD) as well as contribute to the project output delivery. The stakeholder is a champion/connector.	commitments more effectively for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Namely, through improvement of regulatory/legal frameworks for multi-hazard mapping and zoning, its capacities in harmonizing national legislation with requirements of international commitments, including EU.
Legal Entity of Public Law - National Environmental Agency under MEPA	Critical Partner NEA is the major project beneficiary and stakeholder responsible for hydrometeorological and geological monitoring and hazard mapping in Georgia. The stakeholder is a champion/connector.	NEA will be implementing partner for the activities related to development of detailed landslide maps and operationalization of snow avalanche forecasting system. In addition. Thus, actions under the project will be directed towards enhancing the technical capacities of NEA in the above-mentioned fields. In addition, the NEA will provide inputs in development of institutional and legal frameworks for hazard mapping and zoning. Also, the institutional set up of NEA will be improved through defining roles and responsibilities of the major actors for hazard mapping and zoning, including NEA.
Emergency Management Service	Important Partner After abolishment of the Crisis Management Center under the National Security Council, the highest political decision making and consultative body to the Prime Minister of Georgia, responsibilities related to coordination of the national level crisis situations were delegated to Emergency Management Service	Considering the functions of the organization, the stakeholder will benefit from the expected results from the project and their engagement will be important for increased ownership of the project results from the government.

Stakeholder	Role in the Selected Project (Current Status)	Actions of the Project to Strengthen Capacities of a Particular Stakeholder
Local municipalities	Critical Partner According to the Code of Spatial Planning, Architectural and Construction Activities of Georgia, the spatial planning and urban planning information system is managed at the agency and municipality/municipalities levels, which may be based on various information bases in this field. According to the Local Self-Government Code, it is the municipality's own authority to develop and approve spatial planning plans, general plans and development plans/detailed development plans of the municipality. Also, according to the same organic law, the control of construction development belongs to the municipality's own authority. The stakeholder is a champion/connector, however considering the current capacities requires intensive work to ensure uptake of the actions defined by the project.	Thus, the municipalities represent target stakeholders to implement the legal framework on hazard mapping and zoning. The project actions will be directed towards defining the exact roles and responsibilities of the municipalities and also providing capacity development actions to ensure application of the function related to risk-informed decision making in practice.
Ministry of Regional Development	Important Partner The MRD is the key governmental agency, which is responsible for the regional and local development in Georgia. The Ministry is also mandated to support capacity development of regional and local authorities. Thus, the project will benefit through engagement of the Ministry with its respective agencies in development of hazard zoning policy and coordination of municipalities. The stakeholder is a connector.	The project will provide capacity development support to strengthen MRD's institutional set up through defining the roles and responsibilities for hazard mapping and zoning and will support it to lead the regional and local development processes more effectively for risk-informed decision making.
Ministry of Infrastructure	Important Partner Ministry of Infrastructure is responsible for infrastructure development in the country. Thus, the project will engage with the Ministry and its respective agencies in development of hazard zoning policy.	The project will identify the roles and responsibilities of the Ministry in risk-informed infrastructure development planning, through setting up the legal framework for hazard mapping and zoning.

Stakeholder	Role in the Selected Project (Current Status)	Actions of the Project to Strengthen Capacities of a Particular Stakeholder
National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) under the Ministry of Justice	Important Partner NAPR is responsible for geodetic and cartographic works, including land registration, cadastre, and the setting up and operation of the Geographic Information System (GIS). NAPR operates the Web Map Service (WMS) and is developing a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), a unified Geospatial information system in Georgia, with a single common Geoportal and relevant meta- database in line with the EU INSPIRE directive. The project will benefit from cooperation with NAPR in adopting the standards and scales of hazard maps under the hazard zoning policy. The stakeholder is a connector.	The stakeholder will be beneficiary of the project especially in relation to development of setting up standards for hazard mapping, and zoning. The agency will be one of the contributors and users of the legal framework for hazard mapping and zoning. This will be ensured through engagement of the stakeholder into the working group established by the government for development of the legal reform.
Civil Society	Important partner Non-governmental organizations help raise awareness among individuals, communities and organizations involved in DRR, CCA and early warning, particularly at the community level. Engagement of civil society and collection of their inputs is crucial for development of effective legal reforms in the country. Furthermore, engagement of civil society can be considered for implementation of project activities related to development/amendment of legal documents under the development of hazard zoning policy, and provision of training for local municipalities. The stakeholder is a connector.	The project actions will be directed towards engagement of the Civil Society in the technical working group meeting and public discussions. As well as direct engagement in the implementation of the project activities are foreseen.
Academia	The academic community is crucial for providing specialized scientific and technical input to assist governments and communities in developing and improving DRR, CCA and early warning systems. Its expertise is central to analysing natural hazards, vulnerabilities, exposure and risks, supporting the design of	The project actions will be directed towards engagement of the academia in discussions technical working group meetings for development of technical regulations for hazard mapping under hazard zoning policy.

Stakeholder	Role in the Selected Project (Current Status)	Actions of the Project to Strengthen Capacities of a Particular Stakeholder
	scientific and systematic monitoring and warning services, supporting data exchange, translating scientific or technical information into comprehensible messages. This is particularly relevant while developing the legal frameworks and standards for hazard mapping and zoning. The stakeholder is a connector.	
Private sector	The private sector will be one of the major beneficiaries of the hazard zoning legislation to ensure risk-free investments. The stakeholder is a connector.	The project actions will be directed towards increasing awareness and collection of input for development of hazard zoning policy and legislation. The objective will be achieved through public discussions on the proposed legal reform.

Project Beneficiaries: The project beneficiaries are general population in Georgia but specifically the most vulnerable, with considerations of women, children, elderly, PwD, minorities and any other disaster vulnerable groups. In total 1.7 mln people.

Direct beneficiaries of the project interventions will be National Environmental Agency through development of capacities in avalanche forecasting and detailed landslide modelling as well as municipalities of Georgia for development of the capacities in hazard risk informed development planning. In addition, 102.08 thousand¹⁰ exposed and vulnerable people will directly benefit from detailed landslide hazard maps, and at least 432 thousand¹¹ people currently inhabiting 18 snow avalanche high risk municipalities (Keda, Kobuleti, Shuakhevi, Khelvachauri, Khulo, Ozurgeti, Chokhatauri, Akhmeta, Dusheti, Tianeti and Kazbegi, Ambrolauri Lentekhi, Oni, Tsageri, Mestia, Chkhorotsku and Borjomi) will directly benefit from improved avalanche forecasting.

3.6/ South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

N/A

3.7/ Digital Solutions

The project will provide digital solutions for landslide hazard mapping through respective modelling tools and in addition will provide respective capacity development interventions to ensure incorporation of the digital solutions into risk-informed development planning, especially in land-use and spatial planning and development. The capacity development will include provision of training for respective municipal staff in using digital solutions/open source softwares to access the hazard maps developed by the project and most importantly to identify the respective hazard zones using digital tools.

