

აგრარული ბიომრავალფეროვნების მდგრადი მართვა სამცხე-ჯავახეთის რეგიონის მოწყველად ეკოსისტემებსა და სასოფლო დასახლებებში

Sustainable Management of Agricultural Biodiversity in Vulnerable Ecosystems and Rural Communities of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region in Georgia

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TECHNICAL PROJECT DOCUMENT

UPDATED MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

January, 2024 – English Version

მონიტორინგისა და შეფასების განახლებული გეგმა

2024 წლის იანვარი, ინგლისურენოვანი ვერსია

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MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

AND

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

(Updated in January, 2024)

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Project Title:

Sustainable Management of Agricultural Biodiversity in Vulnerable Ecosystems and Rural Communities of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region in Georgia

by Rusudan Nadiradze, Project Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, REC Caucasus

Glossary

Activity: The action of staff members and stakeholders to meet the program's objective

Actual: Data received for the given period

Baseline: The status of the indicator at the beginning of a program that acts as a reference point against which progress, or achievements can be assessed.

Evaluation: Objective assessment of an ongoing or completed program

Goals: An ultimate result that the program intends to derive

Impact: Changes happened due to the program

Intervention: How a project or a program achieves its objectives

Logical Framework or Logframe: A tool for summarizing the program's intended results by showing the pathways that the program deals with.

Measurable data points: Data expressed in numerical form and descriptive in nature

Monitoring: A continuing function that uses the systematic collection of data on program parameters (participation, expenditure, events, etc)

Outcome: Qualitative and quantitative variables to measure the phenomena

Output: Tangible and intangible products that result from program activities

Quantitative indicators: Measures of quantities or amounts- the rate of involvement of the students

Qualitative indicators: People's judgments or perceptions about a subject- measures

Project Progress Report (QPR): Provides a brief cumulative update on program progress on a semi annual basis.

Statement of Work (SoW): Narrative description of a program's work requirement.

Target: Specifies a particular value that an indicator should reach by a specific date in the future

Theory of Change (TOC): It defines long-term intended impact and then maps backward to identify necessary preconditions

I. Introduction

The aim of the presented project is mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture sector through sustainable management of agrobiodiversity in vulnerable ecosystems and rural communities of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region of Georgia by strengthening larger-scale policy and regulatory frameworks, demonstrating and scaling-up investment in supporting in-situ conservation and use of plant genetic resources of ancient vine and wheat varieties throughout farmer management to improve livelihoods of local people, revitalize rural agrotourism and generate impacts necessary to advance progress at national level.

The territory of the Samtskhe-Javakheti region has been selected based on extensive consultations with the key state and non-state stakeholders on the following technical criteria: Existence of globally important agrobiodiversity in the region (e.g., vine and wheat landraces and their wild relatives); Existence of multiple typical problems regarding sustainable agrobiodiversity management in Georgia, such as loss and unsustainable use, complexity of terrain and geographic features, types of soil layers, patterns of the local agricultural activities and lack of regulatory mechanisms leading to effective agrobiodiversity-based agriculture and eco-tourism; The importance of the agriculture sector to the region (GDP share and share of the population employed); Dependence of rural population on agricultural lands as a source of livelihoods; Complementarities with biodiversity and agriculture national strategies.

This approach will contribute to the development of the regulatory framework and support the ecosystem to promote the use of agrobiodiversity in agro-production, ensuring sustainable use, management, and expansion of the endemic wine and wheat varieties among the local farmers, supporting its production and certification.

Objectives of the M&E Plan

The following document outlines the M&E framework of the project- which aims to 1) systematically monitor the progress of the program and its interventions towards the stated objectives and outcomes, and 2) contextualize those results within the operational environment, extracting evidence and learning to support best practice and policy improvements. The data generated from the projects M&E plan will help drive adaptive management and data-driven decision-making, informed by its monitoring activities and the evidence generated through its research and learning components. The M&E plan is prepared by the program M&E consultant and finalized through the collective fine-tuning of indicators, means of verification, and data collection strategies. The M&E team and the PSC will review the M&E plan annually, update it if necessary, and submit a revised version along with the proposed Annual Work Plan. The Project intends to conduct participatory and consultative M&E processes throughout the program's lifecycle. The data generated through the M&E activities will support the effective delivery of program outputs and outcomes. The presented M&E plan describes the various components of the monitoring, evaluation, and learning system. It shows how it functions to support accurate, evidence-based reporting as well as to contribute to adaptive management and learning from knowledge sharing. The figure below

illustrates the work breakdown structure of M&E in the program lifecycle (Figure 1) and Table 1 summarizes the main monitoring and evaluation reports, responsible parties, and periods.

Figure 1: M&E Work Process in the Program Lifecycle

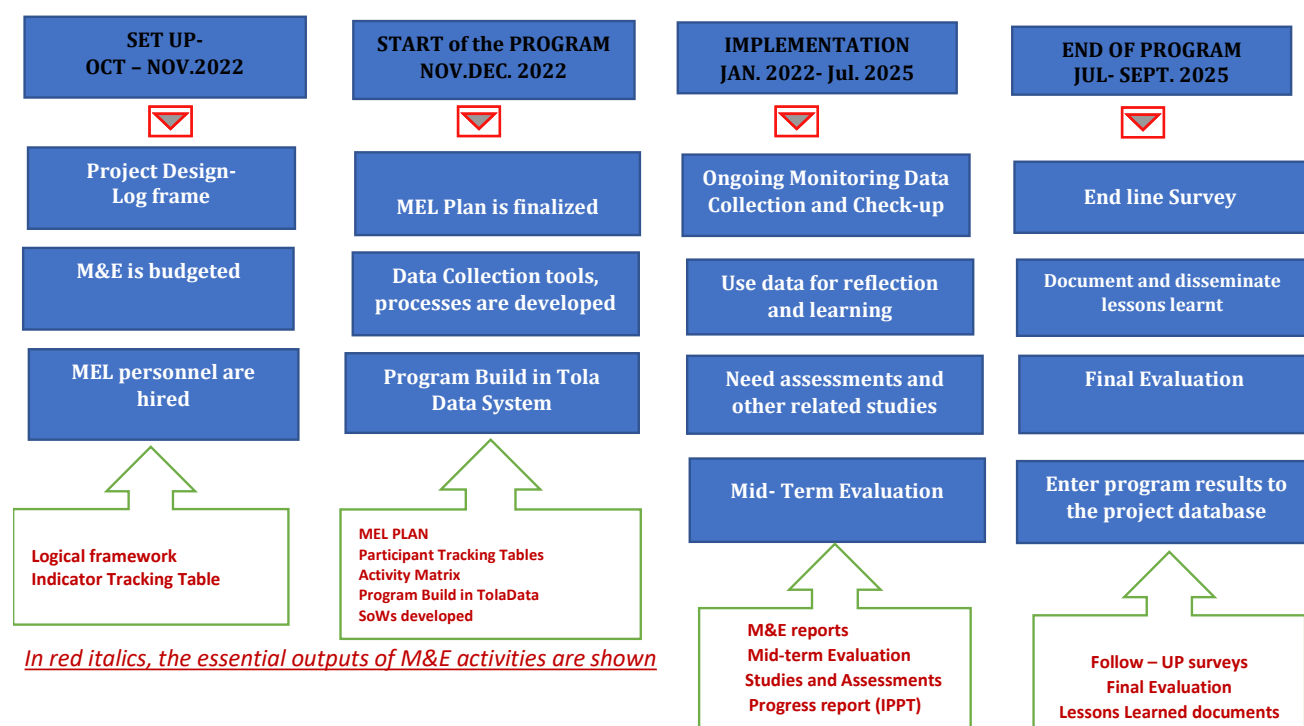


Table 1 : Summary of the main monitoring and evaluation reports, responsible parties, and periods.

