



## Georgia's Third Biennial Update Report

### Part I: Project Information

**GEF ID**

**Project Type**

EA

**Type of Trust Fund**

GET

**CBIT**

CBIT

**Project Title**

Georgia's Third Biennial Update Report

**Countries**

Georgia

**Agency(ies)**

UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s):**

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture

**Executing Partner Type**

Government

**GEF Focal Area**

Climate Change

**Taxonomy**

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Stakeholders, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Private Sector, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 0

<b>Type of Reports</b>	<b>Submission Date</b>	<b>Expected Implementation Start</b>	<b>Expected Completion Date</b>	<b>Expected Report Submission to Convention</b>
UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)	12/3/2020	3/1/2021	7/31/2022	12/30/2021

**Duration**

17In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

33,440.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
CCM-EA	GET	352,000.00	105,000.00
		<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>352,000.00</b>
			<b>105,000.00</b>

**B. Project description summary**

**Project Objective**

To assist Georgia in the preparation and submission of its Third Biennial Update Report for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
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Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
<p>1. National circumstances; Institutional arrangements; Constrains and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and support received</p>	<p>1.1 Information on National circumstances and Institutional arrangements reviewed and updated</p>	<p>1.1.1. National circumstances on features of population, natural resources, climate and socio-economic parameters that may affect climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as adaptive capacities updated, taking into consideration lack of public awareness on integration of gender dimension into climate change policies, strategies and implementation plans</p> <p>1.1.2 Updated information on institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national reports on a continuous basis, with gender responsive stakeholders engagement mechanism in place</p> <p>1.2.1. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial and capacity needs assessed and solutions proposed to address these needs</p> <p>1.2.2 Information on financial resources and technical support received for activities related to climate change provided, including level of support received to enable the preparation of the Third BUR</p>	<p>61,200.00</p>	<p>20,000.00</p>

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. National greenhouse gas inventory; Compilation of the National GHG Inventory report	2.1 National Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for 2018-2019 years prepared, and for 1990-2017 years updated	<p>2.1.1. Activity data required by IPCC Guidelines collected and analyzed, data gaps filled to the possible extent</p> <p>2.1.2. Country-specific emissions factors for the key sources updated, as needed</p> <p>2.1.3 GHG Inventory for 2018-2019 years prepared, and for 1990-2017 years updated using 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and “2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories” to the possible extent for Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste and applying the latest version of the GHG Inventory Software for non-Annex I countries</p> <p>2.1.4 The technical capacity (human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity) of the Inventory working group strengthened to undertake a GHG inventory</p> <p>2.1.5 Data collection and storage system improved, and recommendations provided to prepare relevant laws and regulations for institutionalization of the GHG inventory</p> <p>2.1.6 National GHG Inventory Report prepared</p>	133,700.00	35,000.00

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Mitigation actions and their effects; Information on domestic Measurement Reporting & Verification	3.1 Mitigation policies and actions updated and reported for all sectors	<p data-bbox="656 336 1126 576">3.1.1 Information on implemented, ongoing and planned actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, provided in a tabular format; and progress towards NDC targets monitored and assessed</p> <p data-bbox="656 676 1126 791">3.1.2 The technical capacity of the mitigation WG group strengthened through trainings, capacity building, sharing experience of other countries etc.</p> <p data-bbox="656 895 1126 1074">3.2.1 Requirements for domestic MRV arrangements related to climate change revised, built upon the results and lessons learned from previous BURs; and MRV framework for climate finance established to track climate change related financial flows</p> <p data-bbox="656 1177 1126 1291">3.2.2 Current national institutional structure and legal framework for climate relevant MRV activities in Georgia re-assessed and enhanced</p>	99,700.00	20,000.00



<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
4. Compilation of the BUR report; Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation	4.1 Compilation and Submission of the BUR3	4.1.1. The 3rd BUR of Georgia compiled, translated, edited, published and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021  4.2.1. Project financial and progress reports on quarterly and annual basis prepared  4.2.2. End of project report, Gaps and Lessons Learnt compiled  4.2.3 Financial audits preparation	25,400.00	
	4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of the project outcomes and outputs done			
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>			<b>320,000.00</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>				
			32,000.00	30,000.00
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>			<b>32,000.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>352,000.00</b>	<b>105,000.00</b>

**C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	55,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	40,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	10,000.00
			<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>	<b>105,000.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

Not Applicable

**D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
UNDP	GET	Georgia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	352,000	33,440
<b>Total Gef Resources(\$)</b>					<b>352,000.00</b>	<b>33,440.00</b>

## **Part II. Enabling Activity Justification**

### **A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT**

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Georgia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and accessed to the Kyoto Protocol in 1999.

Georgia approved Paris Agreement in 8 May 2017. Earlier, in September 2015, country submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). According to the INDC, Georgia plans to unconditionally reduce its GHG emissions by 15% below the Business as usual scenario (BAU) for the year 2030 (numerically up to 32,660 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq). Additional 10% reduction target will be conditional, subject to a global agreement addressing the importance of technical cooperation, access to low-cost financial resources and technology transfer (numerically up to 28,310 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2030). Based on COP Decision 1/CP.21 Adoption of the Paris Agreement (para 22), Georgia converted INDC into its first Nationally Determined Contribution.