3.8/ Knowledge

¹⁰ Total number of populations from municipalities of: Vani, Baghdadi and Kobuleti. Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

¹¹ Source: National Statistics Office of Georgia

A number of knowledge products will be produced by the project, ensuring that all materials are developed in a gender sensitive manner. The data presented in the publications will be disaggregated by sex, age, ethnic origin, IDP status and other relevant factors to provide a comprehensive understanding of different community needs. Additionally, special attention will be given to using gender-neutral language throughout the materials to prevent bias and promote inclusivity. Within the project implementation following products/documents will be elaborated:

- Detailed landslide hazard maps for 3 municipalities: Vani, Baghdati and Kobuleti
- Laws, by-laws, technical regulations for the hazard mapping and zoning with respective supporting Regulatory Impact assessment documents

3.9/ Sustainability and Scaling Up

The system-level sustainability of institutional capacities created will be ensured by the development and support with adoption of relevant laws and by laws regulating hazard mapping and zoning that will enable risk-informed decision making. Through enhancements to the legislative and institutional framework, the project will ensure that the required systems/mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer for hazard mapping and zoning are in place. Importantly, the project will address key institutional arrangement barriers to effective and sustainable risk-informed management.

Through the capacity building activities, the technical capacity of local government will be enhanced, and sustainability assured by embedding the skills and knowledge within the institutions. Overall, the common thread across the project outputs is the integration of enhanced climate risk information and application of best practices in broader planning, thereby ensuring sustainability and introducing a paradigm shift

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1/ Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The project is a part of the integral approach to reduce exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods, and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action consisting of two mutually reinforcing intervention/projects funded by SDC, GCF, and SIDA.

This project is aimed at supporting relevant capacities related to risk-informed development and planning that will enhance strategic management of such hazards including their consideration into further development land-use planning and spatial development and planning to the identified hazard and risk profiles as well as contribute to development of effective MHEWS. The project is based on the lessons learned and best practices from phase I of the CCA project and overall program. The project ensured development of multi-hazard risk information and relevant capacities related to multi-hazard modelling and mapping that will enhance strategic management of such hazards including their consideration into further emergency management planning as well as contribute to identification of required legal reforms for improvement of MHEWS institutional and legal frameworks.

The following table represents the cash and in-kind contributions to the programme provided by the donors and GoG:

Donors' contributions by:	Total 2024-2027 (in USD)	%
GCF¹²	2,083,610	17.86
SIDA (until 30 June 2025)	148,900	1.28%
Total GoG (2024-2027)	8,032,225	68.85%
GoG ¹³	500,000	
GoG (for 2024-2-2025) ¹⁴	7,532,225	
SDC	1,401,345.29	12.01%
Total	11,666,080.29	100%

Meanwhile funds provided by GCF will ensure development of multi-hazard early warning system through expanding the hydro-meteorological observation network, introduction and implementation of methods and tools for the systematic gender-sensitive socio-economic vulnerability assessment, development of centralized multi-hazard disaster risk information and knowledge system, development and implementation of the MHEWS covering all Georgia, enhancing access and the use of weather and climate information and agrometeorological information services by farmers and agricultural enterprises. With additional top up funding from SIDA, GCF funded projects are implementing community-based early warning schemes and community-based climate risk management, and public awareness and capacity building programme to effectively deliver climate risk information and training to communities.

Thus, the overall SDC/GCF/SIDA initiative will address all technical, institutional (including legal) and financial barriers to implementing a fully integrated risk-informed development by combining best available science and local knowledge for integration of vulnerability assessment, hazard and risk mapping information into plans and development practices, and forecasting.

¹² The cash-contribution covers only the activities related to development of forecasting platforms under the component 2 and awareness raising activities under component 3 of the overall program

¹³ The cash contribution covers additional co-financing commitments taken by GoG under the Phase 2.

¹⁴ The cash-contribution covers the remaining GoG commitments under overall program

The implementation strategy will follow the same logic as for the Phase I, effectiveness of which was proved through mid-term evaluation conducted in 2021. According to which, the competent, demand-driven, and participatory approach of the project team made the team a trusted partner of key stakeholders providing access to sensitive issues.

The effectiveness of the project strategy was evidenced by the high level of satisfaction with the Project progress expressed by many stakeholders during the MTE. Stakeholders reported that the level of effectiveness of this Project is high taking into consideration the challenges the project has faced -up to the time of the MTE- in comparison to other projects they have been involved with.

Considering the programmatic approach for the project implementation, cost and time efficiency of the planned activities will be ensured through sharing the experts with similar expertise and assignments with other programmatic projects (GCF and SIDA funded Components) that will ensure more effective financial planning and reduce the timing required for procurement of services. Furthermore, to reduce management costs, the program will share the support team, office and other administrative costs with other projects of UNDP Energy and Environment Portfolio.

4.2/ Project Management

The project implementation unit will consist of full-time Project Manager and project support: part-time Finance Administrative Assistant and part-time Monitoring Evaluation and part-time Communication Specialist to be shared with GCF and SIDA funded projects; The GCF project will also have other support staff - finance officer/accountant, administrative assistant, logistics/procurement assistant, driver, project technical assistant and other relevant backstopping staff, which will provide support to the implementation of the SDC supported activities, as needed. Furthermore, the project will have shared office located in Tbilisi, considering the national-wide scale of the interventions.

The project will benefit from technical support from the team of back stoppers provided by SDC, who will provide technical guidance to Project Management through providing technical advice in implementation of the project. The latter includes description of how the technical activity should be implemented, what type of expertise will be required, as well as support with review of the project deliverables produced by the experts. The support will include missions to Georgia, at least twice a year, during the period of Program Steering Committee meeting.

However, considering the programmatic approach and inter-linkages of the interventions from SDC and GCF and SIDA funded initiatives, the overall technical coordination will be provided by the Program's Chief Technical Advisor.

Quality Control and oversight will be provided by UNDP CO staff: Team Leader of Energy and Environment Portfolio, Associate of EE Portfolio and M/E Specialist.

The project implementation unit will make sure HACT capacity assessment is available prior to engaging with responsible parties (government or non-government) and all required assurance activities, such as spot-checks and audits, are planned and conducted in due course.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:
Project title and Quantum Project Number:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE				TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Oct. 2024	2025	2026	2027	Mar 2028	FINAL	
Impact: Population's vulnerabilities towards climate-induced hazards are reduced, with emphasis on women's and girls' increased resilience towards disaster risks in Georgia	1/ Number of persons benefiting from DRR measures (including Build Back Better) Baseline: 0 ¹⁵ (GE) Target: 47% of Georgia's population, among them 0.89 mln women and 0.82 mln men (i.e. 1.7 million people)	- GCF project Impact Assessment - Annual Progress Reports for GCF - Georgia's Government's Progress Reports on implementation of the Sendai Framework - Project Donor Progress Reports - Media reports - Success stories - Project's Final External Evaluation Report	0	2024						1.7 million direct beneficiaries (i.e. 47% of Georgia's population, among them 0.89 mln women and 0.82 mln men)	Document review
Outcome 1: The Georgian authorities have enhanced	Indicator 1.1: of municipalities adopting risk informed spatial and land-use plans	- GCF impact assessment - UNDP's Annual Project monitoring and	0	2024					3	At least 3 municipalities adopted	Data collection method:

¹⁵ Baseline to be given by the end of 2025, primarily through the GCF-funded project/component

