

1st CAREC INSTITUTE CLIMATE DIALOGUE

Presenter : Mariam Tsulukidze

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OVERVIEW



Introduction



Main Sectoral Areas in the updated NDC and Georgia's 2030 Climate Change Strategy



Key prognosis on environment-induced changes and pressing vulnerability points

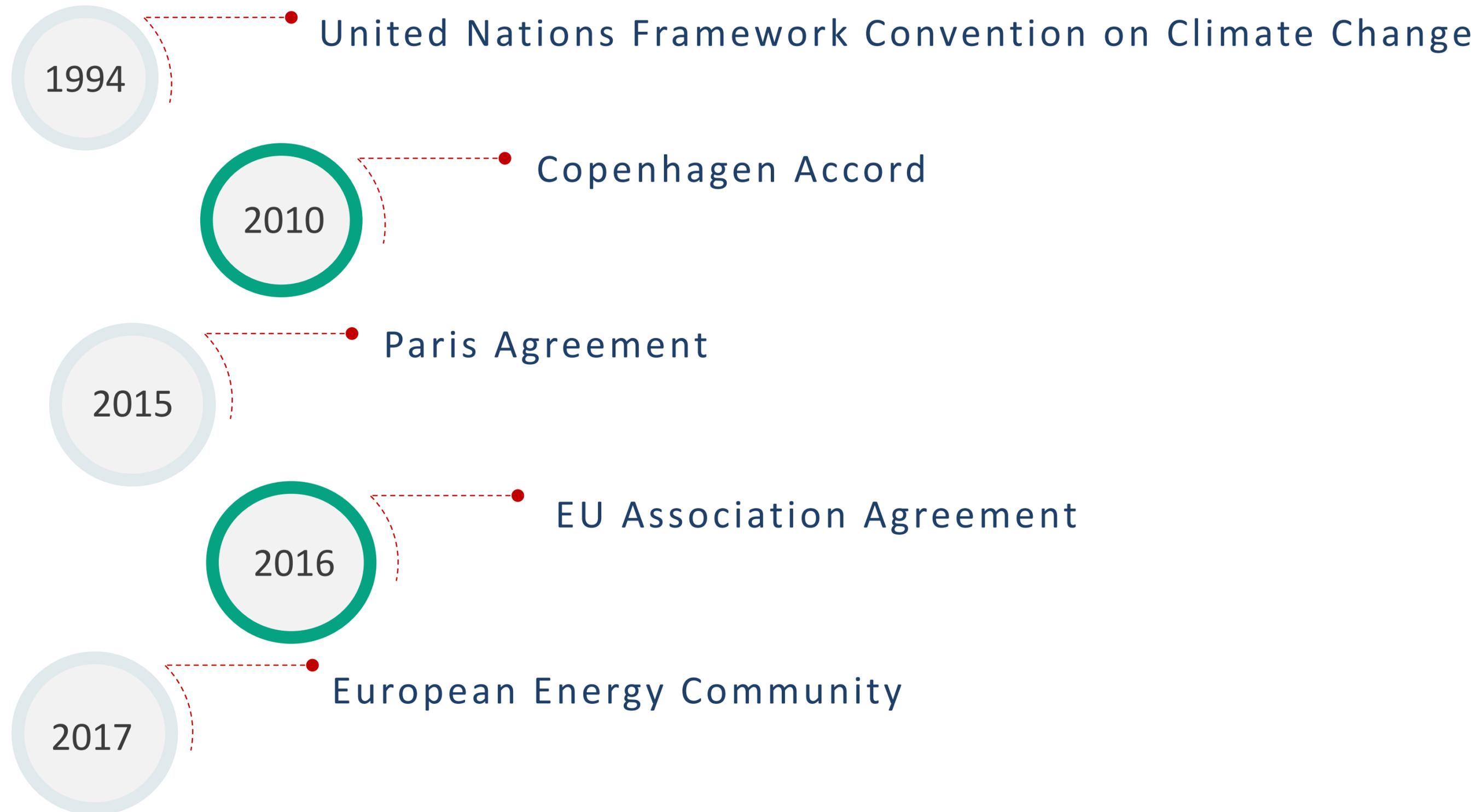


Climate Finance: Internal/external sources and the role of private finance



Conclusions

INTRODUCTION - POLICY CONTEXT



INTRODUCTION - STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

1999

- Initial National Communication Document (First Inventory of National GHG Emissions)