Georgia will submit updated NDC to the UNFCCC in November 2020. NDC preparation was supported by New Climate Institute (as an implementing partner of GIZ). Commitment under updated NDC will be more ambitious than commitment under first NDC. According to the updated NDC Georgia is fully committed to an unconditional limiting target of 35 % below 1990 level of its domestic total greenhouse gas emissions by 2030; and Georgia is committed to a target of 50-57% of its total greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990, in case the global greenhouse gas emissions follow the 2 degrees or 1.5 degrees scenarios respectively, with the international support. In 1990 GHG emissions from Georgia constituted 45,606 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

With regard to the policies and strategies, by decree No 54 of the Government of Georgia, dated 23 January 2020, Climate Change Council was established. Council is chaired by Minister of Environmental Protection and Agriculture. Council members are Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development, Minister of Regional Development and Agriculture, Minister of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, Minister of Finance and Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the occupied territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs. The objective of council is to ensure effective implementation of UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement in Georgia. The Council substituted high level inter-ministerial “Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) Coordinating Committee”, established in 2013 by the Decree of the Government of Georgia. Committee consisted of high-level representatives from relevant Ministries.

Regarding the national reporting requirements to the UNFCCC, Georgia presented the Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC in February 2016. Fourth National Communication (FNC) of Georgia to the UNFCCC will be submitted in December 2020. FNC provides information on Georgia's national circumstances, mitigation measures and the national GHG inventory for the years 2016-2017 and recalculated GHG inventory for 1990-2015 years (based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines) as well as a complete analysis of the country's vulnerability to climate change and the progress the country has made regarding adaptation to climate change. In frames of the FNC project, the National GHG Inventory report has been prepared. According to this report, total GHG emissions of Georgia in 2017 constituted 17,722 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq (excluding LULUCF), which comprised of 10,726 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Energy; 3,488Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Agriculture, 1,990 from IPPU and 1,518Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Waste Sector. Key categories are road transport, enteric fermentation, fugitive emissions from natural gas activities, solid waste disposal sites, cement production, ammonia production and nitric acid production. High priority sectors for GHG mitigation are energy sector, particularly transport, and IPPU sector. CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration by the forestry and land use sector amounted to 4,924 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Total GHG emissions, including LULUCF, are estimated to be 12,798 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

The sixteenth session of the CoP decided that developing countries, in line with their capacities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit biennial update report containing information on the national inventories of greenhouse gases, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received. Subsequently, at its seventeenth session, the Conference of Parties adopted guidelines for the preparation of biennial. update reports for Parties not included in Annex I of the Convention (Annex III of decision 2/CP.17). In compliance with the information requirements contained in this decision, Georgia has so far submitted two Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC.

The first BUR was presented in July 2016 and provided information on the National GHG Inventory for the years 2012 and 2013. The second BUR was presented in June 2019 with updated information presented in the first BUR and included the national GHG inventory for the years 2014 and 2015, as well as an update of the 1990 to 2013 series of the inventory presented in the First BUR. The Georgia's second BUR has initiated an improvement process to better address the completeness, accuracy and transparency of the reported information, based on the recommendations from the Team of Experts (TTE) during the First BUR<sup>[1]</sup> international consultation and analysis (ICA) process to overcome the obstacles reported by previous evaluation processes.

The Third BUR will be built on findings and recommendations from previous NCs and BURs work as well as on the recommendations resulting from the latest ICA process for Second BUR<sup>[2]</sup>. The technical analysis report of the second BUR specifies there are no additional capacity building needs beyond those reported in its Second BUR and that needs in the following areas remain relevant. (a) Enhancing the capacity of national experts and systems involved in GHG inventory preparation; (b) Data collection and the GHG statistical accounting system; (c) Training staff in selecting the best available technologies (industry sector); (d) Training of farmers to raise their awareness of nitrogen fertilizer norms and other ecologically pure alternatives for soils (agriculture sector); (e) Training of farmers to raise their awareness of biogas technology, as well as implementing pilot projects; (f) Training staff in selecting the most relevant technological solutions for CH<sub>4</sub> extraction and usage from solid waste landfills (waste sector); (g) Promoting land-use research using remote sensing databases (LULUCF sector); (h) Strengthening the capacity of the relevant responsible body in managing waste (waste sector); (i) Providing

technical assistance to and strengthening the capacity of the National Statistic Office to implement international practices related to collecting, processing and using necessary data (waste sector).

The BUR3 project alone and/or in cooperation with relevant projects aims to develop/build capacity in the following areas: (e) Training of farmers to raise their awareness of biogas technology; f) Training staff in selecting the most relevant technological solutions for CH<sub>4</sub> extraction and usage from landfills; and (g) Promoting land-use research using remote sensing databases.

At present time, a number of projects related to climate change in Georgia initiated by different international donors have been implemented or are under implementation. Some of the significant projects are listed below:

- UNDP/GEF Project **Promotion of Biomass Production and Utilization in Georgia**. The overall objective of the project was to promote sustainable production and utilization of upgraded biomass fuels to meet the municipal services sector's heating needs in a sustainable and efficient way, thereby reducing dependence on fossil fuels and avoiding GHG emissions. Main results achieved: Establishment of pilot biomass plants in Tbilisi and two plants in the regions of Georgia; Establishment and kick-off assistance to the Association of Biomass Producers of Georgia; The information campaign to increase public awareness about the benefits of upgraded biomass fuels. 2013-2016

Clima East/UNDP project **Sustainable management of pastures in Georgia to demonstrate climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits and dividends for local communities**. Main results are: (1) 4,000 ha of degraded pastures and 300 ha of sheep migratory routes have been fully rehabilitated; (2) Two pilot farms have been set up, demonstrating best practices for sustainable pasture management; (3) A water supply system is in place to provide water to fifteen farms, greatly increasing the efficiency of farming and grazing. 2013-2018.