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE				TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Oct. 2024	2025	2026	2027	Mar 2028	FINAL	
capacities in risk-informed decision-making		evaluation (M&E) reports - Project external final evaluation reports - Project Donor Progress Reports - government agencies on the central level								<i>spatial development plans based on hazard zoning policy</i>	<i>Document review</i> <i>Risks: Political will to apply relevant legal and</i>
	Indicator 1.2: Number of persons aware of and capable of better using information and tools to respond to climate change and disaster risks	- Success stories	0				4 persons from relevant departments (30% female)	5 persons (30% female)	6 persons from relevant departments (30% female)	15 persons (30% women)	<i>regulatory reforms for risk informed spatial and land-use planning</i> <i>Capacities created at relevant agencies are maintained, periodically upgraded</i>
Output 1.1: <i>Detailed landslide hazard risk information is available for the pilot most high-risk</i>	Indicator 1.1.1 # of municipalities with available detailed level landslide hazard maps	- Project Donor Progress Reports - Progress Reports from National Environmental Agency - Steering Committee Meeting Minutes - Success stories	0	2024		1	1	1		At least 3 pilot municipalities: Vani, Baghdati, and Kobuleti,	-Limited availability of the stakeholders to produce the detailed

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE				TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Oct. 2024	2025	2026	2027	Mar 2028	FINAL	
<i>municipalities in Georgia</i>										<i>benefitting from detailed landslide hazard maps</i>	<i>landslide maps timely; - Technical capacities for detailed landslide modelling and mapping are well developed and utilized with limited technical oversight</i>
Output 1.2: Improved snow avalanche forecasts are available for the population of Georgia exposed to snow avalanche risk.	Indicator 1.2.1. <i>Percentage of high avalanche risk municipalities provided with regular snow avalanche forecasts</i>	- Project Donor Progress Reports - Progress Reports from National Environmental Agency - Steering Committee Meeting Minutes - Success stories	0	2024				At least 50%		<i>at least 50% of 18 high snow avalanche risk municipalities</i>	<i>Capacities developed and retained to produce timely and accurate impact-based snow avalanche forecasts</i>
Output 1.3 <i>Legal and policy framework is developed to enable risk-</i>	Indicator 1.3.1 <i>National Hazard Zoning Policy developed to regulate spatial and land-use planning on national and local levels (Yes/No)</i>	- Regulatory Impact Assessment Report - Package of laws and by-laws developed and/or amended.	No	2024			Yes			<i>Available, Hazard Zoning Policy developed</i>	<i>-NEA and line ministries cooperate on development</i>

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE				TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Oct. 2024	2025	2026	2027	Mar 2028	FINAL	
<i>informed decision-making at the national and local levels</i>		- <i>Project Donor Progress Reports</i> - <i>Minutes of consultations meetings and discussions with all the stakeholders</i> - <i>Municipality staff training reports.</i>								<i>with respective laws and by-laws</i>	<i>of zoning policy. -The hazard maps and risk profiles are regularly updated by relevant government agencies. -The proposed legal framework is accepted by the government and public and private sectors. -The hazard zoning policy is applied in land-use and spatial planning on municipal level.</i>

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Annually	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Bi-Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating	Bi-Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)			

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
	summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.				
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism, i.e., project board (Steering Committee) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Bi-annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Project Terminal Evaluation	UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 relevant output: 3.1	UNSDCF 2021-2025 Outcome 5/CPD 2021-2025 Outcome 2	31 March 2028	NEA, MEPA, municipalities, line ministries	USD 20,000 SDC

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

EXPECTED OUTCOME	PLANNED OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	Budget Description	PLANNED BUDGET	Planned Budget per Year					
					Amount	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Total
Outcome 1 Enhanced capacities in risk-informed development and planning	Output 1.1. Detailed landslide hazard risk information available for 3 most high risk municipalities in Georgia										
	Activity 1.1.1 Development of detailed landslide hazard maps for 3 most high risk municipalities of Vani, Baghdati and Kobuleti	006198	SDC	72100 Contractual Services Companies	325,600.00	0	117,777.89	177,412.11	30,410.00	0	325,600.00
		001981	SDC	71300 International Consultants team of international experts to provide technical guidance and quality assurance of the hazard mapping	41,380.00	0	19,741.26	18,038.74	3,600.00	0	41,380.00
	Sub-Total for Output 1.1				366,980.00	-	137,519.15	195,450.85	34,010.00	-	366,980.00
	Output 1.2 Accurate snow avalanche forecasting information available for the population of Georgia										
	Activity 1.2.1 Operationalize the snow avalanche forecasting systems in Georgia	001981	SDC	72100 Contractual Services Companies Letter of Agreement (LOA) with NEA for establishing partnership with SLF in development of snow avalanche forecasting capacities. Cost includes: remuneration, travel costs of NEA staff and cost for SLF	108,750.00	0	0	30,000.00	63,750.00	15,000.00	108,750.00
	Sub-Total for Output 1.2				108,750.00	-	-	30,000.00	63,750.00	15,000.00	108,750.00
	Output 1.3 Legal and policy framework for risk-informed decision-making and planning developed										
	Activity 1.3.1 Development of legal and institutional frameworks for hazard mapping and zonation	001981	SDC	72100 Contractual Services Companies Recruit a company to develop the package of legal documents, including cost-benefit analysis and Regulatory Impact Assessment	139,456.13	0	0	70,000.00	44,456.13	25,000.00	139,456.13
		001981	SDC	72100 Contractual Services Companies Organization of TWG workshops, trainings, advocacy and consultation meetings on adoption of new laws	19,520.41	0	1,345.41	7,000.00	7,675.00	3,500.00	19,520.41
	Activity 1.3.2 Increase capacities of local municipalities in the use of hazard information in the planning and development based on the hazard zoning			72100 Contractual Services Companies Recruit companies to provide capacity development trainings to municipalities	66,000.00	0	0	0.00	60,000.00	6,000.00	66,000.00
	Activity 1.3.3 Piloting hazard zoning in municipalities			72100 Contractual Services Companies to recruit NEA and a company for hazard mapping and zoning	75,000.00	0	-	30,000.00	35,000.00	10,000.00	75,000.00
	Sub-total for Output 1.3				299,976.54	-	1,345.41	107,000.00	147,131.13	44,500.00	299,976.54

	Cost										
	ger (100%)	001981	SDC	71400 Individual contracts	195,837.73	11,349.86	55472.87	56,400.00	58,092.00	14,523.00	195,837.73
	ant (50%)	001981	SDC	71400 Individual contracts	38,430.00		0	16,800.00	17,304.00	4,326.00	38,430.00
	Programme monitoring and evaluation specialist (50%)	001981	SDC	71400 Individual contracts	34,700.00		10,200.00	15,000.00	7,000.00	2,500.00	34,700.00
	on Specialist (25%)	001981	SDC	71400 Individual contracts	37,035.87		13515.87	11,760.00	11,760.00	0.00	37,035.87
	ader (25%)	001981	SDC	61100 Salaries NP staff	97,088.59	5,191.33	24,708.26	29,862.00	29,862.00	7,465.00	97,088.59
	ociate (25%)	001981	SDC	61200 Salaries - GS Staff	41,354.29		9481.29	14,166.00	14,166.00	3,541.00	41,354.29
	g and Evaluation Specialist (15%)	001981	SDC	61100 Salaries NP staff	34,301.74		3177.74	13,833.00	13,833.00	3,458.00	34,301.74
	ilities	001981	SDC	73100 Utilities	36,000.00		12000	11,000.00	13,000.00	0.00	36,000.00
		001981	SDC	71600 Travel	2,685.09		829.38	1,055.71	500.00	300.00	2,685.09
	ervices (HACT spotcheck and audit)	001981	SDC	74100 Professional Services services	3,919.89	818.80	1101.09	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	3,919.89
	(Mobile tel, email charges, etc)	001981	SDC	72500 - Miscellaneous	2,106.94		852.85	500.00	500.00	254.09	2,106.94
	nal Evaluation	001981	SDC	74100 Profesional services	30,000.00			0.00	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
	agement Cost				553,460.14	17,359.99	131,339.35	171,376.71	167,017.00	66,367.09	553,460.14
					1,329,166.68	17,359.99	270,203.91	503,827.56	411,908.13	125,867.09	1,329,166.68
General Management Support (8%)		001981		75100 - Facilities and Administration	106,333.33	1,386.79	21,713.99	40,210.53	32,952.65	10,069.37	106,333.33
					14,500.00	14,500.00					14,500.00
					1,450,000.00	33,246.78	291,917.90	544,038.09	444,860.78	135,936.45	1,450,000.00

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be implemented following UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), whereas the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) will serve as the Implementing Partner with UNDP CO providing support services.