Type of M&E CONSULTANT activity	Responsible Parties	Period
Key M&E documents prepared: M&E Plan, Indicator Plan, Workplan, Results Framework	M&E, Project Manager	Within 2 months of program start-up
Pause and reflection meeting – M&E Reports on progress and lessons learned to the PSC	Project Manager, Coordinator, M&E, Operational Team	Quarterly and annually
Mid-Term Review/ Evaluation Final Evaluation	External Consultant (s) PSC M&E	At mid-term –the point of program implementation By the end of the program implementation
Need assessments, Endline Survey, small grant reports, periodic qualitative reports	M&E, PSC, External Consultant (s)	As needed
Project Final Report	Project Manager, Coordinator, M&E	Due 120 calendar days after the period of performance end date
Lessons Learnt published and disseminated	Project Staff	Annually, also part of the quarterly and final report

Project Summary

Program Logic

The first component of the project aims to improve national policy and legal frameworks to sustainably manage agricultural biodiversity and support livelihoods through adapted wild edible plants (local vine and wheat varieties) in agricultural production. The indicators suggested for this component will elevate the knowledge on the specific bottlenecks, drivers, enablers, and challenges of managing and sustaining agricultural biodiversity. The M&E consultant together with the sphere experts will explore the ecosystem services needed for sustainable practices of agricultural diversity and agrotourism.

Through the second component, the project aims to demonstrate and scale-up investment in supporting in-situ conservation and use of plant genetic resources of local vine and wheat varieties throughout farmer management to improve livelihoods of local people, revitalize rural agrotourism and generate impacts necessary to advance progress at the national level. The indicators suggested for this component are to identify to what extent the participatory and sustainable management practices are applied in the local farming in the target communities. The M&E consultant will elaborate approaches fitted to the project target groups and stakeholders to receive information on: the factors that support and/or impede the development of the value chain with the focus of local vine and wheat varieties. She will map the distribution of wild populations of the targeted crop (vine and wheat varieties) and set the baseline values to compare against the results received through the project interventions. Through the periodic qualitative and quantitative information, the M&E consultant will receive the data on the performance of the two nurseries and field seed banks – to what extent the seeds and seedlings of wild edible plants have been multiplied and used in the agro production, how the agrotourism is helping the promotion of the biodiversity conversation. The M&E will receive evidence and a regular update on the performance of the selected farmers in the agrobiodiversity-friendly practices where the project grant is involved. Together with process tracking, we will conduct periodic qualitative monitoring of the extent to which knowledge and messages delivered through capacity-building activities are understood and utilized in farming.

The main focus of the third component will be the development of capacities and awareness raising, knowledge sharing, and dissemination. The indicators suggested for this component is to measure the extent to which the local farmers and other beneficiaries (key stakeholders in the municipality) become knowledgeable on agro-biodiversity-friendly products and services.

It will also analyze what kind of knowledge or technical assistance the farmers are seeking to expand the agro-biodiversity practices in farming.

The logical framework (Annex 1) and the theory of change (Annex 2) were adopted at the program design phase without any modification by October 2023. Both tools provide vital information for the M&E plan.

II. Theory of Change

The project's Theory of Change together with the Logical Framework was adopted during the program design phase. These tools formulate and structure the main elements of the program and highlight the logical linkages between them.

The program is designed around the following Theory of Change:

If the policy and the legal frameworks will be strengthened to enable sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity and support livelihoods in agricultural production in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region, *if* technical assistance and investment will be provided in diversified agricultural biodiversity-friendly practices and products, *if* the awareness and knowledge on biodiversity-friendly products will be raised, **then** the rural communities of Samtskhe- Javakheti will be better equipped to benefit from the sustainable agricultural biodiversity management and mainstream it into the local farming as feasible option in the vulnerable ecosystems of this region.

To progress through the project theory of change, the program is structured around the three components and the related intended results as indicated below:

Component 1: Improved national policy and legal frameworks to sustainably manage agricultural biodiversity and support livelihoods through adapted wild edible plants (local vine and wheat varieties) in agricultural production.

Intended results 1.1. Adoption of new policies integrating sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity with a focus on adapted wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties)

Component 2: Demonstration of diversified agricultural biodiversity-friendly practices and products through adapted wild edible plants (local vine and wheat varieties)

Intended result 2.1: . Increased areas devoted to sustainably managed agricultural biodiversity through mainstreaming of diversified practices and products in the Samtskhe-Javakheti Region enhancing resilience to climate change.

Intended result 2.2: Increased availability of agricultural biodiversity-friendly products and improved marketing opportunities for target plants and derived products through government support and promotion of agro-ecotourism in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region.

Objective 3: Increased awareness of the importance of agricultural biodiversity, capacity building of the key stakeholders, and knowledge management

Intended result 3.1: Stakeholders apply their increased capacity and knowledge and take action on sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity.

III. Results Framework

GOAL: To mainstream agro-biodiversity conservation into the agriculture sector of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region of Georgia

Component 1: Improved national policy and legal frameworks to sustainably manage agricultural biodiversity and support livelihoods through adapted wild edible plants (local vine and wheat varieties) in agricultural production

Output 1. National and local agricultural biodiversity policy documents developed that takes account of unique diversity, ecosystem function and mainstreaming of local agricultural biodiversity into agricultural and other sectoral policies, strategies and

Output 2. Regulatory framework in place to conserve and sustainably use agricultural biodiversity and promote agrotourism

Output 3. Sustainable agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilization local programs and biodiversity stewardship agreements for agriculture and tourism sectors are developed and their implementation is promoted to support agricultural biodiversity friendly

Outcome

new policies integrating sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity with the focus on wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties) is adopted.

Component 2: Demonstration of diversified agricultural biodiversity-friendly practices and products through adapted wild edible plants (local vine and wheat varieties) in agricultural production

Output 1. Two nurseries and field seed banks to manage and multiply seeds and seedlings of wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties) established

Output 2. Surveys and mapping of the distribution of wild populations of the targeted crop

Output 3. Participatory and sustainable management practices identified, planned and implemented on at least 6 pilot sites

Output 4. Farmers and local communities in the project pilot sites have enhanced skills and capacity to undertake agricultural biodiversity friendly farming and other relevant agricultural biodiversity friendly practices

Output 5. Agro-eco tourism attractions developed as an alternative way of sustainable development in the selected communities of the Samtskhe-Javakheti Region

Outcome

Increased area devoted to sustainably managed agricultural biodiversity through mainstreaming of

Output 1. Analyses of value addition and creation of new products and branding opportunities of the wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties)

Output 2. Marketing research conducted through a supply chain approach for agricultural biodiversity-friendly products

Output 3. Income generation options (bankable projects) through the sustainable production, processing and marketing of agrobiodiversity-friendly foods with high nutritional value for low-income rural producers identified and supported with sound economic and financial analysis

Output 4. Agrotechnical Guidelines for sustainably managing and harvesting priority plants and products developed and available in the project site locations

Outcome

Increased availability of agricultural biodiversity friendly products and improved marketing opportunities for target plants and derived products through government support and promotion of agro-ecotourism in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region

Component 3: Increased awareness of the importance of agricultural biodiversity, capacity building of the key stakeholders and knowledge management

Output 1. National capacity developed to mainstream and promote agricultural biodiversity and agrotourism

Output 2. large- and small-scale private sector (tourism and agriculture) representatives are capacitated to implement and monitor compliance with agro-biodiversity-friendly products and services targeting both women and men

Output 3. Gender-sensitive information and awareness-raising campaigns were conducted, fostering a greater appreciation of agrotourism and agrobiodiversity as a resource for development and well-being at local and national levels

Output 4. Best practices for mobilizing biodiversity to improve dietary diversity (new food recipes based on local varieties) documented and disseminated.