- UNDP/GEF project **Green Cities: Integrated Sustainable Transport for Batumi and Ajara**. Main results: (1) Passenger counts implemented on 45 public transit routes and traffic counts on 12 major locations; (2) First ever four-step transport model in Georgia developed for the city of Batumi; (3) First ever Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan developed for Batumi and adopted by Batumi City Council; (4) Parking Policy and Strategy developed for Batumi; (5) Public Transport Network Optimization Plan for Batumi; (6) Electric Taxi System for Batumi; (7) Safe, Integrated and Expanded Bicycle Network for Batumi; (8) Functional Plan for Sustainable Urban Transport measures along demonstration corridors in Batumi; (9) Sustainable Transport Plans for Keda, Khulo, Shuakhevi, Kobuleti and Khelvachauri Municipalities prepared and adopted by Municipal Councils; (10) Regional Passenger Transport Masterplan for Achara Region; (11) Institutional and Organizational Model for Achara Public Transport Authority; (12) National Strategy and Policy Framework for Sustainable Urban Mobility for Georgia; (13) Public Awareness Raising Action Plan on Sustainable Urban Mobility for Batumi. 2017-2019.

- Funded by the GCF-EBRD Sustainable Energy Finance Facility (Programme Green Cities Facility). The programme will enable transition of cities to low-carbon, climate-resilient urban development. Countries eligible to receive GCF funding in the Caucasus, the Middle East and North Africa, Central Asia and south-eastern and eastern Europe. Executing Entities will comprise: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and National governments municipalities. 2019.

- GCF funded project **Scaling-up Multi-Hazard Early Warning (MHEW) System and the Use of Climate Information in Georgia**. The project objective is to achieve transformative change in climate risk reduction and management in Georgia by development of a fully-integrated impact-based MHEW system. 2018-2025
- UNFCCC Adaptation Fund Project Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities of Georgia. Main results of the project can be summarized as: (1) The hydro-meteorological monitoring network in the Rioni River basin was upgraded; (2) A fully-integrated Flood Forecasting and Early Warning System was created with the National Environmental Agency (NEA) of Georgia; (3) Floodplain zoning policy and other policies and tools were developed to enhance flood risk management; (4) The direct flood protection/prevention measures are implemented in 12 high-risk areas across six, most vulnerable municipalities of Georgia. 2016-2019.
- Funded by BMUB and implemented by GIZ project “**Capacity Development for climate policy in the countries of South East, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia, Phase III (CDCP III)**”. Project will assist Georgia in preparation of Climate Action plan 2020-2030. 2017-2021.
- EU funded programme **EU4Climate**. The programme aims to assist Georgia in development and implementation of climate policy by Georgia, contributing to low emission and climate resilient development, and to its commitments to the Paris Agreement. The overall objective is to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and development towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy. 2018-2022.
- **Georgia’s Integrated Transparency Framework for Implementation of the Paris Agreement**. Project objective is to meet the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) requirements under the Paris Agreement. 2019-2023.

On the local level, six cities and seventeen municipalities of Georgia have already signed the EU initiative “Covenant of Mayors (CoM)”. This process has national relevance, as these signatories already represent about 60% of the total population of Georgia, and an even larger share of GDP. The CoM initiative aims to engage and support cities and towns to commit to reaching the EU climate mitigation and adaptation targets. Signatory cities pledge action to support implementation of the EU 40% greenhouse gas-reduction target by 2030 and the adoption of a joint approach to tackling mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In 2014, Mayors Adapt – the Covenant of Mayors Initiative on Climate Change Adaptation – was set up by the European Commission as one of the actions of the [EU Adaptation Strategy](#) to engage cities in taking action to adapt to climate change. The European Commission merged the two initiatives in 2015 in an effort to promote an integrated approach to climate and energy action.

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<sup>[1]</sup> <https://cop23.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2017/tasr/geo.pdf>

<sup>[2]</sup> [https://cop23.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2019\\_GEO.pdf](https://cop23.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2019_GEO.pdf)

## **B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES**

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

BUR3 project will be prepared in line with the GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies and following goals and objectives

The **goal** of the project is to assist the country in mainstreaming and integration of climate change consideration into national and sectoral development policies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by the National Communications and BURs.

The **immediate objective** of the project is to assist the country in the preparation and submission of its Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) to UNFCCC for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention under the CoP decisions 1/CP.16 and 2/CP.17.

The development process of Georgia's BUR3 will be aligned with the existing projects such as "Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency" – CBIT project "Georgia's Integrated Transparency Framework for Implementation of the Paris Agreement", to improve transparency in the country reports. The CBIT project that address complementary topics, will be articulated to the BUR3 project. This will, on one hand, allow that CBIT results are integrated into the BUR3, and on the other hand, considering the indirect use of the generated information and processes, ensure the transversal consistency of the information. Through the implementation of the CBIT project, contribution will be made to the elaboration processes of different reporting mechanisms of Georgia to the UNFCCC (NC, BUR), since all developments and optimizations in the calculation procedures of the inventories will be used and reflected in the different reports of Georgia.

The Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) in order to provide a clear understanding of climate change action through reporting on action and support received. According to the COP24 decision 18/CMA.1, all countries shall submit a biennial transparency report (BTR) under the ETF. In the BTR each Developing Country Party shall provide (a) National inventory report; (b) the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC; (c) information on climate change impacts and adaptation; and (d) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received. The scope of the BTR is similar to the previous reports but has been expanded to include information on climate change impacts and adaptation and a focus on tracking progress to achieve NDCs. Georgia will submit its BTR at the latest by 31 December 2024 as requested for developing countries.

*As requested by the "UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention", the following areas will be considered and relevant activities undertaken:*



Information provided on **national circumstances** is critical for understanding Georgia's vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, its adaptive capacity and options for addressing GHG emissions in the context of sustainable development. Information on national circumstances will include the national and/or regional development priorities and objectives that Georgia is pursuing and those that would serve as the basis for addressing climate change issues. These development priorities and objectives would be of interest to other national stakeholders investigating the benefits of specific activities and policies and the linkages between the activities and policies relating to climate change and those of other UN Conventions, such as the UNCBD and the UNCCD. Mechanisms for gender responsive stakeholder involvement and participation to enable the preparation of BURs will be described. Information on national circumstances will be linked to information provided in other chapters of the BUR3. Updated information on national circumstances will also include: description of natural resources, climate and socio-economic features that may affect climate change mitigation, the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse impacts of climate change taking into consideration gender dimension. Information on measures aimed at integrating climate change into socio-economic and environmental policies in Georgia will be collected and progress assessed. National Circumstances chapter of BUR3 will be prepared along with the respective part of executive summary.

**Constraints and gaps** and related technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation will be re-assessed considering mitigation related new projects and other relevant documents (for instance, Climate Action Plan / CAP) of Georgia, development of which will be finished by end 2020). Information will be provided on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors for climate change related activities, among them for preparation of the BUR3. Constraints and gaps chapter of BUR3 will be prepared along with the respective part of executive summary.

The information on the **institutional arrangements** and the mechanisms for stakeholder's involvement relevant to the preparation of the national communications and the biennial update reports will be updated including consideration of more active involvement of women in the decision-making process on climate mitigation policy and mitigation actions when relevant. Gender aspect shall be also captured through presenting gender and climate change relevant information based on various gender disaggregated data and activities. Gender and climate change stakeholders will work together and collaborate to make easier the process of gender- disaggregated data collection.

According to the Georgia's GHG Inventory carried out in frames of Fourth National Communication, in 2017, the total GHG emissions by sources and removals by sink constituted 17,772 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq (excluding LULUCF); which comprised of 10,726 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Energy; 3,488Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Agriculture, 1,990 from IPPU and 1,518Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e from Waste Sector. CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration by the forestry and land use sector amounted to 4,924 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Total GHG emissions, including LULUCF, are estimated to be 12,798 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq. In BUR3, GHG Inventory for direct greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and for indirect gases: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and non-methane organic volatile compounds (NMVOC) will be undertaken for 2018-2019 years and updated for 1990-2017 years. IPCC 2006 Guidelines will be used, also "2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories" to the possible extent.

A key source/category analysis will be carried out to determine the sectors with significant emissions where resources can be targeted. Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures will ensure that the results of the inventory will be as reliable as possible. In consultation with key stakeholders list of QA activities will be formed/updated. Third party – Independent entity for implementation of QA procedures for the national GHG inventory will be selected. Report on implemented QA/QC activities and key

findings will be prepared. Tables 1 and 2 from the Annex I to the CoP decision 17/CP.8 will be used for reporting the national GHG inventory. At the end of the proposed activities, a workshop will be held to review the results. Policy makers and other stakeholders will be invited to participate in the workshop, so as to enhance their awareness on the importance of GHG inventory and on a long-term programme for the improvement of future GHG inventories. The technical capacity of the Inventory working group will be strengthened by means of trainings taking into account results of technical analyses for BUR2 and applying best practices and lessons learned from the preparation and reporting of national communications and BURs. GHG Inventory chapter of BUR3 will be prepared along with the respective part of executive summary. National Inventory Report (NIR) will be prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC.

In the **mitigation** chapter of BUR3, description of the national policies, law, programs, projects and actions related to the mitigation of climate change in Georgia, after the presentation of the Second BUR will be updated. The following will be reviewed and described: participation of Georgia in the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and in the voluntary carbon markets, as well as the GHG reduction achieved; progress in the implementation and achievement of the NDC; and progress in implementation of Covenant of Mayors (new signatories, number of prepared and/or monitored Sustainable Energy Action plans, etc.). Progress of gender mainstreaming in mitigation actions will be identified, particularly in the NAMAs, CDM, NDC and other mitigation actions that include a gender perspective. Sex disaggregated data will be collected. To enhance/improve mitigation related reporting a new mitigation working group will be established through selection process. ToR for the group will be prepared by Project Manager in close cooperation with key stakeholders taking into account new circumstances (new methodologies, tools, software, societal goals that may influence choices about mitigation etc.). The technical capacity of the mitigation working group will be strengthened by means of trainings taking into account results of technical analyses for BUR2 and applying best practices and lessons learned from the preparation and reporting of national communications and BURs. Information on implemented, ongoing and planned actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol will be provided in a tabular format. Chapter on mitigation for inclusion in the BUR3 will be prepared along with the respective part of executive summary.