Considering the programmatic approach of SDC and GCF and SIDA funded interventions, the projects will share the Steering Committee (SC), composed of the representatives from: MEPA, NEA, EIEC, EMS, MRDI, UNDP, SDC and representatives of the local governments and civil society organizations. The Steering Committee is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions. The Steering Committee's detailed Terms of reference is provided in Annex 2.

The projects will have one National Project Director (NPD), appointed by the National Implementing Partner, i.e., MEPA. The NPD will be responsible for project execution on a day-to-day basis on behalf of MEPA within the parameters laid down by the Steering Committee. NPD will be accountable to PB and will end his/her authority when the final project terminal evaluation report, and other documentation required by the GCF, SDC, SIDA and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP.

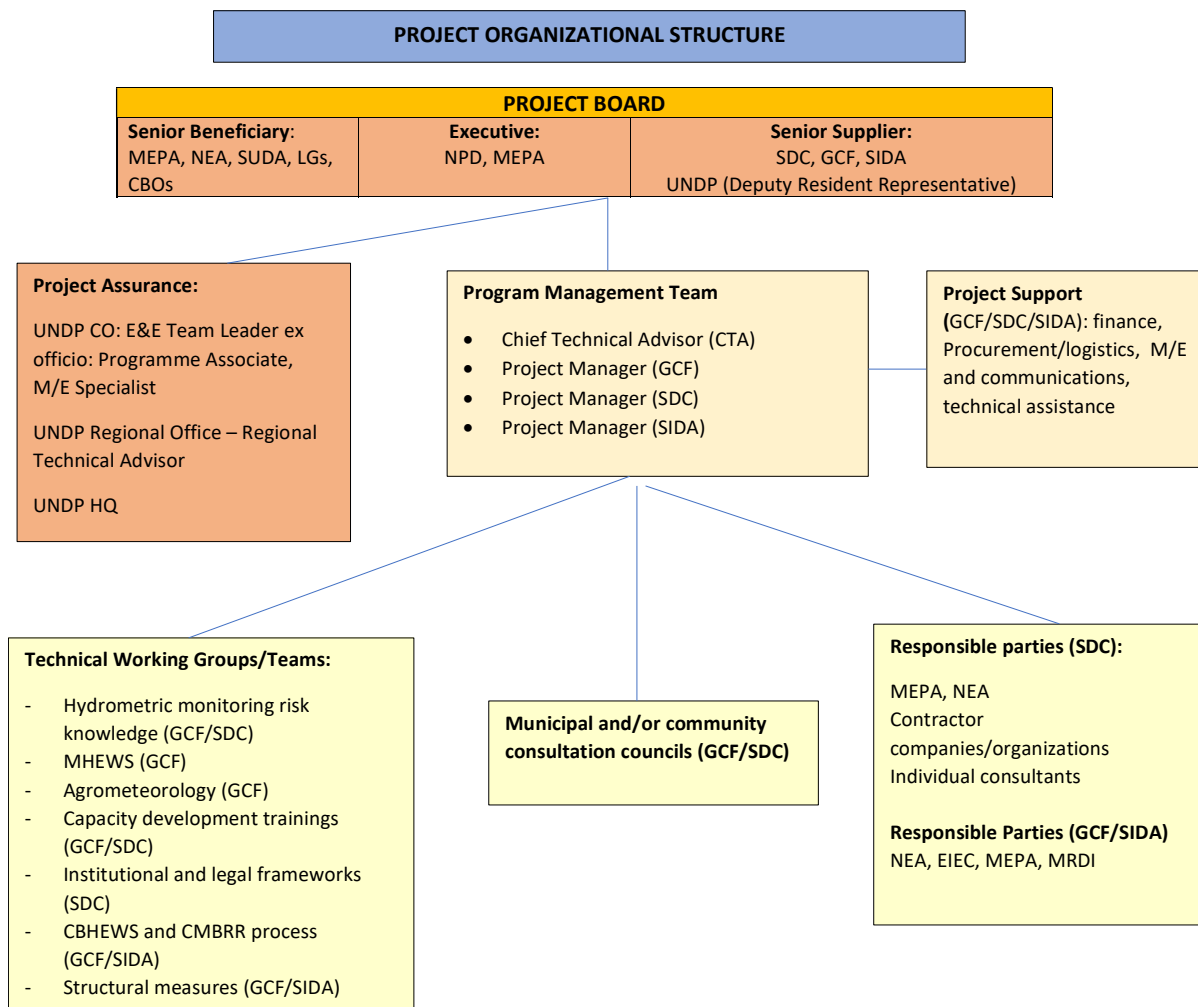
Apart from support functions, UNDP will provide oversight through the Country Office in Georgia, as well as quality assurance through Energy and Environment Portfolio Team Leader, EE programme associates and the CO M&E specialist. The quality assurance role supports the Steering Committee by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed and reported to the donor. The project assurance role includes following services: (i) Day-to-day oversight supervision, (ii) Oversight of project completion, (iii) Oversight of M&E plan, including reporting.

The project will benefit from technical support from the team of back-stoppers provided by SDC, who will provide regular technical guidance to the projects management and technical teams in managerial and technical issues. However, considering the inter-linkages of the interventions from SDC and GCF and SIDA funded initiatives, the technical approaches will be coordinated with the Chief Technical Advisor for the program.

Project Manager (PM) will be responsible to managing the project on a day-to-day basis. He/she will be hired by UNDP based on its national project staff recruitment procedures. The Project Manager's function will end when the final project terminal evaluation report and other documentation required by the SDC, and UNDP has been completed. The Project Manager will provide daily support to the NPD to ensure the project produces and results specified in the project document, meet required standard of quality, timeliness, and cost criteria. The annual work plan will be prepared by the PM, will be reviewed, and cleared by the UNDP Country Office as part of the quality assurance and reviewed and approved by PB. The PM will also be responsible for managing and monitoring the project risks initially identified and will submit new risks to the Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required and update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log according to the NIM Guidelines.

Project support (full time Finance Administrative Assistant) and part-time Monitoring Evaluation and Communication Specialist will be hired through UNDP and shared with GCF and SIDA funded projects; The GCF project will also have other support staff - finance officer/accountant, administrative assistant, logistics/procurement assistant, driver, project technical assistant and other relevant backstopping staff, which will provide support to the implementation of the SDC supported activities, as needed.

The project will also benefit from Technical Advisory Working Groups (TAWG) established under GCF funded interventions. They provide inputs to and endorsement of the design and quality of the project outputs. The TAWGs members will be drawn from government, private sector, academia, and civil society to provide guidance and technical advice on the project. A balanced representation of women and men in the TAWGs will be ensured. GCF project Gender Advisor will be a member of all TAWGs to ensure that gender considerations are effectively mainstreamed in all technical discussions thus the project will benefit from the expertise as well. The project will be also supported by Gender Advisor from UNDP Country Office.