Outcome

Stakeholders apply their increased capacity and knowledge and take actions on sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity

IV. M&E Budget

Table 2. M&E Budget

	Category	Allocated cost	Period of Implementation MM/YYYY
1			
2			
3			
3			
4			

V. Mid-Term and Final Internal Performance

At approximately 17-month point, one mid-term internal evaluation, and one final external evaluation near program completion will be conducted. The purpose of the mid-term evaluation is to provide an independent assessment of the program performance at mid-term, to analyze whether the program is on track, what problems and challenges the program is encountering, and what corrective actions are required so that the program can achieve its intended outcomes by program completion most efficiently and sustainably. In addition, it will verify information gathered through GEF indicators. The Project Steering Committee will participate in the mid-term and develop a management response to the evaluation recommendation along with a project implementation plan.

In the final quarter, the UNEP will contract an independent external evaluator to conduct the final program evaluation. The final evaluation will focus on output and outcomes, impact, and sustainability of the conducted program. Both evaluations will include focus groups, key informant interviews, site visits to the supported farmers, document review, and other measures identified by the evaluator to ensure robust qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis. RECCs will share the evaluation report with the stakeholders and donors for wider dissemination. It will have two primary purposes:

- o To provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and

- o To promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among the donor organization, related agencies and other stakeholders.

A critical assessment of the Indicator Progress Reports is a key instrument to feed in the mid-term evaluation. The reasons for over- or under-achievement of major targets will be studied.

UNEP will be involved in the planning phase of both evaluations. UNEP will review and provide feedback on the design for the midterm and final evaluations.

VI. Monitoring Plan and M&E Deliverables

As mentioned above, the Logical Framework and the Program Indicator Tracking Table formulate and structure the main elements and indicators of the program. The M&E consultant designed the data collection tools and the instruments listed below that are used to obtain, measure, analyze, and store the program data.

Instruments: The main instruments for the routine data collection are:

The Project M&E Database includes the detailed questions (qualitative and quantitative) that the project should ask during the monitoring and evaluation processes. The form will reflect the number and the profile of the beneficiaries reached in all activities. It will record the data collected through the routine monitoring visits, their performances, the evidence, and the statistics that measure the achievements on the project indicator. The database will be designed later once the baseline information is collected and the study values are collected.

The project is intended to deliver logically sequenced, measurable outcomes, however, many activities are learning-focused, to better understand and analyze the conditions of Sustainable Management of Agricultural Biodiversity is linked with the interrelated factors. for the informed evidence-based design and ultimately, the number of research and evaluations are planned as listed below:

Baseline and End line Survey

Within six months of the project launch, **the Baseline Survey on farmers' practices and attitudes to biodiversity production** is due. The results of the survey will provide specific information for the effective implementation of the project and determine entry points to the introduction and development of biodiverse product management by addressing the root supporting and impeding causes as well as promoting it in the long run.

The survey will be repeated at the end of the program to collect comparable results to see whether the project changed the context at the implementation sites, and to what extent the project contributed to the increased knowledge, practices, and the demonstration of diversified agricultural biodiversity-friendly practices and products through adapted wild edible plants.

Value Chain of the Agricultural Biodiversity Sector will provide comprehensive and updated information about the main players as well as the current market environment in the field of agricultural biodiversity friendly products. It will also analyze the hindering factors and potential systematic solutions in the sector. The survey will identify opportunities for adding

value and creation of new products of wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties). The research will also include the identification of consumers' (e.g., trade companies) preferences for agricultural biodiversity friendly products that on its part will give us the valuable information on the opportunities for product diversification and branding. The survey is planned to be implemented in the first quarter of 2024. The hired consultant will undertake the survey

Capacity Need Assessment. Before the capacity development activities are planned, capacity need assessment will be conducted with the selected participants. The survey will collect data on the profile of the participants, It will also assess their familiarity with the concepts of agrobiodiversity, policies and tools to determine the capacities in place, the capacities in deficit and thus identify the capacity building need. The capacity need assessment will be led by the Capacity development Consultant. Through a follow up survey, at the endline level, the M&E will measure to what extent the capacity development activities contributed the participants to the meaningful initiatives/ steps in the sector.

Monitoring Reports: The initial and follow-up survey will be conducted with the farmer-beneficiaries. The initial phase will be a focused attempt toward the baseline value for key indicators defined by the grant funding objectives. At the end of the program, follow-up research will evaluate the completion of the target indicators in relation to the baseline values. In addition to the above, the project team will apply a semiannual monitoring tool with measurable points and contextual information. This will assist in receiving a regular update on the performance of the selected farmers and the challenges they face in their farming operation. The form will be designed later once the baseline survey is conducted.

The program will carry out **rapid qualitative assessments**. This study will receive context-related information (economic, social, cultural, and environmental) and will review and gather the evidence that supports the indicators. The qualitative/context analysis will not be related only to the intervention; rather, it will pay attention to the context in which a particular activity is intended to make a difference. The method will include narrative assessments and context of the process, achievements, and challenges. The feedback from the farmers, agro specialists, and other stakeholders will be further integrated into the M&E. As the process of the program implementation may be highly dependent on external factors, the M&E consultant will regularly reflect on the qualitative information received from the needs assessments and storytelling for the informed changes to the project activities, strategies, and indicators as well as the proper interpretation of the results.

The evidence generated through these studies will help to answer the following topic-focused learning questions:

- o What norms, knowledge, and economic and social factors hinder or facilitate the management of agriculture biodiversity products? What are the limits and advantages, and what are the takeaways that can be applied to future interventions?
- o What are the drivers of change within each of the operating contexts to build on when planning future interventions for sustainable management of agrobiodiversity?
- o Who are the change makers/agents and what are the most effective ways to engage them to promote agrobiodiversity management?

- o In what ways can the project ensure that the needs of women and the various marginalized groups are appropriately addressed, and their involvement supported?

VII. Learning Plan and Findings

For routine monitoring, the Monitoring Report Form collects information through measurable data points and calculates the achievement of the indicator at the output level quarterly. Minimum disaggregation categories for all relevant indicators are defined and aligned to the data collection instruments.

The annual workplan is another instrument that the program uses to receive a clear understanding of whether the program is on track. It lists the program activities and sub-tasks of the outputs into a milestone.

As mentioned above, the program implementation is reviewed semiannually as part of the reporting routine. Semi-annual pause and reflection meetings are important to have an overview of progress and its effectiveness as well as to understand when and on which specific point the project may need to pivot. Annually, the project team will review the key elements of M&E (theory of change, logical framework, indicator plan, progress on objectives and indicators). This process of reviews provides opportunities for new learning and understanding of how outcomes are being achieved. If the process reveals any misalignment between activities, indicators, and the expected results or the external factors influence the achievement of the results, the M&E approach can be changed which will be reflected in the annual work plan. In addition to the identification of the gaps and hindrances in the program (if such occurs), The M&E will support the development of the success stories and the lessons learned and share them with the partners during internal semi-annual meetings as well as the stakeholders and the donor.