Current national institutional structure and legal framework for climate relevant **MRV** activities in Georgia will be re-assessed and main gaps, including capacity needs will be identified. Relevant materials will be prepared, and the findings of works and recommendations presented to the stakeholders on meetings and validation workshop. MRV framework for climate finance will be established to track climate change related financial flows. The technical capacity of the MRV working group will be strengthened by means of trainings taking into account results of technical analyses for BUR2 and applying best practices and lessons learned from the preparation and reporting of national communications and BURs. MRV chapter of BUR3 will be prepared along with the respective part of executive summary.

BUR3 project **monitoring and evaluation** will be undertaken in compliance with GEF and UNDP requirements. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. Gender action plan will be developed and presented to the stakeholders during Inception Workshop.

Project financial and progress reports will be prepared and submitted. Upon completion of all planned activity and validation of the BUR3 by the National Climate Change Council, the BUR3 document will be compiled in accordance with the relevant guidelines contained in the Annex III of Dec.2/CP17, published and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021.

### Stakeholders' involvement

Taking into account significance/importance of the Biennial Update Report that provides relevant information on the progress in the implementation of actions for reducing GHG emissions, at the political, territorial and sectoral level, its preparation requires the participation of different stakeholders of different sectors to account for the efforts that are being made from different level to fulfill this objective.

In all stages of the project (preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation), active participation of various stakeholders is effective way to ensure the quality of the report and that the results of the report are based on national conditions and needs. The following main stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of the project, with their respective roles during this process.

Stakeholder	Description	Role in the project
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP Georgia assists country to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and forges partnerships with the national institutions, civil society and private sector to assist in four major areas: Democratic governance, Economic development, Environment & Energy and Crisis prevention & recovery	UNDP Georgia acts as GEF Implementing Agency for the project and assists the country for the entire project length to implement the activities set forth and to monitor and supervise the project
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA)	Ministry is in charge of Development and implementation of state policy in the field of air protection, climate change and management and protection of water and land resources	BUR3 Project Executing Entity, Coordination of the BUR3. Will provide activity data (AD) and other information on agriculture, farming, livestock etc.
National Environment Agency (NEA) at MEPA	NEA generates knowledge and reliable, consistent and timely information on the state and dynamics of natural resources and the environment	Provides information on natural resources and the environment

Environmental Information and Education Center (EIEC)	Legal Entity of Public Law - Environmental Information and Education Center of the Ministry of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia promotes sustainable development through education and access to comprehensive information on environmental components	Prepares GHG inventory report Compiles the BUR3 Gender aspects
Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MOESD)	Entity that formulates and adopts policies aimed at the sustainable use of energy resources to contribute to the economic and social development of the country. MOESD also is in charge of the development and improvement of transport, transit and its infrastructure	Activity Data (AD) and other information on energy and transport sectors
Ministry of Finance (MOF)	Main functions of the MOE is regulation of financial sector by ensuring sustainable economic development and financial stability; enforcing state policies on financial issues, budgeting and taxes; ensuring stability of state finances and development of financial markets in the country; attracting foreign creditors etc.	Provides information pertaining to sources of international and national financial flows specifically for climate-related projects
National Statistics Office of Georgia	The legal entity of public law carries out its activities independently. It is an institution established to produce the statistics and disseminate the statistical information according to the Georgian legislation.	Activity Data (AD) and other information on Energy, Industrial Processes and Product use and Agriculture sectors, also data on macroeconomic parameters (GDP, GDP growth rate, export-import, unemployment, etc.
Solid Waste Management Company (SWMC) of Georgia	The main task of SWMC is to rehabilitate old landfills, close landfills where necessary, create transfer stations, construct new regional landfills and thus, step by step build up a new, modern waste management system following the regional approach	AD and other information on Solid Waste management
NGO “Greens movement of Georgia/Friends of Earth”, Environmental Information and Education Center, National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia, NGO “Georgia’s Environmental Outlook”, Caucasus University, “Regional Environmental Centre Caucasus”	Relevant stakeholders to build a gender vision of climate change for the country.	Report progress; provide relevant information on challenges faced to mainstream a gender perspective and youth in mitigation actions related to climate change

The (preliminary) Stakeholder Engagement Plan aims to ensure a balanced selection of stakeholders so that all relevant stakeholder groups will be represented.

No	Item
1	Overview stakeholders who would be potentially interested in BUR3 results and who could potentially take part in the BUR3 preparation

2	Identify stakeholders from different groups, such as public sector (ministries, municipalities, cities etc.), private sector (energy-intensive companies, industry associations, etc.), research organizations and universities; and NGOs.
3	Organize meeting with stakeholders
4	Define objectives and benefits for stakeholders to be involved in the project
5	Define the possible roles and responsibilities of stakeholders
6	Presentation in Inception workshop

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses
- Individual meetings with sector representatives
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions
- Final dissemination

Stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the Covid-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise workplan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders and participants as and when necessary. Budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly.

The impact of the Covid-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

## **Gender Dimension**

Georgia considers gender equality, a fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter, as a precondition for advancing development and reducing poverty. The Constitution of Georgia upholds the principle of equal rights for men and women in article 14. Georgia ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1994, and the Optional Protocol to CEDAW in 2002. The country is a member of the Council of Europe and ratified the European Convention on Human Rights in 1999.

Georgia recognizes the importance of incorporating gender issues within the climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, according to the recommendations on this subject in the Paris Agreement (articles 7 and 11).