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the government of Georgia and UNDP, signed on 1-Jul-1994. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (“Implementing partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices, and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

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

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism, that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

- i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA.
- ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP.
- iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof.
- iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
- v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, credible allegation of fraud or corruption or other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. The Implementing Partner agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors, and sub-recipients.

15. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

16. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

17. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Risk Log

Annex 2: Project Steering Committee Terms of Reference

Annex 3: Social and Environmental Screening Template (SESP)

ANNEX 1 – RISK LOG

Portfolio/Project Title: Strengthening CCA Capacities of Georgia, Phase 2	Project Number: 01002975	Date: 01 October 2024
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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (See Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (Individual team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk of low willingness of GoG's to develop legal amendments to regulate land-use and spatial development through hazard mapping and zoning.	As a result of conflicting investment interests, GoG may have low willingness to limit spatial development through adoption of strict legal regulations for hazard zoning.	Which will impact on the effectiveness and sustainability of the project results related to development of legal frameworks	7. STRATEGIC (7.5. Government commitment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 4 - Extensive Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	From: 01-Oct-24 To: 31-Mar-27	Project management UNDP CO Implementing partner - MEPA	Risk Treatment 1.1: Implementation of the activities related to legal changes will be conducted through extensive engagement of all government stakeholders, private sector and academia, in close consultations with legal unit of MEPA Risk Treatment Owner: PM, UNDP CO
2	There is a risk that engagement of civil society in the project implementation will be limited.	As a result of adoption of a law on the "Transparency law of Foreign Agents" the CSO will refuse either to get registered or will be liquidated.	Which will result in delayed implementation of the project interventions and may result in increased costs due to	6. REGULATORY (6.1. Changes in the regulatory framework within the country of operation) - UNDP	Likelihood: 3 - Moderately likely Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level:	From: 01-Oct-24 To: 31-Mar-28	Project management UNDP CO	Risk Treatment 2.1: Conduct regular monitoring regarding the situation related to SCO and engage them into the processes

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (See Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (Individual team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
			engagement of international service providers instead of local CSOs.	Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)			Risk Treatment Owner: PM, UNDP CO
3	There is a risk of low Cross-agency cooperation for development of institutional framework for hazard zoning and mapping.	As a result of failure from some of the agencies to recognize importance of the issue for reduction of risks and vulnerabilities of the population.	Which will impact in poor and/or no alignment of roles and responsibilities across the sectors.	7. STRATEGIC (7.3. Stakeholder relations and partnerships) - UNDP Risk Appetite: OPEN TO SEEKING	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of MINIMAL)	From: 01-Oct-24 To: 31-Mar-28	Project management UNDP CO Implementing partner - MEPA	Risk Treatment 3.1: Institutional framework will be developed through and in close consultation with cross-sectoral working group to be coordinated by MEPA Risk Treatment Owner: PM, UNDP CO
4	There is a risk that completion of the project activities is delayed.	As a result of certain unexpected developments during procurement process might cause delays in the implementation of the project activities related with the purchase of services	Which will impact in timely finalization of the project work plan	4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.9. Procurement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	Likelihood: 2 - Low likelihood Impact: 3 - Intermediate Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)	From: 01-Oct-24 To: 31-Mar-28	Project Management UNDP CO Responsible Party: NEA	Risk Treatment 4.1: Develop detailed Procurement plan and monitor over the implementation and track potential delays Risk Treatment Owner: PM, UNDP CO
5	There is a risk of low commitment and interest from local municipalities to	As a result of low awareness and failure to recognize the importance of using digital		4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.3. Implementation arrangements) -	Likelihood: 1 - Not likely Impact:	From: 01-Oct-24 To: 31-Mar-28	Project Management UNDP CO	Risk Treatment 5.1: The capacity development training programmes will be based on

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (See Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (Individual team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
	develop capacities in risk informed planning.	information on hazard risk in development planning.	Which will result in reduced effectiveness and sustainability of the interventions related to development of municipal capacities	UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN	4 - Extensive Risk level: LOW (equates to a risk appetite of CAUTIOUS)		Responsible Party: NEA	clients/beneficiaries' demands without compromising project objectives, based on responses of from stakeholders; Risk Treatment Owner: Project Management; Implementing partner - MEPA
6	Possibly insufficient knowledge amongst UNDP staff regarding the mechanisms of SEA/SH and the responsibilities of staff	Inadequate training and awareness among staff regarding prevention of SEA/SH mechanisms and responsibilities may stem from limited resources for capacity-building initiatives or a lack of prioritization of PSEA/SH within organizational structures.	Staff may not know how to report incidents of SEA/SH properly, leading to underreporting and a lack of appropriate response measures. Organizations may face legal action and reputational damage if they fail to prevent or address instances of SEA/SH due to staff ignorance.	Organizational Safety and Security	Impact: Moderate (3) likelihood: Possible (2)	Provide regular comprehensive PSEA/SH training to all staff members, establish clear reporting mechanisms, and create a culture of accountability and support.	Project managers Focal Point on PSEA	Project implementation period

#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category <i>(including Risk Appetite)</i>	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level <i>(See Annex 3 Risk Matrix)</i>	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner <i>(Individual team accountable for managing the risk)</i>	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
7	Risk of SEA/SH occurrence beyond UNDP (e.g. by a responsible/ implementing partners) because of the absence of internal policy mechanisms	Weak oversight and accountability mechanisms may fail to address SEA incidents involving staff or partners outside UN premises.	Without clear policies and mechanisms, beneficiaries and community members are more vulnerable to SEA/SH, as there may be less oversight and accountability.	Organizational Safety and Security	Impact: Moderate (3) Likelihood: Possible (2)	Establish and enforce stringent PSEA/SH policies and mechanisms within project Implementing Agencies. Conduct regular training and capacity-building for all partners.	Project managers, Focal Point on PSEA	Project implementation period

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)
Reducing the risk of climate-driven disasters in Georgia

BACKGROUND

Reducing the risk of climate-driven disasters in Georgia and improvement of multi hazard early warning system in Georgia is currently supported by two external donors Green Climate Fund (GCF) -USD 27,054,000, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) – USD 5,000,000 through phases I and USD 1,435,500 phase II. Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) contribution – USD 3,621,132 was completed in 2025. All three separate projects were considered as complementary and interdependent parts of one program. The program also benefits from the co-funding from the Georgian Government in the amount of USD 38,239,024.

Two inter-related projects (funded by GCF and SDC) are implemented under UNDP's National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed in 1994 between UNDP and the Government of Georgia and the policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP's Program Operational Procedures and Practices (POPP) (see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Defining-a-Project.aspx>). Starting from January 2020, SIDA-funded project (more specifically its Output 1 on community resilience) joined the program (see more details below).

The Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) bears the role of the National Implementing Partner and is required to implement the project in compliance with UNDP rules and regulations, policies and procedures, including the NIM Guidelines. These include relevant requirements on fiduciary, procurement, environmental and social safeguards, and other performance standards. In legal terms, this is ensured through the national government's signature of the (SBAA), together with a UNDP Project Document which is signed by the National Implementing Partner (Minister of Environment Protection and Agriculture). The NIM is supported by the Program Management Unit, staffed by personnel provided by UNDP, which supports the projects' implementation as per UNDP's POPP.

The MEPA appoints senior level official as a National Program Director (NPD), who is supported by the PMU for day-to-day operation for the projects, see **Annex 2 Terms of Reference of the NPD**.