Learning Agenda for the Quarterly and Annual Reviews:

- What activities during the previous quarter were successful? Why?
- What activities were planned but did not occur, and why? When will they be re-programmed? If they won't, why? What needs changing would be an activity to substitute for attaining the intended results.
- How are the performance indicators achieved? Are the targets achieved? What are the problems, any? What are the success stories and the lessons learned with reaching various groups of targets?
- Did the context change or did anything unexpected happen, that was assumed by the program? (Political, environmental, social, economic, cultural), if so, how does it affect the program?
- Are there any "red flags"? If so, what actions should have been taken?
- What are the "side effects of/side products" of the Program that were not initially contemplated? Lessons learned.
- What are the program priorities in the next six months?
- [recap] What key changes do we need to make and what are we going to continue with going forward?

VIII. Data Management and Workflow

The M&E consultant is responsible for the inclusion of M&E deliverables in the project progress reports. The M&E team must work alongside the Project Steering Committee to ensure that activities are coordinated and resources (e.g., team members, budget) are available.

The M&E plan is designed in a way to have the progress report format in mind, avoiding misinterpretation and potential clash of activities. For each type of monitoring/ study visit, the M&E consultant will prepare the Scope of Work for the assignments. Before data collection, a detailed plan will be designed for all involved, leading to more efficient use of staff time in data collection and analysis. The methodology, survey instrument, and technical approach to data collection and analysis will be prepared by the M&E consultant in close cooperation with the program reference group. For most of the indicators with numeric data points, the data collection is delegated to the program officers who are implementing activities, while more sophisticated indicators (qualitative or proxy indicators) are M&E lead. The M&E consultant is supported by the Project Manager in operational planning and implementation of the M&E activities. The Program Manager together with the Project Steering Committee will develop and contribute to processes for identifying and incorporating learning into the program's strategic design.

Table 3: M&E roles and responsibilities:

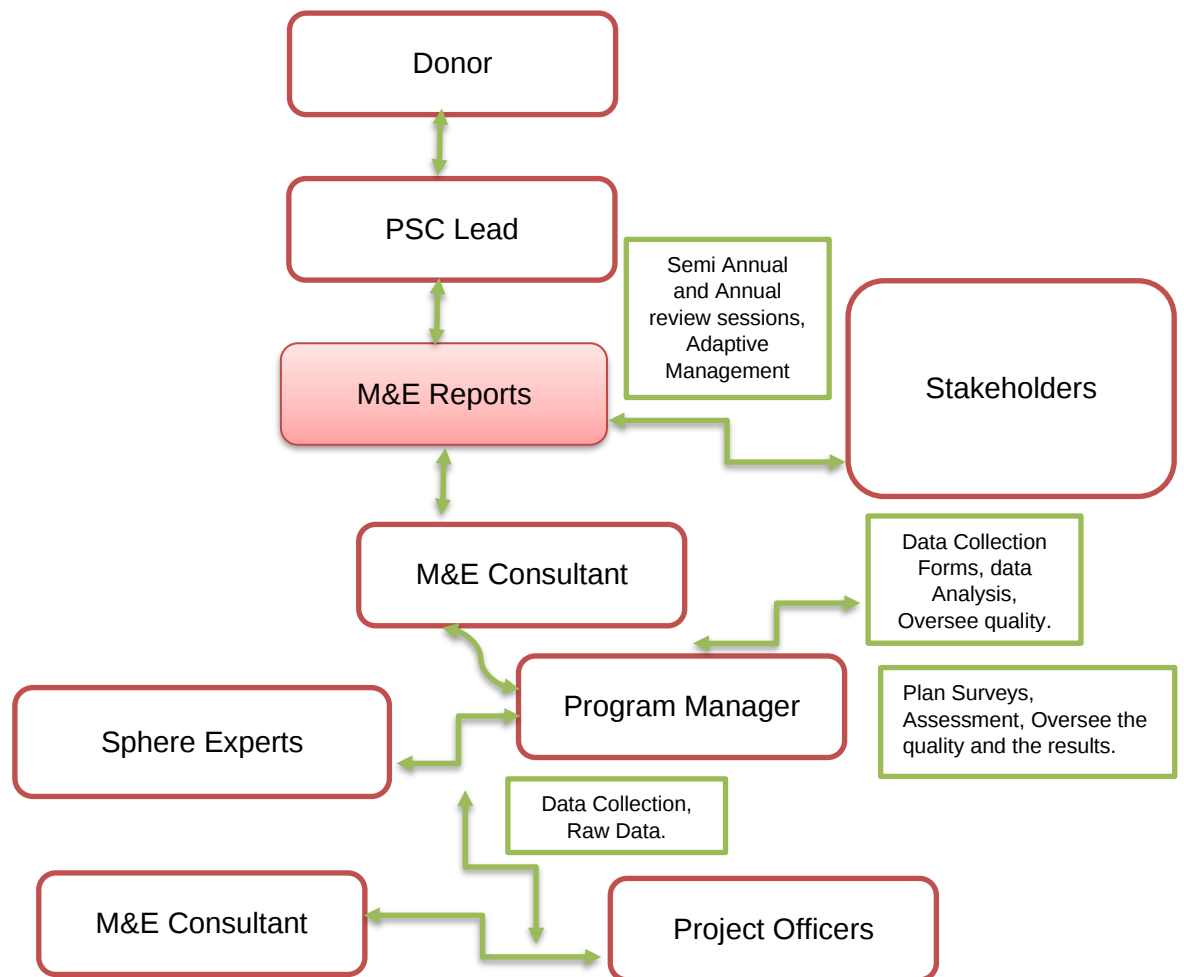
M&E contributor	Roles and Responsibilities
M&E consultant	• Provide comprehensive training/ coaching to the program staff involved in data collection (project officers, M&E consultant) on the full process of data collection, standards and best practices. • Develop and maintain the M&E documents, including standardized data collection form and databases. • Assess the quality of collected data and provide feedback to the parties responsible for data collection. • Draft and submit M&E sections of quarterly and final reports to the project coordinator for submission to the donor. • Conduct special studies and analyses as necessary to inform project learning. • Support the development of Success Stories and other communications and outreach materials. • Share internal evaluation findings and facilitate review and feedback sessions
Project Officers	• Work with the M&E consultant to gain consensus on how the program activities will contribute to indicators and objectives. • Collect data and data documentation (photos, videos, sign-ins, etc.) using data collection form. • Participate in semiannual Results Reviews and Annual Reviews

	• Incorporate findings from learning forums into future activities and work plans.
Project Coordinator	• Participate in planning and developing the assessment. • Provide recommendations to the M&E consultant on any needed changes to the monitoring process, such as revisions to data collection forms, methods, indicators, or targets. • Participate in Quarterly Results Reviews and Annual Reviews • Incorporate findings from learning into future activities and work plans. • Oversee the quality of the collected data

The Data Flow

Below is given a data flow chart that represent the flow of data in the M&E system