In 2019, the EU, in partnership with Caucasus University and MEPA, organized the “Talking Climate” public forum. The event brought together 300 young participants, as well as representatives of the Government of Georgia and NGOs. The purpose of the event was to raise awareness on climate change and the protection of the environment.

The National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia (NALAG) in frames of USAID funded project “Institutionalization of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Georgian Regions” among others considered gender related issues. According to this project, more women live below the poverty line at the national level than men. Due to their socio-economic situation and their physiology, women below the poverty line are more vulnerable than men towards different exposures of climate change, such as extreme temperatures and more frequent natural disasters. In general project concluded that understanding of gender related issues in Georgia’s municipalities is very low.

Georgia registered in the UNFCCC NAMA registry “Gender-sensitive Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action in Georgia”. Submitted by NGO “Greens movement of Georgia/Friends of Earth”. The NAMA aims to improve the overall quality of life and social well-being of families, in particular women and children. Its implementation will reduce the collection of fuel wood, increase access to energy, made cooking easier etc.

Women in Georgia are strongly engaged actually in all sectors of economic activity, especially in agriculture, mainly subsistence agriculture. Women are also involved in household works. Some of these activities, like using wood for heating and cooking, have an impact on the GHG emissions due to lack of access to clean and efficient energy sources.

National circumstances chapter of the Third BUR will consider the gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in social and economic circumstances may affect Georgia’s ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change. ■

The project will incorporate a gender perspective in the identification, description and preparation of mitigation actions where relevant. Also, the gender dimension in the BUR3 will be meaningfully involved, not only considering women as beneficiaries but also in the decision-making process of climate change related activities. Moreover, understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will be considered for appropriate adaptation and

mitigation actions. In this sense, the update of the national circumstances chapter of BUR3 will consider the gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in Georgia may affect the country's ability to deal with mitigating of and adapting to climate change.

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops). The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied. In addition in line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs, project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase.

Workshop will be organized to identify the country's advances on the climate change management with gender lenses, as well as challenges and opportunities to improve capabilities of decision makers, public officials and environmental institutions on that matter.

### **C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

#### **Institutional Framework and Management Arrangements**

The goal and objective of the Project will be achieved with in-kind contribution from the Government of Georgia and UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO) through the use of office space and provision of office equipment and premises for conferences and meetings.

The project will be implemented through National Implementation Modality (NIM).

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**The Implementing Partner** for this project is the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA). The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MEPA implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. MEPA will provide support to, and inputs for the implementation of all project activities. The MEPA will nominate a high-level ministry official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. NPD will not be paid from the project funds but will represent a Government's in-kind contribution to the Project.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for:

- Coordination of this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of resources.
  - Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
  - Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
  - Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
  - Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
  - Approving and signing the multiyear work plan;
  - Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
  - Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

**Responsible parties** is considered to be the same partner that was engaged during the preparation of the 1<sup>st</sup> BUR, 2<sup>nd</sup> BUR and 4<sup>th</sup> NC to the UNFCCC as well as other relevant organizations having the respective expertise.

Namely, the GHG inventory report and the respective part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> BUR will be elaborated by the Environmental Information and Education Centre (EIEC), a legal entity of public law (LEPL), subsidiary of MEPA. EIEC will be responsible for overall compilation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> BUR, NIR, as well as communication with the stakeholders on this matter and final presentation of the document to the stakeholders on the basis of respective letter of Agreement between UNDP and EIEC.

Organizations for preparation of the other sections of the 3<sup>rd</sup> BUR will be identified on the competitive basis among national NGOs/CSOs and other organizations with the relevant expertise. Individual experts will be engaged as well

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**Project stakeholders and target groups**



The Project main partners/beneficiaries, as well as target group representatives are involved in the Climate Change Council (CCC) as well as in the Working group of the CCC (*The Climate Change Council that was established by the Government of Georgia will be the overarching political platform, providing a high-level support for the development and realization of the climate change activities. The CCC will also provide policy guidance to the project strengthening the inter-institutional coordination on climate change thus giving sustainability to the preparation process of national communications and biennial update reports will approve the BUR3 and provide final recommendation to the Government to submit the report to the UNFCCC secretariat*). In the process of the project development, consultations will be hold with the main partners/beneficiaries, as well as target group representatives to identify the requirements ensuring collection, reporting and archiving data on GHG Inventory and on mitigation actions on a continuous basis, which will contribute to the improved reporting process and information transparency in the country.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