An overall objective of the GCF-funded **Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia** project is to reduce exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action. The project will provide critical climate risk information that would enable the Government of Georgia to implement a number of nation-wide transformative policies and actions for reducing exposure and vulnerability of the population to climate-

induced hazards. The project will thus catalyse a paradigm shift in the national climate risk management, climate-proofed disaster risk reduction and early warning approaches.

The project **Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia**, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), was also designed with an overall goal of reducing the exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action serving 1.7 million ordinary Georgians currently at risk from climate-induced hazards. The given goal was achieved through 1. equipping the Georgian authorities with the financial, technical and human capacities to establish a nation-wide multi-hazard hydro-meteorological risk monitoring, modelling and forecasting and 2. increasing vulnerable communities' and regions' resilience when facing risks from natural and climate change threats to their livelihoods.

The project ended in September 2024 followed by the project Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia, phase II.

The project **Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia, phase II** builds on the achievements and lessons learned from implementation of the first phase funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), which was an integral part of the program "Reducing the Risks from Climate-Driven Disasters in Georgia".

The project 2 is designed to address the remaining development challenges and barriers existing for risk informed decision making and development planning. The project will aim to ensure sustainability of the interventions achieved through the first phase of the project on one hand, and also significantly contribute to accomplishment of the overall impact of the program that is to reduce exposure of Georgia's diverse communities and livelihoods, particularly vulnerable population, including women and other disadvantaged groups and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action. In particular, that will cover interventions designed for developing enabling environment for risk-informed local action.

The development objective/goal of the SIDA project: "Improved Resilience of Communities to Climate Risks" (IRCCR) was to reduce exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards. The project achieved two concrete outputs: 1) improved resilience of communities on the Tbilisi Administered Territory (TAT) through implementing community-based EWS and priority risk reduction actions, as complementary measures to the GCF/SDC MHEWS project; 2) improved resilience of communities in Abkhazia to climate-induced multi-hazard natural disasters through building a knowledge base on multi-hazard natural disasters, implementing community-based EWS and priority climate risk reduction measures. The project activities under output 1 will constituted a direct "top-up" to the activities covered under the output/component 3 of the GCF MHEWS project and were carried out by the project management team. Upon completion of the project, it is no longer integral part of the program,

The Program Steering Committee (PSC) composed of Executive, Senior Supplier and Senior User is an ultimate decision-making body for the Program. The Executive represents the Program Implementing

Partner, Senior User/Beneficiary – entity(ies) directly benefiting from the program and defining and monitoring the quality requirement for the program deliverables/products and Senior Supplier – entity that commits resources for the program. The PSC has objective and independent program oversight and monitoring function, is expected to provide overall strategic guidance and direction to the program and become the ultimate decision maker to it throughout the Program’s lifespan. The PSC is supported by the UNDP Country Office, which has program assurance role that ensures the adherence of the projects to set out rules and procedures and quality requirements.

COMPOSITION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

The Program Steering Committee is composed of representatives of following entities:

1. Representative(s) of the MEPA– **Executive**
2. Representative(s) of National Environmental Agency (NEA), MEPA – **Senior User**
3. Representative(s) of Environmental Information and Education Center, MEPA – **Senior User**
4. Representative(s) of National Food Agency, MEPA – **Senior User**
5. Representative(s) of Agriculture Scientific-Research Center, MEPA – **Senior User**
6. Representative(s) of Rural Development Agency – **Senior User**
7. Representative(s) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) – **Senior User**
8. Representative(s) of Emergency Management Service (EMS), Ministry of Internal Affairs – **Senior User**
9. Representative(s) of the Public Safety Command Centre, 112, MIA – **Senior User**
10. Representative (s) of the Ministry of Infrastructure – **Senior User**
11. Representative (s) of the Ministry of Regional Development – **Senior User**
12. Representative (s) of Communications, Information and Modern Technologies Department (Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MoESD)) – **Senior User**
13. Roads Department of Georgia–**Senior User**
14. Representatives of local municipalities¹⁶ – **Senior Users**
15. Representative(s) of Tbilisi Municipality – **Senior User**
16. Representatives of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)¹⁷– **Senior Users**
17. UNDP Country Office Management – Resident Representative, Deputy Resident Representative – **Senior Supplier**
18. Representative(s) of the Swiss Cooperation Office in the South Caucasus (SCO) - Regional Director
19. SCO’s Head of Program in Georgia on Effective Democratic Institutions, Human Safety and Security, SCO’s National Programme Officer – **Senior Supplier**
20. UNDP Country Office Environment and Energy Team Leader/ex-officio: Programme Associate – **Project Assurance**
21. Representative (s) of UN Women – **Observer**
22. Representative (s) of Administration of the Government of Georgia (AOG) – **Observer**
23. Representative (s) of Spatial and Urban Development Agency (MoESD) – **Observer**

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

¹⁶ Local municipalities will be invited only when project activities take place in a given municipality

¹⁷ Representatives of CSO will be selected on rotation basis.

- Review and approve semi-annual and annual work plans and progress reports, including risk logs for GCF, SDC funded projects.
- Review progress of the previous year (APR) for GCF funded project against the respective LogFrame as well as annual work plan for the next year and approve/endorse it;
- Give strategic guidance to the program and assist in overcoming potential difficulties during the projects' implementation.
- Review the end-of-program report, prepared by PMU which captures lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight projects' results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. At the PSC meetings, the findings outlined in the program terminal evaluation report and the management response will also be discussed.
- Address the grievances, if any, coming from local stakeholders on social and environmental impacts of the program, based on the Social and Environmental Review Sheet (checklist) prepared by the Project Coordinator (GCF), Project Manager (SDC).

Program Management Unit (PMU) will be co-managed by Project Coordinator and Chief Technical for GCF funded interventions of the joint program, a Project Manager for SDC funded with shared admin/fin support Advisor.

The PMU, serving as a Secretariat to the Program Steering Committee, will be responsible to:

- Present progress reports with detailed financial reports.
- Develop and present semi-(annual) and annual work plans with the estimated/planned budgets
- Raise any issue that needs discussion or guidance / approval from the Program Steering Committee.
- Introduce the context-related information pertaining to the project; present challenges and risks in the program implementation and propose solutions and seek approval from the Program Steering Committee members.

The Chief Technical Advisor of the program will be attending the PSC meetings (physically or online) as an observer to provide technical inputs.

Detailed Organizational Chart of the Program is enclosed as Annex 1.

RULES AND PROCEDURES

The Program Steering Committee (PSC) should meet at least once in **every six months** and more often, when necessary. Written invitations together with meeting agenda and other supporting documents in Georgian and English languages should be circulated among PSC members **at least 5 working days prior** to the meeting, by the PSC secretariat.

The MEPA through the National Program Director (NPD) **will chair** the PSC meetings. In special cases the PSC shall meet upon the initiative of the **Project Coordinator (GCF)/Project Manager (SDC) and/or National Program Director**.

Decisions should be made at PSC meetings through **consensus** among SC members. If consensus cannot be reached, then the case under discussion might be put to a vote. Minimum quorum for decision-making

should **be 2/3 of PSC members**. Opinions/comments of the PSC members to deliverables may be expressed verbally during PSC meetings to be recorded by the PSC Secretariat in the form of Minutes of the PSC Meeting or in a writing through e-mails addressed to the Secretariat. These written comments should also be reflected in the Minutes of the PSC Meeting, which should be circulated among PSC members in English and Georgian Languages.