Graph 2: Data flow in M&E



Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Indicator Plan

				Targets			Data Aquisition				Analysis and Reporting		Specific M&E and study approach:
Level and No	Indicator	Indicator Definition	Dissegrigation/ Level	Baseline Value (2023)	Mid Term (2025)	Project End (2026)	Means of Verification /Data Source	Data collection Method	Frequency of Data Collection	Responsible Persons/Team	Method of Analysis	Information Use	
Objective: To mainstream agro-biodiversity conservation into agriculture sector of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region of Georgia	1.GEF Core Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)	This indicator captures the total area of landscapes under improved practices, including in production sectors (e.g., agriculture, rangeland, forestry, aquaculture, tourism, extractives [oil and gas]) that lead to improved environmental conditions and/or for which management plans have been prepared and endorsed and are under implementation. <i>This indicator will be reported as the aggregate total of four Sub-Indicators. To avoid double-counting, hectares reported under each Sub-Indicator must not overlap.</i> 1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (qualitative assessment, non-certified) 2. Area of landscapes that meets national or international third-party certification and that incorporates biodiversity considerations 3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems 4. Area of High Conservation Value forest loss avoided (source: GUIDELINES ON CORE INDICATORS AND SUB-INDICATORS, 2019)	None	None	—	Participatory and sustainable management practices on agrobiodiversity are applied at 20,000 ha of lands exluding protected areas	Project progress reports Field survey reports Statistical data of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA)	Qualitative and quantitative surveys with stakeholders and farmers Project Document Review Statistical Data Records	Semi Annual (Progress Reports) Annual (Field Survey Reports)	PM, consultants, Project Officers, M&E	Main findings in narratives and figures	PM, Donor	1. The baseline survey with beneficiary farmers and stakeholders; 2. A follow-up survey with the beneficiary farmers and stakeholders 3. Beneficiary Monitoring form (the monitoring form collects the data and evidence from the fields)
	2: GEF Core Indicator 6 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (metric tones or carbon dioxide equivalent)	This indicator refers to the total reduction of GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs reported in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e). As such, it is reported as the aggregate of the 1. Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (source: GUIDELINES ON CORE INDICATORS AND SUB-INDICATORS, 2019)	None	None	—	613,041 metric tons CO2 eq. mitigated over lifetime of investment (4 years implementation and 16 years capitalization period)	Project progress reports Field survey reports	Qualitative and Quantitative surveys with stakeholders and farmers Project Document Review	Semi Annual (Progress Reports) Annual (Field Survey Reports)	PM, consultants, Project Officers	Main findings in narratives and figures	PM, Donor	N/A

	3. GEF Core Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support from a given GEF project/activity and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances.	Male/Female	None	—	5,000 civilians , of which 2,600 women and 2,400 men <i>(5.2% of the whole rural population of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region (Population of Samtskhe-Javakheti Region as of 2021: in total 151,100 residents, of which 96,000 (64%) rural and 54,200 (36%) urban population).</i>	Project progress reports Beneficiary Monitoring Reports/ Form Baseline study on agrobiodiversity and agrotourism in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region	Project Document Review Survey (baseline and a follow-up) with beneficiaries Monitoring reports on beneficiaries	Semi Annual (Progress Reports) Survey - baseline and a follow up Semi Annual Monitoring reports	PM, Project assistants, M&E, Researchers,	Main findings in narratives and figures	PM, Donor	The indicator deals with the direct beneficiaries. The M&E approach is: 1. Do the survey (socio-economic and info on production/farming) with the beneficiary farmers; this is the same as a baseline and a follow-up 2. Analyze the monitoring form/ reports that collect and count the data on the direct beneficiaries
Outcome 1.1: Adoption of new policies integrating sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity with the focus on adapted wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties)	1. Number of policy documents addressing sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity (local or national) adopted by government authorities and municipalities.	Agricultural biodiversity policy and regulatory framework is in place that fosters the development of sustainable agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilization local programs and biodiversity stewardship agreements for agriculture and tourism sectors with the focus on adapted wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties) and further promotion of their implementation.	None	Policy and institutional framework demonstrate limited awareness of the benefit and value of agrobiodiversity and ecosystem services as well as agro-eco tourism management, absence of prescriptive guidance and policies for sustainable management of biodiversity.	—	2	Project progress reports Government agriculture, land use and relevant sectors development strategy documents and plans Meetings reports of Inter-agency Coordination Committee/Council on Agrobiodiversity	Documents Review;	Semi Annual (Progress Reports)	PM, Project assistants, Consultants	Achievements and Challenges in narrative	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	N/A
Outcome 2.1: Increased area devoted to sustainably managed agricultural biodiversity through mainstreaming of diversified practices and products in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region enhancing resilience to climate change	1. Area of landscapes under sustainable management in production systems to benefit biodiversity will be increased in total up to 20,000 ha of lands (excluding protected areas) that comprise both: non-agricultural (forest) lands and natural pasturelands for in-situ (CWRs) and agricultural	The indicator measures the ha of the landscapes both agricultural and non-agricultural. The land must become under sustainable management * and should benefit biodiversity*. <i>Sustainable management: social, economic, environment biodiversity : please define biodiversity</i>	non-agricultural (forest) lands and natural pasturelands for in-situ (CWRs) agricultural lands for on-farm (landraces) conservation and utilization	None	One pilot nursery or pilot field seed bank to manage and multiply seeds and seedlings of wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties) established 3 pilot sites (in total on land area up to 250 ha) that will support wild edible plants (local vine and wheat varieties) established	one pilot nursery and one pilot field seed bank to manage and multiply seeds and seedlings of wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties) established – in total two 6 demonstration pilot sites (in total on land area up to 500 ha) that will support wild edible plants (local vine and wheat varieties) established Participatory and sustainable management practices applied at 20,000 ha of lands	Project progress reports Decisions at central and/or local levels to establish formally designated CWR sites Field visit to the demonstration projects	Project Documents Review; Data records from the field survey or/and monitoring visits	Semi-annual monitoring Reports Baseline and a follow up Survey	PM, Consultants, M&E, Project assistants	Evidences and Figures; Achievements and Challenges in narrative	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	1. The baseline survey with beneficiary farmers and stakeholders; 2. A follow-up survey with the beneficiary farmers and stakeholders 3. Beneficiary Monitoring form (the monitoring form collects the data and evidence from the fields)

	lands for on-farm (landraces) conservation and utilization											
2. Number of farmers applying new sustainable technologies and practices disaggregated by gender	This indicator counts the number of beneficiary farmers and other local community representatives who participated in the project capacity-building activities or through replication from the direct beneficiaries reported that they started using new technologies and practices	40% Female	Farmers and local communities practice inefficient management approaches, leading to further decrease in agrobiodiversity, loss of economic returns and decreased carbon stocks	At least 100 farmers and local community representatives are trained on (a) vine seedling nursery and wheat field seed bank operation and management and multiplication and quality control of produced planting material and (b) best practices in agrobiodiversity management in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region - 40% woman	At least 250 farmers and local community representatives are trained on (a) vine seedling nursery and wheat field seed bank operation and management and quality control of produced planting material and (b) best practices in agrobiodiversity management in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region - of which 40% are women	Project progress reports Training reports A follow-up beneficiary survey at the endline level	Review of Training Materials	on event (before and after the training) at the end of the project (a follow up beneficiary survey to catch if there are meaningful changes as a result of the capacity development activities)	Consultant, M&E, PM	Evidences and Figures; Achievements and Challenges in narrative	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	1. The baseline survey with beneficiary farmers and stakeholders; 2. A follow-up survey with the beneficiary farmers and stakeholders 3. Beneficiary Monitoring form (the monitoring form collects the data and evidence from the fields) <u>Capacity need assessment will be done prior to the capacity development activities with the clearly predefined participants. The questions will be formulated by the consultant who leads the capacity dev. activities (created training modules and lead the sessions), the results to what extent the knowledge is applied will be measured through field visits when the data is recorded</u>
3. Number of agro-eco tourism attractions operating in collaboration with local stakeholders	This indicator counts the number of the agro-eco tourism related activities that is operational at the end of the project. The agro eco tourism should be focused on local vine and wheat landraces.	None	None. No agro-eco tourism attractions (with view of local vine and wheat varieties) are in place Local stakeholders in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region do not have knowledge and skills in agro-eco	2 options for agro-ecotourism attractions are identified and agro-eco tourism measures are planned in collaboration with local stakeholders	At least 2 agro-eco tourism attractions (with view of local vine and wheat varieties) developed in collaboration with local stakeholders	Project progress reports Monitoring Reports	Qualitative and quantitative survey tools, monitoring data records	Baseline survey a follow up survey at the endline level	M&E, PM	Evidences and Figures; Achievements and Challenges in narrative	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	monitoring visits when the data is recorded in the monitoring form- some of the indicators for "business is Operational" are: increase of assets business linkages established income is increased new practices and knowledge is applied people are employed