The Project Board (PEB) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

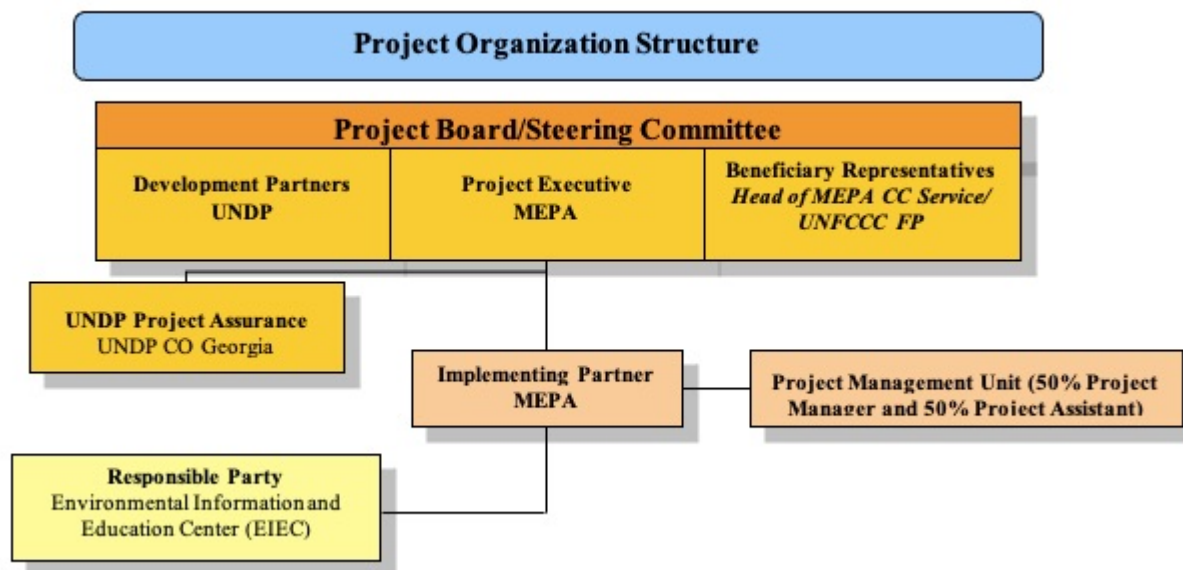
- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
  - Appraise the annual reporting in NC/BUR survey, including the quality assessment rating report;
  - Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
  - Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
  - Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
  - Address project-level grievances;
  - Approve the project Inception Report and End of project Report corresponding lessons learned;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up;
  - Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

**Project Management Unit:** A Project Team will consist of a 50% Project Manager (PM), 50% Project Assistant and 25% Driver.

The project manager will be responsible for day-to-day project management and together with other project staff will ensure implementation of planned activities and achievement of expected objectives. He/she will be authorized to make payment requests in order to cover project-related costs. The project manager will periodically report to UNDP and the Project Executive Board (PEB) on the project progress. The office space for the Project Management Unit (PMU) will be provided by MEPA as its in-kind contribution to the Project. Project Assistant (50%) and Driver (25%) will provide financial, administrative and logistical support to project.

In addition to the administrative duties, PM will participate in information gathering and communication with the government agencies within implementation of the National circumstances and Institutional arrangements; Constrains and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and support received as well as lead the compilation, translation, and editorial expert team. PM will lead the MRV experts' team. Technical oversight of GHG inventory will also be conducted by PM.



## Activities and Outputs

### Component 1 National circumstances; Institutional arrangements; Constrains and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and support received

**Outcome 1.1** Information on National circumstances and Institutional arrangements reviewed and updated

**Output 1.1.1** National circumstances on features of population, natural resources, climate and socio-economic parameters that may affect climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as adaptive capacities updated, taking into account/consideration lack of public awareness on integration of gender dimension into climate change policies, strategies and implementation plans

**Output 1.1.2** Updated information on institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national reports on a continuous basis, with gender responsive stakeholders engagement mechanism in place

**Outcome 1.2** Constraints and gaps identified, related financial, technology and capacity building needs assessed and recommendations for addressing the needs provided; support received described

**Output 1.2.1** Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial and capacity needs assessed and solutions proposed to address these needs

**Output 1.2.2** Information on financial resources and technical support received for activities related to climate change provided, including level of support received to enable the preparation of the BUR3

Under the **output 1.1.1** the national circumstances provided in the second BUR will be reviewed and updated. In particular, information on the geography, demography, natural resources, climate and education, social and cultural aspects, as well as macroeconomic parameters, employment, income and services will be updated taking into consideration gender dimensions. For that purpose, the most recent databases and information systems and recent socio-economic assessments will be used, as well as the data from new national documents and ongoing projects.

Under **Output 1.1.2** the information on the institutional arrangements and the mechanisms for gender responsive stakeholder's involvement relevant to the preparation of the national communications and the biennial update reports will be updated including consideration of more active involvement of women in the decision-making process on climate mitigation policy and mitigation actions when relevant. Gender aspect shall be also captured through presenting gender and climate change relevant information based on various gender disaggregated data and activities

In its Second BUR Georgia, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs. Georgia identified financial, technical, technological and capacity-building needs as constraints hampering its fulfillment of commitments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement and implementation of sustainable mitigation measures in different sectors. Georgia's financial, technical and capacity-building needs are primarily in the areas of effective implementation of climate change mitigation measures and technology transfer and development in all sectors. According to the summary report prepared by the team of technical experts during ICA of the second BUR, "Georgia highlighted its need for continued financial support for the preparation of its NCs and BURs, as being important for assisting it in building institutional capacity and integrating climate change issues into national policies and strategies". Under **output 1.2.1** progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding financing, technology transfers and capacity building on climate change, will be updated and described, in addition identifying the relevant thematic and issues to advance gender mainstreaming in those topics.

Climate change sex disaggregated data actually is not available in Georgia. The following steps will be undertaken: (a) Study of UN tools and methodologies on gender equality; (b) Review of country-based analytical and statistical reports on gender related issues; (c) Analysis of availability and reliability of gender disaggregated data on climate change; and (d) Identification of main gender gaps to be tackled.

Under **output 1.2.2** Georgia will provide updated information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the GEF, UNFCCC Annex I Parties and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities, needed for mitigation of climate change; and information on support received for the preparation of the current BUR (BUR3).