Furthermore, approval of the deliverables/suggestions may be conducted on **No-Objection** basis electronically, namely if no comments/objections are received electronically from the PSC members within the **5 working days latest**, it will be considered approved

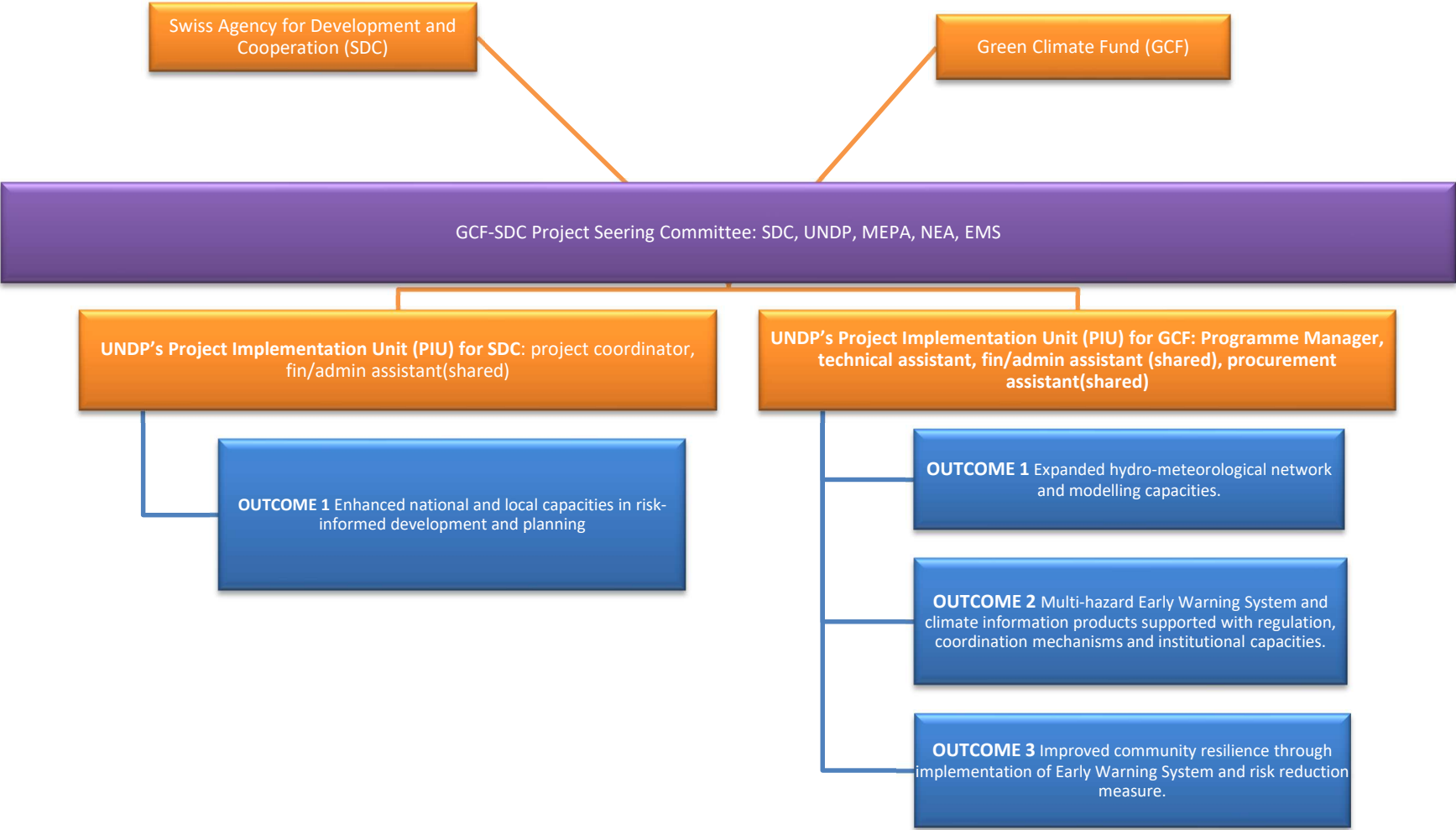
The PSC Meeting Minutes will be shared with the members within 10 working days after the meeting and will be given 5 working days deadline to provide comments, if any. If no response received, within 5 working days, the minutes will be considered as approved.

The PSC is hereby authorised to adopt, at its first meeting any additional Rules of Procedure, regarding the detailed responsibilities and manner of work.

Extended PSC meetings

The PSC members, if deemed necessary, may convene the expanded PSC meetings with participation of non-permanent PSC members, such as representatives of various relevant authorities from the central and municipal levels, donors/international development agencies, NGOs and private sector representatives and/or field experts to provide expert opinion on topics of program concern.

ANNEX 1. Organizational Chart of the Programme



ANNEX 2: Terms of Reference for National Program Director (NPD)

“Scaling up Multi-hazard Early Warning System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia” (GCF)
“Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia, phase II” (SDC)

Background

Reducing the risk of climate-driven disasters in Georgia and improvement of multi hazard early warning system in Georgia is currently supported by two external donors Green Climate Fund (GCF) -USD 27,054,000, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) – USD 5,000,000 through phases I and USD 1,435,500 phase II. Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) contribution – USD 3,621,132 was completed in 2025. All three separate projects were considered as complementary and interdependent parts of one program. The program also benefits from the co-funding from the Georgian Government in the amount of USD 38,239,024.

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The project ended in September 2024 followed by the project Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia, phase II.

The project **Strengthening the Climate Adaptation Capacities in Georgia, phase II** builds on the achievements and lessons learned from implementation of the first phase funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), which was an integral part of the program "Reducing the Risks from Climate-Driven Disasters in Georgia".

The project 2 is designed to address the remaining development challenges and barriers existing for risk informed decision making and development planning. The project will be aimed to ensure sustainability of the interventions achieved through the first phase of the project on one hand, and also significantly contribute to accomplishment of the overall impact of the program that is to reduce exposure of Georgia's diverse communities and livelihoods, particularly vulnerable population, including women and other disadvantaged groups and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards through a well-functioning nation-wide multi-hazard early warning system and risk-informed local action. In particular, that will cover interventions designed for developing enabling environment for risk-informed local action.

The development objective/goal of the SIDA project: "Improved Resilience of Communities to Climate Risks" (IRCCR) was to reduce exposure of Georgia's communities, livelihoods and infrastructure to climate-induced natural hazards. The project achieved two concrete outputs: 1) improved resilience of communities on the Tbilisi Administered Territory (TAT) through implementing community-based EWS and priority risk reduction actions, as complementary measures to the GCF/SDC MHEWS project; 2) improved resilience of communities in Abkhazia to climate-induced multi-hazard natural disasters through building a knowledge base on multi-hazard natural disasters, implementing community-based EWS and priority climate risk reduction measures. The project activities under output 1 will constituted a direct "top-up" to the activities covered under the output/component 3 of the GCF MHEWS project and were carried out by the project management team. Upon completion of the project it is no longer integral part of the program,

The Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture, as an implementing partner for the two projects, designates a senior official as National Program Director (NPD) to oversee the implementation. The NPD will be accountable to the PSC and will end his/her authority when the final project terminal evaluation report, and other documentation required by the GCF, SDC and UNDP, has been completed and submitted to UNDP. The National Program Director's prime responsibility is to ensure that the projects produce results specified in the respective Project Documents (ProDocs) and LogFrames, meet required standard of quality, timeliness and cost criteria. In addition, the NPD will be a liaison between UNDP and the implementing agency as well as other key Ministries engaged in various components and activities as responsible parties/strategic partners. GCF, SDC and SIDA funds will not be used to pay salaries of government, local government and CSOs' representatives in their Program Steering Committee functions, or the salaries of the National Program Director (NPD), assigned by the MEPA, or of the Informal Technical Advisory Working Groups' (TAWG) members.