				tourism attractions									
	4. % of new jobs created and employed by women by the newly established agro-eco tourism attractions.	This indicator counts the number of the women that are employed by the supported agro- eco tourism attractions. All type of employment is included: self employment, seasonal, part time, full time	type of employment: self employment; seasonal, part time, full time	Georgia adopted the Law on Gender Equality and the National Action Plan on Gender Equality. Women in Georgia are actively engaged in both plant and animal production, especially in family farming. However, many of these women are involved in unpaid and informal work, and their role remains invisible and unrecognized	50% of stakeholders participated in consultation on agrotourism attractions are women	At least 50% women employed through newly established agro-eco tourism attractions	Project progress reports Monitoring Reports	Employment Data records	Semi annual	M&E, PM	Tables, Figures	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	Please, see above 2.1.(3)
Outcome 2.2. Increased availability of agricultural biodiversity-friendly products and improved marketing opportunities for target plants and derived products through government support and promotion of agro-ecotourism in	1. Increased proportion of agricultural biodiversity friendly products derived from target plants (local vine and wheat varieties) in total production of vine and wheat products in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region	The indicator measures the proportion of local vine and wheat varieties in the total production of vine and wheat products in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region. First, the baseline value will be defined with the farmers and local communities. At the end of the project , <u>a follow-up study with the farmer-beneficiaries</u> will estimate to what extent the share of biodiversity product may increase.	Wine Wheat	None	Share of agricultural biodiversity friendly products derived from target plants (local vine and wheat varieties) in total production of vine and wheat products in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region is more than 2%	Share of agricultural biodiversity friendly products derived from target plants (local vine and wheat varieties) in total production of vine and wheat products in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region is more than 5%	Baseline survey with Farmers in Samtskhe Javakheti Baseline and a follow up survey with beneficiaries Monitoring Reports	Qualitative and quantitative survey tools, monitoring data records	Baseline survey a follow up survey at the endline level Monitoring data at semi annually	PM, M&E, consultants	Evidences and Figures; Achievements and Challenges in narrative	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	Socio econonoc study with the Farmers and Stakeholders in Samtskhe Javakkheti should be led by the research groups (sampling specialist, statistician, interviewers, data entry specialist)

Samtskhe-Javakheti Region	2.Number of farmers - disaggregated by gender - implementing business plans with accessible financial resources	This indicator counts the number of beneficiary farmers who with the assistance of the project prepared the business plans on production, processing and marketing and received the financial support from other sources	50% woman	None. Farmers and local stakeholders lack knowledge and skills in opportunities on marketing biodiversity-rich products and services	<u>Baseline studies</u> to assess existing resource use among local population carried out. <u>Extensive analyses of market demand</u> for agrobiodiversity and rural tourism (agro-eco tourism) products and services in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region completed and opportunities identified	20 farmers implementing business plans developed with the support of the project. Bankable projects on income generation options through the sustainable production, processing and marketing of agrobiodiversity friendly foods and agro-tourism promotion for low-income rural producers (50% of them are women) developed and submitted to banks and other investment agencies for financial support	Baseline survey with Farmers in Samtskhe Javakheti Marketing research through a supply chain approach for agricultural biodiversity friendly products	Qualitative and Quantitative survey tools,	Annual	PM, M&E, consultants	Main findings in narratives and graphics	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	1. Marketing research 2. field visits and monitoring reports to identify the projects funded, business linkages established stipulated by the business proposals
Outcome 3.1: Stakeholders apply their increased capacity and knowledge and take actions on sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity	1. Increased score in the Capacity Development t. Scorecard	The indicator will record the score on event. Before, for this indicator the baseline data will be gathered through the capacity need assessment. At the end of the project, a follow up survey will be conducted with the participant to see how training/ intervention contributed to the enhanced capacities 2. If this capacity contributed to new meaningful steps forward in their operation	50% woman	10%	35% of stakeholders apply their increased capacity and knowledge and take actions on sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity	60% of stakeholders apply their increased capacity and knowledge and take actions on sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity	Capacity need assessment Training reports Project progress reports A follow up survey	Quantitative survey tool (learning need assessment) a follow up survey with beneficiaries and stakeholder	at the start of intervention on event semi annually at the end of the project	PM, M&E, consultants	The training will be evaluated using the Kirkpatrick model to understand the extent to which messages shared through the training are clear and the intent of the participants to apply the received knowledge in their work and life.	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	Capacity Need assessment (designed by the capacity consultant) Pre and post survey. A follow up survey
	3. Content of awareness raising campaigns	This indicator counts the awareness-raising campaigns that disseminate the messages on gender roles and women as change-makers; The awareness-raising campaign should be in	topics, themes on gender	60% awareness raising materials oriented on breaking	60% awareness raising materials oriented on breaking	100% awareness raising materials oriented on breaking stereotypes on	Awareness raising events and related materials Media tracking	Media tracking templates to capture the content of the	Semi annually	PM, M&E, Communication officer	Achievements in narratives and graphics	PM, Stakeholders, Donor	Media tracking table

	are oriented on breaking stereotypes on conventional gender roles and reinforcing women's image as change-makers	the form of: face to-face events brochures mass media publications The indicator will measure:% of the awarness raising events that spread the the statements on the gender roles to the selected audience		stereotypes on conventional gender roles and reinforcing women's image as change-makers	stereotypes on conventional gender roles and reinforcing women's image as change-makers drafted and	conventional gender roles and reinforcing women's image as change-makers drafted and	table to help capture campaign results and engagement .	campaign as well as the attendance and the audience reach.					
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Indicator Progress Table

