CLIMATE CHANGE & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SNAPSHOT

Georgia



Key Facts

In 2011, every citizen of Georgia emitted on average **3.5 tCO**₂ which is lower than the world average of **4.98 tCO**₂

	Population:	3.7 million	
(A)	Surface Area:	69,700 km²	
	Capital City:	Tbilisi	
	GDP (2014):	\$16.5 billion	
	GDP p.C.(2014): \$ 3,676		
	HDI (2014):	0.754 (76)	

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)*

Mitigation:

Type: Overall GHG emission reductions below BAU, unconditional and conditional

 Unconditional: GHG emission reductions below BAU scenario by 15% for the year 2030

Conditional: Increase of reduction target by up to 25% in a conditional manner

Adaption: A National Adaptation Plan will be prepared in order to further advance the implementation of adaptation actions. Georgia needs international support for the development and transfer of technologies to increase its adaptive capacity.

* Georgia is a non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC.

Energy Consumption and Intensity





Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

GHG Emission by Sector over Time





In 2011, the **Energy sector** accounted for **45 %** of the total GHG emissions, which is a decrease of almost **25** percentage points compared to 1990.



One tonne of total supplied energy causes **1.70 tonnes** CO₂ emissions.

Compared to **1.96 world average** and **2.36 regional average**.

GHG Emissions Scenarios



GHG Emissions by Type¹



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



Priority Areas of UNDP Intervention for 2015–2030 in DRR



INFORM 2016

Global risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters

	Hazard & Exposure	Vulnerability	Lack of Coping Capacities	Country Rating
Global average	3.3	3.6	4.7	78 out of 191
Regional average	3.6	2.9	4.4	5 out of 18
Country	4.4 🔺	1.4	3.4	

Increase in the average annual temperature by 2071-2100 compared to baseline years 1986-2010 in various regions of Georgia is projected to vary between **2.9** °C (Poti region) and **4.2** °C (Batumi region). Significant decrease of precipitation is expected by 2100 on the whole territory of Georgia.

Annual average temperature changes (°C) 1986 - 2010 2071 - 2100







1961 - 1985 and 1985 - 2010 1986 - 2010 and 2071 - 2100



Source: Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2015), regional climate model RegCM4

FURTHER INFORMATION

References²

Central Intelligence Agency, 2014: the World Factbook.

Government of Georgia, 2015: Georgia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution Submission to the UNFCCC.

Government of Georgia, 2016: Georgia's First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC (forthcoming).

IEA Energy Atlas, 2012. "CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion".

International Energy Agency (IEA) and the World Bank, 2015. "Sustainable Energy for All 2015 – Progress Toward Sustainable Energy", June. World Bank.

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource Protection of Georgia, 2015: Georgia's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC.

National Statistics office of Georgia (GEOSTAT).

UNDP Human Development Reports, 2014: Data Catalog.

World Bank, 2014: Data Catalog.

World Energy Council, 2013. "World Energy Resources: Coal".

Policies and Strategies

INDC of Georgia

- Preparation of Low Emissions Development Strategy
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions of Georgia
- Covenant of Mayors (13 cities in Georgia joined the initiative)
- CDM projects from Georgia
- Preparation of the first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
- National Plan of Action for Capacity Development in DRR (2015-2019)
- National Environmental Action Programme of Georgia

UNDP's Climate Change and DRR related interventions

Green Cities Initiative Achara

Biomass Production and Utilization Project

- Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management
- Georgia's Third National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change $% \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{C}}$
- Reducing Disaster Risks in Georgia
- Clima East: Sustainable Management of Pastures in Georgia
- Georgia's First Biennial Update Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (forthcoming)
- Enhancing Environmental Monitoring and Reporting in Georgia
- Tbilisi Flood: Post Disaster Needs and Recovery



For more information, visit: http://www.eurasia.undp.org/

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2 The links to the references are available in the webversion of the snapshot at http://www.eurasia.undp.org/ Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

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