UNDP will recruit a Program Management Unit (PMU) to take responsibility for the day-to-day management of the program. The Standard Letter of Agreement between Government and UNDP for the Provision of Support Services is also signed to enable smooth operational support from UNDP. The Program Steering Committee (PSC) composed of main partner entities, including the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture, UNDP, SCO will be established. The PSC will have a general oversight function, will give strategic guidance to the program and make key decisions in support of the projects' implementation. It will meet with a frequency of at least once in every six months. However, the PSC can meet on an *ad hoc* basis, as needed. UNDP Country Office will provide quality assurance function.

Duties and Responsibilities of the NPD

The NPD is the focal point for an overall responsibility and accountability on behalf of the Program Implementing Agency (MEPA). S/he will be a senior level official in the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture. The NPD should supervise the three projects' implementation from the MEPA side and be able to devote a reasonable amount of time to program activities. His/her time spent on the program will be counted as a government in-kind contribution to the project.

The NPD is accountable to the Program Steering Committee, to main governing and decision-making body for both projects. He/she is the approving officer for the project. He/she may appoint an alternate from the Ministry who can support the project work in the absence of the NPD or delegate approving authority to the Project Coordinator (GCF) and/or Project Manager (SDC) funded interventions.

The NPD will authorize the payments to be made on the basis of the budget approved by the Program Steering Committee. However, UNDP will provide support services as agreed between the parties and as set out in the standard service agreement letter between the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture and UNDP.

More specifically, the NPD will:

1. Assume the overall responsibility for the successful execution and implementation of the projects towards achieving the outcomes and outputs, as set out in respective ProDocs and Logframes;
2. Ensure the proper use of projects' resources;
3. Serve as a focal point for coordination of the program with the projects' implementing / responsible partners/agencies, UNDP Country Office, relevant Government and other partners;
4. Ensure that Government inputs for the projects are available and provided timely;
5. Delegate authority for the projects' day-to-day operation and support services, to be rendered as per the Standard Letter of Agreement for the Provision of Support Services, to the Project Manager (SDC)/Project Manager (GCF);
6. Facilitate the work of the Program Management Unit to ensure smooth operation;
7. Ensure that the projects' required work plans are prepared and updated in consultation and agreement with UNDP and the MEPA;
8. Authorize commitments of resources for inputs including staff, consultants, goods and services and training. May appoint an alternate that can support the projects' work in the absence of the NPD;
9. Represent the Projects' National Partners (MEPA or others) at projects' meetings and reviews;

10. Certify the projects' annual expenditures through signing Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) generated in Quantum – UNDP financial system;
11. Lead efforts to build partnerships for the support of outcomes indicated in the respective projects' documents and LogFrames;
12. Support resource mobilization efforts to increase resources in cases where additional outputs and outcomes are required.

Duty Station

Tbilisi, Georgia, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture

Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening Climate Adaptation Capacities of Georgia, Phase 2
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	01002975
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Georgia
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	30 September 2024

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach</i>
The project will be guided by the human rights-based approach. All project activities will be based and will apply Human rights principles such as: Equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law. Development of multi-hazard risk information and capacity building will be approached as a means for safeguarding the basic rights of rights-holders (women, men, youth and other vulnerable groups) and enabling proper satisfaction of their fundamental rights, needs and interests as well as reducing their vulnerability to climate risks. Whilst, at the same time, it will provide the duty-bearers at central, regional and local level stronger capacities and opportunities to effectively fulfil their obligations and increase accountability.
<i>Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment</i>
Gender considerations will be mainstreamed throughout project activities. The project will pay special attention to ensure that the needs and priorities of women and girls are incorporated into the national policy framework as well as in local policies and initiatives related to hazard zoning and land use planning.

The project will proactively seek an equal participation of women and men in local policy making. Knowledge products produced within the project will go through the gender analysis to ensure gender neutral language is applied. Sex-segregated data collection will be in place for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The system-level sustainability of institutional capacities created will be ensured by the development and support with adoption of relevant laws and by laws regulating hazard mapping and zoning that will enable risk-informed decision making. Through enhancements to the legislative and institutional framework, the project will ensure that the required systems/mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer for hazard mapping and zoning is in place. Importantly, the project will address key institutional arrangement barriers to effective and sustainable risk-informed management.

Through the capacity building activities, the technical capacity of local government will be enhanced, and sustainability assured by embedding the skills and knowledge within the institutions. Overall, the common thread across the project outputs is the integration of enhanced climate risk information and application of best practices in broader planning, thereby ensuring sustainability and introducing a paradigm shift.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The stakeholders and project direct beneficiaries – the community members have a key role in the implementation and monitoring of the project. They will be engaged during the evaluations, impact analysis to assess the progress of the program and enable adaptive project management in response to the needs and priorities of the communities.

Upon implementation of the project a detailed stakeholder engagement plan will be developed, reflecting the proposed strategy and analysis to ensure that all voices are included and heard throughout the project implementation.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 5</i>			QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High
Risk Description <i>(broken down by event, cause, impact)</i>	Impact and Likelihood (1-5)	Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)	Comments (optional)	Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High
No Risks identified	I = L =			
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?			

	Low Risk	☐	
	Moderate Risk	☐	
	Substantial Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)		
	Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects		
	<u>Is assessment required? (check if “yes”)</u>	☐	Status? (completed, planned)
	<i>if yes, indicate overall type and status</i>	☐	Targeted assessment(s)
		☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)
	Are management plans required? (check if “yes”)	☐	
	<i>If yes, indicate overall type</i>	☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)
		☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)

		☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified risks, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		Comments (not required)	
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind			
	Human Rights	☐		
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐		
	Accountability	☐		
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐		
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	☐		
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐		
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐		
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐		
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐		
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐		
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐		

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.

QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have “cleared” the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	No
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	No
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? ¹⁸	No
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	No
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	No

¹⁸ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

<i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? <i>For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.</i>	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	No
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15 risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	No
1.1 adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2 activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3 changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4 risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5 exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6 introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7 adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8 harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9 significant agricultural production?	No
1.10 animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11 significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No

1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms? ¹⁹	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development) ²⁰	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		No
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? <i>For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes</i>	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No

¹⁹ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety](#).

²⁰ See the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and its [Nagoya Protocol](#) on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

Standard 4: Cultural Heritage	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
4.1 activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	<i>No</i>
4.2 significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	<i>No</i>
4.3 adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	<i>No</i>
4.4 alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	<i>No</i>
4.5 utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	<i>No</i>
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
5.1 temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	<i>No</i>
5.2 economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	<i>No</i>
5.3 risk of forced evictions? ²¹	<i>No</i>
5.4 impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	<i>No</i>
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>	
6.1 areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	<i>No</i>
6.2 activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	<i>No</i>
6.3 impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to screening question 6.3 is “yes”, then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk</i>	<i>No</i>
6.4 the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	<i>No</i>

²¹ Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above</i>	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? <i>Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.</i>	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)</i>		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	Yes
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
<i>Would the project potentially involve or lead to:</i>		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention</i>	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No