Monitoring Matrix		Sector	Unit of measure*	Number (#) or percentage (%)*	Target frequency*	Data source	Responsible person(s) and team	Baseline*	Project Target	Actual	Met %
Outcome 1.1: Adoption of new policies integrating sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity with the focus on adapted wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties)											
Output 1.1.1 National and local agricultural biodiversity policy documents developed that takes account of unique diversity, ecosystem function and mainstreaming of local agricultural biodiversity into agricultural and other sectoral policies, strategies and programs											
Existing relevant national and local policy documents studied and gaps in protection and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity identified	Studies, assessments done for the policy direction	Study, Assessment	Document	#	Baseline	Survey report	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A	1		
	# of stakeholders (% repr. by woman) participating in the round meetings/ dissemination meetings	Governance & Partnerships	Stakeholder	#	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A			
Annual policy briefs on economic, social and environment benefits of local agrobiodiversity (with the focus on vine and wheat varieties) developed	# of stakeholders (% repr. by woman) participating in the meetings	Governance & Partnerships	Stakeholder	#	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A			
	% of women in the revision process	Gender	Woman	%	On event	Progress reports	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A	50%		
	# of recommendations prepared and adopted by the working group	Governance & Partnerships	Stakeholder	#	On event	Progress reports	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A			
	# and content of policy briefs prepared	Governance & Partnerships	Document		On event	Progress reports	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A	9		
	# and type of channels used to disseminate the document to the stakeholders	Information Dissemination	Info channels, materials	%	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A			
Output 1.1.2: Regulatory framework in place to conserve and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and promote agrotourism											
Existing local and national regulatory (legal and institutional) framework reviewed	Desk Research done	Study, Assessment	Document	#	LoP (life of program)	Survey report	M&E, Project team, partners	N/A	1		
	# of roundtable meetings conducted to disseminate the results	Governance & Partnerships	Meeting	#	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A			
	# of stakeholder (% repr. by woman) in roundtable meetings	Governance & Partnerships	Stakeholder	#	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A	0.5		

Legal proposals (draft new legislation and/or draft amendments to existing legislation) based on findings of the study on existing local and national regulatory framework developed, validated and final version is prepared	# of local and national stakeholders (% repr. By woman) in the roundtable meetings to review the proposals	Governance & Partnerships	Stakeholder	#	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A		
Output 1.1.3. Sustainable agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilization local programs and biodiversity stewardship agreements for agriculture and tourism sectors are developed and their implementation is promoted to support agricultural biodiversity friendly farming										
Gender responsive municipal action plans on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use (vine and wheat landraces and CWRs) and agrotourism prepared and submitted	# and type of gender themes identified	Local Governance Gender	Document	#	LoP	The respective Document	PM, Project Team, Consultants, M&E	N/A	4	
Local (municipal) programs on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use and agrotourism prepared and submitted	# and type of programs designed	Local Governance	Document	#	LoP	The respective Document	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A	4	
	# of stakeholder (% repr. by women) participating in the dissemination events	Information Dissemination	Info channels, materials	#	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A		
Model biodiversity stewardship agreement (BSA) to support agricultural biodiversity friendly farming which reflect the needs of male and female farmers submitted to relevant local and central authorities for further implementation.	The final document on BSA	Sustainability	Stakeholder	#	LoP	The respective Document	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A		
	# of stakeholders (% of women) involved in the roundtable meetings and/ or disseminaion meetings	Gender	Woman	%	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A		
Outcome 2.1: Increased area devoted to sustainably managed agricultural biodiversity through mainstreaming of diversified practices and products in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region enhancing resilience to climate change										
Output 2.1.1 Field-based surveys and mapping of the distribution of wild populations of the targeted crop (vine and wheat varieties) wild relatives (CWRs) in the wild and landraces at the farm level are conducted										
Field survey is done	Field survey results/ mapping is prepared	Study, Assessments	Document	#	LoP	The respective Document	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A		
	The catalogue of surveyed vine and wheat landraces and CWRs is prepared	Natural Resource Manag.	Material	#	LoP	The respective Document	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A		

	# of copies to make available for wide range of stakeholders through its publication and distribution.	Information Dissemination	Material	#	Regular	Monitoring Form; People reached	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A		
Model biodiversity stewardship agreement (BSA) to support agricultural biodiversity friendly farming which reflect the needs of male and female farmers submitted to relevant local and central authorities for further implementation.	The final document on BSA is released	Study, Assessments	Document	#	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A		
	# of stakeholders (% of women) involved in the roundtable meetings and/ or disseminataion meetings	Governance & Partnerships	Woman	%	On event	Advisory Service data sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A		
Output 2.1.2 Two nurseries and field seed banks to manage and multiply seeds and seedlings of wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties) established										
Infrastructure and technical plans for operation and management of at least one pilot vine nursery and one pilot wheat field seed bank is delivered	# of pilot sites selected	Agriculture	Pilot sites	# , ha	LoP	The respective Document	PM, Project Team, Consultants, M&E	N/A	2, 500 ha	
	Technical and operational plans with the sub award criteria prepared	Agriculture	Document	#	LoP	The respective Document	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A	2	
	Assets are delivered	Agriculture	Assets	#	LoP	Signed agreement, Beneficiary Survey	PM, Project Team, M&E	N/A		
	Guidence for technical operational is prepared and the site managers are trained	Capacity Development	Trainings, Learning materials	#	Annual	Guidences, Trainings	PM, Project Team, Consultant, M&E	N/A	2 documents , at least 10 trained	
	# and type of steps and efforts for certification of seedlings and seeds according to the requirements of national legislation and, where appropriate, for their inclusion into the National Catalogue of Agricultural Crops	Sustainability	Meetings, Documents	#	Regular	Meeting protocols, documents	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A		
	The indicators for "operational" is defined and the monitoring is conducted	Monitoring	Indicators	#	LoP	Surveys, Monitoring data	M&E, PM, Project Team	N/A		
	The monitoring reports on the operationalization of the nursery and seed bank are prepared	Monitoring	Visits, Reports	#	Semi Annual	Surveys, Monitoring data	M&E, PM, Project Team	N/A		
Output.2.1.3. Participatory and sustainable management practices identified, planned and implemented on at least 6 pilot sites that will support traditional crop varieties of adapted wild edible plants to improve local diversity										
6 demonstration pilot sites (in total on land area up to 500 ha) for on-farm (landraces) conservation and utilization to implement participatory and sustainable management practices are established	# and ha of pilot sites selected and signs agreement	Sustainability	Document	#, ha	On event	Survey report	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A	6, 19500 ha	
	Technical and operational plans with the sub award criteria prepared	Capacity Development	Guidelines	#	On event	Guidelines	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A		
	# and value of Assets delivered	Monitoring	Assets	#, EU	LoP	Signed Agreement	PM, Project Team, Consultants, M&E	N/A		

	Guidance for technical operational is prepared and the site managers are trained	Sustainability	Guidelines, Trainings	#	LoP	Training reports	PM, Project Team, Consultants, M&E	N/A		
	Produce manuals on participatory and sustainable management practices for on-farm (landraces) conservation and utilization.	Sustainability	Manuals	#	LoP	Manuals	PM, Project Team, Consultants	N/A		
	The indicators for "operational" "sustainability" and "participatory" management is defined	Monitoring	Indicators	#	LoP	Monitoring reports	PM, Project Team, Consultants, M&E	N/A		
	The monitoring reports on the defined indicators are prepared to capture the achievements and challenges	Monitoring	Document	#	On event	Training report	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
Scale up the successful participatory and sustainable management practices by implementing selected priority measures of in-situ (CWRs) conservation/utilization on formally designated CWR sites with total area of at least 19,500 ha of lands (excluding protected areas) that will comprise non-agricultural (forest) lands and natural pasturelands	# of document that identified measures and plans for scaling up	Sustainability	Document	#	LoP	The respective Document	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of stakeholders, farmers, local community members participating and in scaling up and promoting the sustainability management practices	Community Inclusion	Community members	#	On event	Progress reports, Monitoring reports	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
Output 2.1.4. Farmers and local communities in the project pilot sites have enhanced skills and capacity to undertake agricultural biodiversity friendly farming and other relevant agricultural biodiversity friendly practices, and community-based approaches through "on the job training" activities.	# and type (on job, sessions, site visits) of trainings conducted	Capacity Development	Training	#	On event	Advisory Service Data Sheet	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of participants and # of unique beneficiaries (% of woman)	Capacity Development	Participant	#	On event	Advisory Service Data Sheet	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of representatives from various sectors in the trainings (farmers, local community, national and local stakeholders, others)	Capacity Development	Sector	#	On event	Advisory Service Data Sheet	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A	250	
Output 2.1.5. Agro-eco tourism attractions developed as an alternative way of sustainable development in the selected communities of the Samtskhe-Javakheti Region (rural agrotourism, tourism and organic agriculture, activity tourism- grape harvesting and processing)										
Agro-eco tourism attraction locations is selected	# and type (production focus, production and service volume, investment, involvement in participatory and sustainable management) of agro tourism attraction locations selected	Agro Tourism	Agro Tourism location	#, type	LoP	Progress report	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A	2	
	# of women and youth involved in the management and operation of the selected locations	Gender	Women, Youth	#	Semi Annual	Surveys, Monitoring Form	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		