2020

- Second (Updated) Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)

2020

- Strategic Plan 2030 and the Action Plan 2021-2023 for Climate Change of Georgia

2021

- Fourth National Communication of Georgia

2021

- Georgia's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report 1990-2017

MAIN SECTORAL AREAS IN THE UPDATED NDC AND GEORGIA'S 2030 CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

- Energy Generation and Transmission
 - Increase the production of renewable energy
 - Increase the efficiency of thermal power plants
 - Reduce losses in the transmission system
- Energy Consumption in Transport
 - Increase the share of low-emission vehicles
 - Encourage the transition from fossil fuels to biofuels
 - Encourage usage of public transport
- Energy Consumption in Buildings
 - Creation of a building energy efficiency certification system
 - Raising the users' awareness about energy efficiency
 - Encouraging energy-efficient approaches and installation of energy-efficient lighting in residential, commercial and public buildings, including schools
 - Promoting the use of solar energy for water heating

MAIN SECTORAL AREAS IN THE UPDATED NDC AND GEORGIA'S 2030 CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

- Energy Consumption in Industry and Industrial Processes
 - Replacing cement production with drier methods (which saves energy)
 - Equipping factories of nitrogen production with new technology
- Agriculture
 - Reducing emissions from pet food, pasture and soil
- Waste Management
 - Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from landfills
 - Promotion of waste processing
 - Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from wastewater
- Forestry
 - Increasing carbon sequestration capacity

KEY PROGNOSIS ON ENVIRONMENT-INDUCED CHANGES AND PRESSING VULNERABILITY POINTS

- Periods –2041-2070 compared to 1971 – 2000
- Expected average temperature rise 1.60°C - 3.00°C – disproportionately higher in Eastern Georgia than in Western Georgia
- The annual precipitation decrease in Eastern Georgia on average by 9% and in Western Georgia differs among different regions

Vulnerability Points:

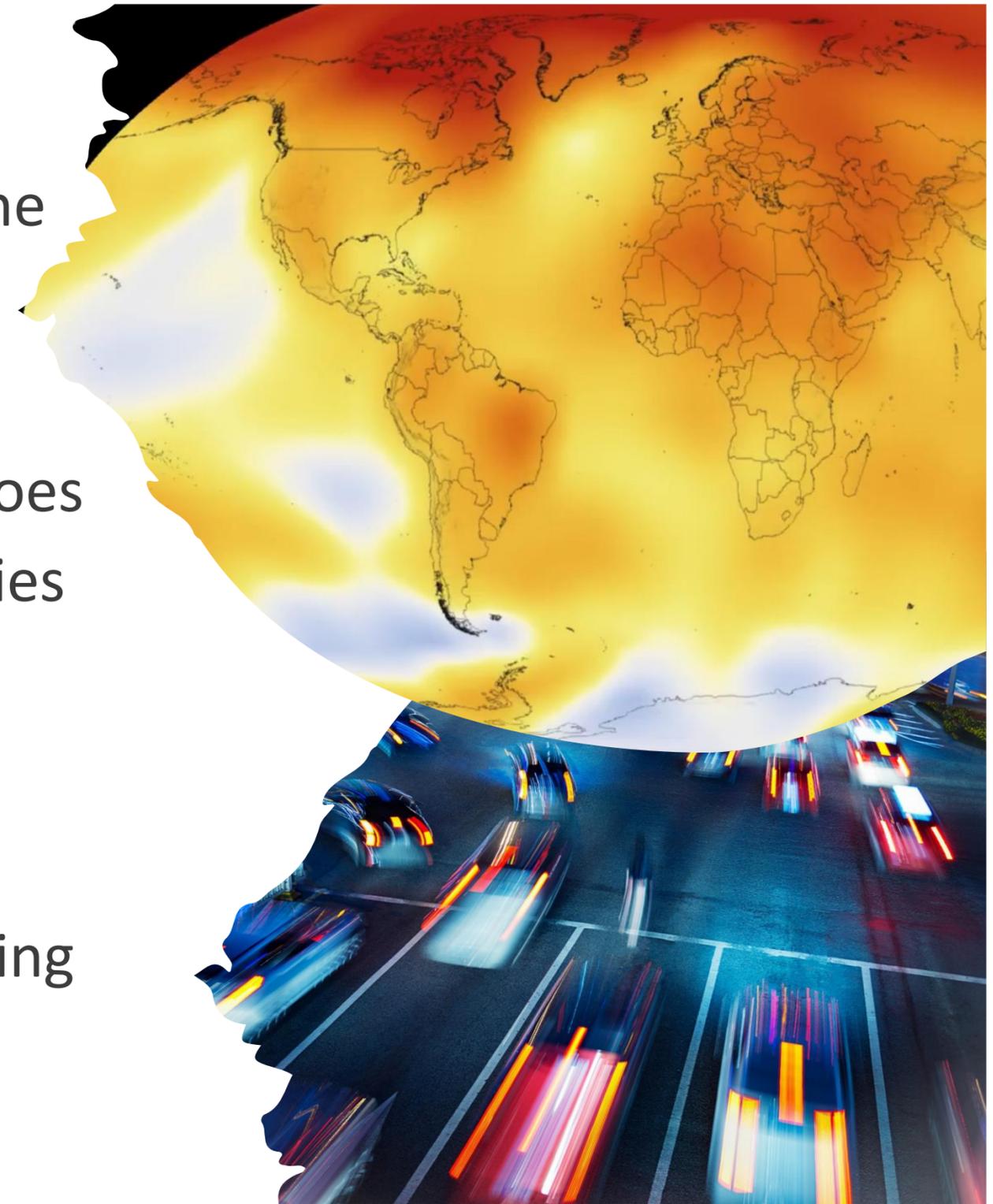
- **Agriculture** – Implications on livestock, pastures, perennials and cereals – including vineyards
- **Glaciers** - Melting of small glaciers with the area of 0.1 - 0.5 km², and retreat of big glaciers with the area exceeding 2 km²
- **Water Recourses** - Western Georgia, Samtskhe-Javakheti and Imereti regions are particularly vulnerable
- **Extreme Hydrometeorological Events** – Number of flood-forming wet days increased in Ambrolauri, Shovi, Lentekhi, Sachkhere
- **Geological Hazards** – Landslides, debris/mudflows, rock avalanches and rockfalls
- **Forests** - Borjomi-Bakuriani forests are susceptible to higher frequency of fires and outbreaks of pests and diseases
- **Energy** – Efficiency losses of Thermal Power Plants and Hydro Power Plants in Eastern Georgia
- **Tourism** - Seasonal alteration of touristic activities

CLIMATE FINANCE : INTERNAL/EXTERNAL SOURCES AND THE ROLE OF PRIVATE FINANCE

- The total budget of the Climate Strategy and Action Plan 2030 is GEL 3,537,118,642
- The total budget of private sector involvement amounts according to the plan is GEL 4,392,477,936
- Lack of national financial resources is one of the barriers that hinder the efforts to some extent:
 - There were 54 climate change projects in 2016-2021 period, out of which only 2 projects were state funded and 1 was funded by the private sector with less than USD 10,000. The rest were mostly funded by the international donors.
- Projects in the sector is mostly financed by the international donors and contribution of state funds is limited
 - According to Georgia's Second Biennial Update Report (2019), there was 32 projects financed by the international donors:
 - 12 projects - USD 1 mln – USD 10 mln.
 - 12 projects - USD 10 mln – USD 100 mln.
 - 5 projects - USD 100,000 – 1 mln.
 - 3 projects - USD 100 mln and more.
- Sources are majorly directed towards strategy development and mitigation activities.

SUMMARY

- Mitigation activities in different sectors require the involvement of the state, donors, and the private sector
- Though vulnerable sectors are identified, there does not exist a national adaptation strategy and policies are limited to only some sectors and regions.
- National financial sources are not sufficient to ensure the implementation of all mitigation and adaptation policies thus large projects need funding from the international donors



ISET

International School of Economics at TSU
Policy Institute

www.iset-pi.ge



THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?

ISET Policy Institute

Presenter:

Mariam Tsulukidze: m.tsulukidze@iset.ge