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EU4Climate

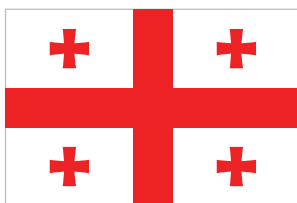
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine



Photo credit:
UNDP in Georgia

GEORGIA

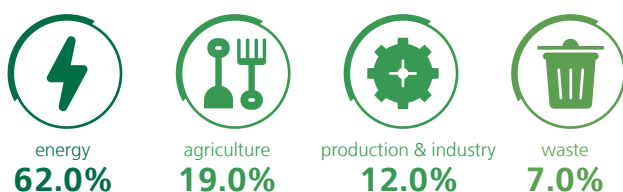
GEORGIA



Climate policy development and advancing cooperation with the EU in Georgia

- With a population of around 3.73 million (2018), Georgia contributes as little as 0.03% to the total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and is amongst the lowest range of per capita footprint with 2.37mt CO₂e.

The energy sector has the highest emissions followed by agriculture, production and industry, and waste:



- In its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), **Georgia plans to unconditionally reduce its GHG emissions by 15% below the business as usual scenario for the year 2030, to be further decreased by 10%, subject to international cooperation. The 25% reduction would ensure that Georgian GHG emissions by 2030 will stay 40% below the 1990 levels.**

- Georgia is considered highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, facing threats that include increased frequency and severity of **droughts (1), flooding (2), landslides (3).**



These are expected to have serious implications for agriculture in particular, which is central to the Georgian economy.

- A changing climate will also significantly impact the coastal zone. **The most vulnerable sectors are agriculture, forestry, tourism, health and cultural heritage.**



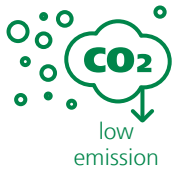
At present, Georgia is finalising an updated NDC and the government is developing a Climate Action Plan 2021-2030 to provide more detail and guide future climate policy developments. In addition, the elaboration of Georgia's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) is being launched in 2020. There are a number of other policies in place, which reflect Georgia's focus on climate change adaptation.



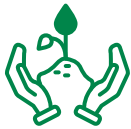
The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia is responsible for the development and implementation of national climate change policy, as well as the co-ordination of international climate change negotiations. The EU and Georgia's close relationship is based on the EU – Georgia Association Agreement (AA) including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), which entered into force in July 2016 and strives for political association and economic integration. Georgia is progressing in the legal approximation process for the environment and climate action under the AA.

- 2014**
 - Association Agreement with the EU
 - Socio-economic Development Strategy of Georgia
- 2015**
 - INDC 2016-2030
 - COP21 Paris Agreement
 - Pledge to Sustainable Development Agenda 2030
- 2016**
 - First Voluntary National Review
 - Annual Governmental Work Plan (AGWP)
 - EU-Georgia AA entered into force
 - Biennial Update Report 1 (BUR)
- 2017**
 - Ratification of Paris Agreement
 - Full membership of the European Energy Community
- 2018**
 - Climate Action Plan (2021-2030)
- 2019**
 - EU4Climate launched
 - BUR2 and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) (2016-2018)
 - National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) (2018-2030)
 - National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) (2018-2030)
- 2020**
 - Climate Action Plan (2021-2030)
 - Updated NDC (2021-2030)
 - National Energy and Climate Plan (2021-2030)
 - Long-term low emission development strategy (LT-LEDS) (2021-2050)
 - Green Economy Strategy (2017-2022)

EU4Climate key policy interventions and expected impact



low emission



climate resilient practices

➤ Georgia is a country that has already committed to low-emission development and one of the main objectives of the government is to improve the country's preparedness and adaptive capacity by developing climate-resilient practices that reduce the vulnerability of highly exposed communities. The government regularly highlights this as a main priority. **Georgia, as a developing country, with limited capacity, needs additional support to its national efforts through international financial, technological and capacity building support.**



➤ EU4Climate Programme, funded by the European Union, aims to support the development and implementation of climate-related policies by the Eastern Partnership countries. EU4Climate initiative supports Georgia's commitment to update and enhance the country's NDC in 2020. The main tool for the successful implementation of the Georgian NDC is to elaborate its long-term low emission development strategy and mainstream climate change in the sectoral strategies. A robust domestic emissions monitoring, reporting and verification system will be established, to inform the government and the international community on the progress of its NDC implementation. Throughout the programme, the best international and EU practices will be applied.

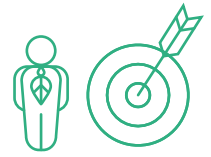
Result areas and timeframe in Georgia

RESULT AREAS	2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
NDC								
Long-term LEDS								
MRV System								
EU Climate Acquis								
Climate mainstreaming								
Climate investments								
Adaptation planning								



The EU4Climate substantial activities started in Georgia in the second half of 2019 and laid the footing for systematic implementation of the requirements of the Paris Agreement and the commitments of Georgia under it.

