









CLIMATE CHANGE

RISKS AND HAZARDS

in Georgia:



rising of the Black Sea level



more frequent and intensive floods, flash floods, landslides and mudflows in high mountain areas



desertification



more frequent and intensive heatwaves



rising of average temperature



reducing water resources



more frequent wildfires









In 2015, the emissions of greenhouse gases in carbon dioxide equivalent in Georgia amounted to

17,591,000 tons.



Agriculture



Production and industrial processes





Waste

62%

Energy









During the last 55 years (1961-2015), the trends of *rising average annual temperatures* were observed throughout the entire territory of Georgia

Maximum rise registered:

EASTERN GEORGIA

DEDOPLISTSKARO

WESTERN GEORGIA
POTI

In 2021-2050
THE HIGHEST RISE
OF TEMPERATURE IS EXPECTED

SACHKHERE ACHARA COASTAL ZONE AND GODERDZI PASS

In 2071-2100 THE HIGHEST RISE OF TEMPERATURE IS EXPECTED IN

BATUMI SACHKHERE <u>AMBROLAURI AN</u>D MESTIA 0.9°C

0.6°C

2.1°C 1.6-1.7°C

4.2°C

3.7°C









For half a century in Georgia

13%

the number of glaciers has reduced

30%

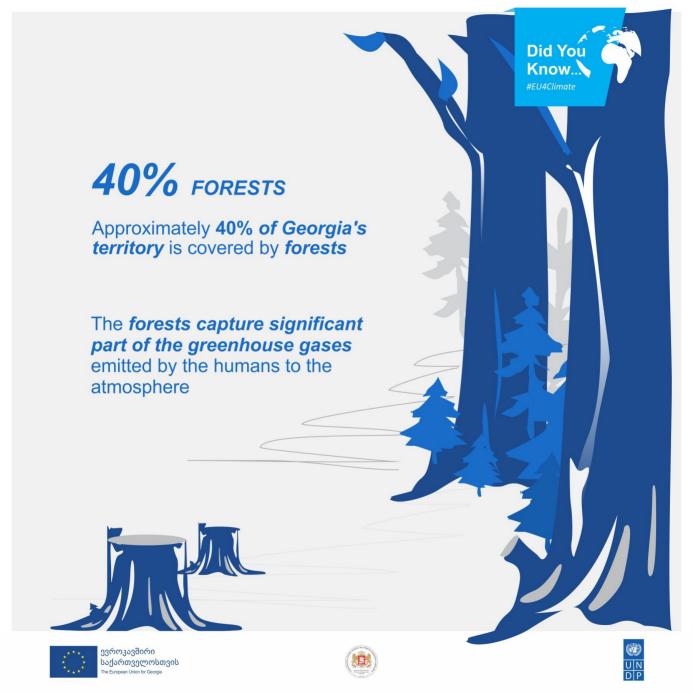
the surface area of glaciers has reduced















According to

THE GLOBAL RISKS ASSESSMENT REPORT

Climate change, by the significance of its impact, *overtakes hazard like the mass destruction weapons*

The top five risks by the probability of their occurrence are environment-related, including: climate change, more frequent extreme weather conditions and natural disasters











The following human activities contribute to increasing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere of Earth:

- Fossil fuel consumption
- Deforestation
- Animal farming
- Waste disposal
- Agricultural technologies
- Aerosols and refrigeration technologies











#strongertogether #EU4Climate