	# of agro tourism activities planned and implemented with gender focus	Agro Tourism	Activities, events,	#	Semi Annual	Surveys, Monitoring Form	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
Agro-eco tourism attraction locations is operational	The indicators for "operational" "sustainability" and "participatory" management is defined and the monitoring reports on its achievements and challenges are prepared	Monitoring	Indicators, report	#	Semi Annual	Surveys, Monitoring Form	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
Outcome 2.2: Increased availability of agricultural biodiversity friendly products and improved marketing opportunities for target plants and derived products through government support and promotion of agro-ecotourism in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region										
Output 2.2.1. Marketing research conducted through a supply chain approach for agricultural biodiversity friendly products	Market research of wild edible plants (vine and wheat varieties) is done through supply chain and the consumer	Study, Assessment	Document	#	LoP	The respective documents	Consultant,M&E, PM, Project Team,	N/A		
	The recommendations and the respective plans are prepared to promote branding and add value to the researched products	Marketing	Document	#	LoP	The respective documents	PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of the stakeholders participating at # of the dissemination events to get aquanted with the results	Information Dissemination	Event (face to face), participants	#	Recurrent	Communication Materials	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of events, materials (info leaflet, brochures, etc) prepared to promote the branding of the wild edible products	Information Dissemination	Materials, Media tracking table	#	Recurrent	Communication Materials	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
Ouu put 2.2.2. Model business plans (bankable projects) on producti.on, processing and marketing of agrobiodiversity friendly products and agro-tourism development with sound economic and financial analysis for low-income rural producers.	# and type of business plans prepared	Business Development	Business plans	#	LoP	Progress Report	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of funding access through the business plans	Business Development	Funding support	#	Semi Annual	Progress Report	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of new products/ services developed with the support of business plan	Business Development	Products, Services	#	Semi Annual	Progress Report	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
Output 2.2.4. Agrotechnical Guidelines for sustainably managing and harvesting priority plants and products developed and available in the project sites Agrotechnical Guidelines prepared and available to the farmers, local community and agricultural extention workers	# and type of guidelines prepared	Sustainability	Document	#	LoP	Progress Report	PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of gender themes incorporated	Gender	Document	#	LoP	Progress Report	PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# and types of materials developed and published	Information Dissemination	Document	#	LoP	Progress Report	PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	estimated catchment of population	Information Dissemination	Community members	#	Recurrent	Monitoring report	PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
Output 2.2.5. Farmer information system for agricultural biodiversity friendly farming developed and in place, accessible to both men and women	# and type of database	Information Dissemination	Database	#	Recurrent	Progress Report	PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of ppl targeted with the messages on database	Information Dissemination	Population	#	Recurrent	Monitoring report	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		

	# of individuals accessing the database, including woman and farmers from remote areas	Information Dissemination	Population	#	Recurrent	Monitoring report	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
Outcome 3.1: Stakeholders apply their increased capacity and knowledge and take actions on sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity										
Output. 3.1.1. National capacity developed to mainstream and promote agricultural biodiversity and agrotourism										
Capacity Development program is designed	Survey on capacity development needs	Study, Assessment	Document	#	On event	Survey report	Consultant, PM, Project Team, M&E	N/A		
	# and type of methodologies and approaches included in the capacity development	Capacity Development	Document	#	On event	Curriculum	Consultant, PM, Project Team, M&E	N/A		
	Gender themes elaborated and included in the capacity building programs	Gender	Document	#	On event	Curriculum	Consultant, PM, Project Team, M&E	N/A		
Capacity building events for various groups of national stakeholders according to the developed capacity building program.	# of capacity development activities conducted	Capacity Development	Training	#	On event	Training report	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of participants and # of unique beneficiaries (% of woman)	Capacity Development	Gov. and Non. Gov. Repr.	#	On event	Advisory Service Data Sheet	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A		
	# of representatives from various sectors in the trainings (farmers, local community, national and local stakeholders, others)	Capacity Development	Sector	#	On event	Advisory Service Data Sheet	M&E, PM, Project Team, Consultants,	N/A	300	
Output 3.1.2. In selected Samtskhe-Javakheti Region, significant number of large and small scale private sector (tourism and agriculture) representatives capacitated to implement and monitor compliance with agro-biodiversity friendly products and services targeting both women and men										
Organize capacity-building events on agro-biodiversity friendly products and services for large and small-scale private sector (tourism and agriculture) representatives in Samtskhe-Javakheti region	# and type of training tools developed	Capacity Development	Training	#	On event	Training report	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A		
	# of stakeholders (# repr. by woman) in competence developments activities	Capacity Development	Private Sector	#	On event	Advisory Service data Sheet	M&E (data systemaizing)	N/A	200	
	% of participants who shows increased knowledge after the capacity development program	Capacity Development	Participant	%	On event	Training report	M&E officers, project team	N/A	0.9	
Output 3.1.3. Gender-sensitive information and awareness raising campaigns conducted, fostering greater appreciation of agrotourism and agrobiodiversity as a resource for development and wellbeing at local and national levels										
Conduct study to collect social, economic and gender-related data to assess role of agrobiodiversity and agrotourism in wellbeing and environment sustainability in Samtskhe-Javakheti Region – with identification of specific gender	Socio-economic study with focus on agro biodiversity is done	Study	Document	#	LoP	Comm materials		N/A		
	Main Findings are prepared and disseminated to the local stakeholders	Study	Brochure, manual	#	LoP	Comm materials	Communication consultant	N/A		

differences, including women and men's different roles, needs, priorities, capacities and vulnerabilities										
Conduct initial, mid-term and closing awareness raising events (including media-tours to the project sites, television and radio interviews, fairs of agrobiodiversity-rich products, promotion of celebration of National Wine Day etc.) on agrobiodiversity and its potential for agrotourism, creation of new jobs, healthy food.	# of knowledge brochures, manuals prepared and distributed	Information Dissemination	Brochure, manual	#	Annual	Progress reports	Communication consultant	N/A		
	# of people engagements with the communication materials distributed	Information Dissemination	local community, woman, youth	#	Annual	Media tracking table	Communication consultant	N/A		
	# of people reached via digital presence on websites and social media	Information Dissemination	reach by webpage and social media	#	Annual	Media tracking table	Communication consultant	N/A		
	# of awareness raising events	Information Dissemination	Events (face to face)	#	Annual	Monitoring form	M&E			