EU4Climate Georgia: key results achieved in 2019



- 1 Implementation and update of NDCs
- 2 Development of mid-century long-term LEDS
- 3 Introduction of robust emissions Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) framework
- 4 Alignment with EU Acquis included in bilateral agreements and Energy Community Treaty on Climate Action
- 5 Mainstreaming climate in economic sectors
- 6 Adaptation planning

- A series of regional and national events enhanced **1 capacities of seventy policy makers to plan and update the NDC.**
- A regional workshop enhanced capacities of sixty **2 policy makers from EaP countries on long-term low-emission development strategies** leading to the **process of LEDS development.**
- **Cooperation and partnerships were established with the EU institutions** and programmes in support of the robust national MRV system (Environment Agency Austria).
- **Georgian national climate change legislation was analysed against the EU climate Acquis** (gap analysis developed by the programme). **Technical regulations**, sub-legal act on fluorinated gases are under development as the next step.
- Two regional workshops increased capacity of sixty **5 EaP government officials on mainstreaming of climate policies, adaptation planning, and mainstreaming of climate risks** into national and sectoral planning processes.
- **A regional workshop enhanced capacities of sixty-nine EaP government officials for national adaptation planning**, with special focus on adoption and, when necessary, development of adaptation plans (national and sectoral).



Future Activities

- Development of a financing strategy for the updated NDCs and a Climate Communication Strategy and Awareness Raising Action plan.
- Development of the national LT-LEDS covering the period until 2050.
- Development of a strategic action plan for legislative alignment, and elaboration of a legal act on reporting of F-gases, in cooperation with the Energy Community Secretariat.



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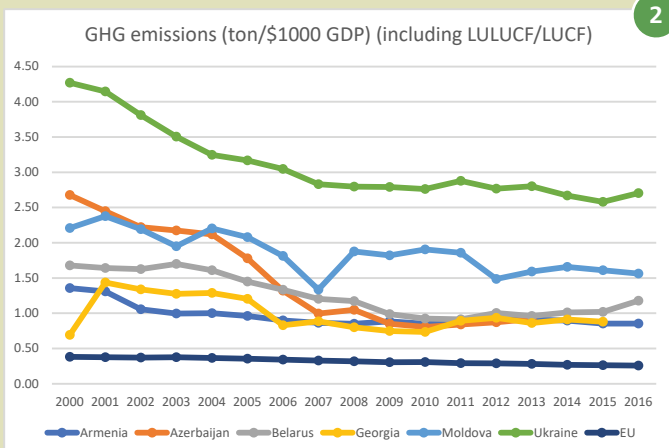
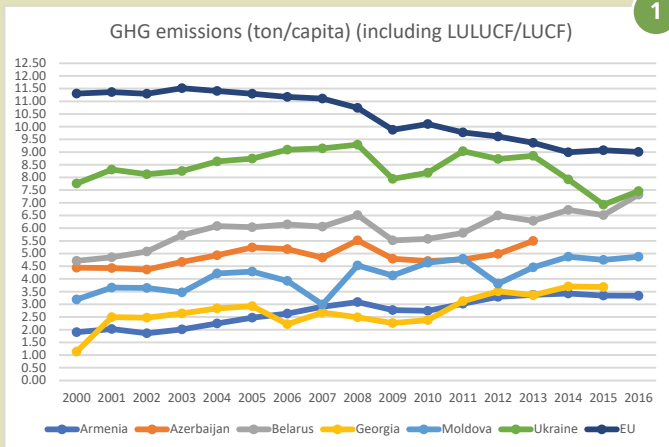
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➤ **EU4Climate Programme** helps governments in the six EU Eastern Partner countries to take action against climate change. It supports countries in implementing the Paris Climate Agreement and improving climate policies and legislation.

EU4Climate assists the EaP countries to integrate the low-emissions and climate resilience objectives into development policies and plans, to improve and consolidate climate policies and legislative alignment. Its ambition is to limit climate change impact on citizens' lives and make them more resilient to it.

The Programme builds on important achievements of past cooperation programmes, such as EU ClimaEast Programme, which supported Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Neighbourhood East and was completed in 2017. EU4Climate takes into account the enhanced cooperation endorsed as part of "20 Deliverables for 2020" at the EU Eastern Partnership Summit in November 2017. The scope of the Programme was defined in cooperation with all partner countries. The Initiative is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme. The European Commission provides the overall direction.



- Partner Countries:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine
- Duration:** 2019-2022
- Budget:** EUR 8.8 million (EU contribution: EUR 8 million)
- Implementing Partner:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Overall direction:** European Commission

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