## **Component 2. National greenhouse gas inventory**

**Outcome 2.1** National Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for 2018-2019 years prepared, and for 1990-2017 years updated

**Output 2.1.1** Activity data collected and analyzed; data gaps filled to the possible extent.

**Output 2.1.2** Country-specific emissions factors for the key sources updated, as needed

**Output 2.1.3** GHG Inventory for 2018-2019 years prepared, and for 1990-2017 years updated using 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, using also 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories to the possible extent; *and* applying the latest version of the GHG Inventory Software for non-Annex I countries

**Output 2.1.4** The technical capacity (human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity) of the Inventory working group strengthened to undertake a GHG inventory.

**Output 2.1.5** Data collection and storage system improved, and recommendations provided to prepare relevant laws and regulations for institutionalization of the GHG inventory

**Output 2.1.6** National GHG Inventory Report prepared

Georgia has developed six National GHG Inventories in frames of following projects: Initial National Communication (submitted in 1999): GHG Inventory for 1990-1997 years; Second National Communication (2009): GHG Inventory for 1998-2006 years, results recalculation for 1990-1997 years; Third National Communication (2016): GHG Inventory for 2007-2011 years, results recalculation for 1990-2006 years; First BUR (2016): GHG inventory for 2012-2013 years and results recalculation for 1990, 1994, 2000, 2005, 2010-2011; Second BUR (2019): GHG inventory for 2014-2015 years and results recalculation for 1990-2015 years. Fourth National Communication (will be submitted in nearest future): GHG inventory for 2016-2017 and results recalculation for 1990-2015 years

The GHG inventory within the Initial, Second and Third National Communications were prepared using the IPCC Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). To provide the national inventories with greater transparency, coherence, comparability, exhaustiveness and accuracy, in the First BUR, Second BUR and Fourth National Communication, the update was carried out for all years in the period 1990–2015 using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thus generating a consistent time series.

BUR3 Project will strengthen cross-sectoral exchange and collaboration for preparation of the GHG inventory, streamline of institutional arrangements with other institutions/ Ministries for data collection and management. The development process of BUR-3 will be aligned with the process of formulating and initiating of other projects to improve transparency in the country's reports, such as the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).

Under **output 2.1.1** Existing data collection and management system will be revised as per the requirement of the IPCC 2006 guidelines, also „2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories“ to the possible extent, and taking into account results of UNDP/GEF project *Strengthening Capacities for monitoring and reporting of Three Rio Conventions*. Existing and/or identified data gaps will be addressed, among them more significant are data on share of manure disposed on different Animal Waste Management Systems and data on solid waste composition.

The challenge that the country must overcome will be focused on the definition of country specific emission factors. Under **output 2.1.2** nationally adopted emission factors will be reviewed and for the key sources will be updated on annual basis, as needed. Strengthening data information systems on activities are considered to be a priority to establish specific emission factors, especially for key categories: Ammonia production, Nitric Acid production and Enteric Fermentation in cattle.

Under **output 2.1.3** GHG Inventory for 2018-2019 years will be prepared, and for 1990-2017 years results recalculated for Energy; Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and Waste sectors, using 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, and 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories to the possible extent; also applying the latest version of the GHG Inventory Software for non-Annex I countries.

Under **output 2.1.4** the technical capacity (human, scientific, technical and institutional capacity) of the Inventory working group will be strengthened to undertake a GHG inventory by means of trainings taking into account results of technical analyses for BUR2 and applying best practices and lessons learned from the preparation and reporting of national communications and BURs. GHG Inventory team members will be trained on „2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories“.

Under **Output 2.1.5** Data collection and storage system will be improved and recommendations provided to prepare relevant laws and regulations for institutionalization of the GHG inventory

Under **Output 2.1.6** National GHG Inventory Report will be prepared

### **Component 3. Mitigation actions and their effects; Information on domestic Measurement Reporting & Verification**

**Outcome 3.1** Mitigation policies and actions have been updated and reported for all sectors

**Output 3.1.1** Information on implemented, ongoing and planned actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, provided in a tabular format; and progress towards NDC targets monitored and assessed

**Output 3.1.2** The technical capacity of the mitigation WG group will be strengthened through trainings, capacity building, sharing experience of other countries etc.

Under **output 3.1.1** existing key documents on mitigation measures will be reviewed. This will be followed by the analysis and detailed description of information on implemented, ongoing and planned actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHG not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. This information will be provided in a tabular format. As recommended by the UNFCCC BUR guidelines for Non-Annex I Parties, the following information will be provided:

- (a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators
- (b) Information on methodologies and assumptions
- (c) Objectives of the action and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action
- (d) Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible

Progress towards NDC targets (implementation and achievements) will be monitored and assessed

Under **Output 3.1.2** a new mitigation working group will be established through selection process to enhance/improve mitigation related reporting. ToR for the group will be prepared by Project Manager in close cooperation with key stakeholders taking into account new circumstances (new methodologies, tools, software, societal goals that may influence choices about mitigation etc.). The technical capacity of the mitigation WG group will be strengthened through trainings, capacity building, sharing experience of other countries etc. The work of this group will be further improved, and possibly new mitigation measures will be added under BUR3

**Outcome 3.2.** Progress in the National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system assessed and reported

**Output 3.2.1** Requirements for domestic MRV arrangements related to climate change are revised, build upon the results and lessons learned from previous BURs; MRV framework for climate finance established to track climate change related financial flows

**Output 3.2.2** Current national institutional structure and legal framework for climate relevant MRV activities in Georgia will be re-assessed

Under **output 3.2.1** domestic MRV will be analyzed to assess current status, existing gaps and barriers, capacity needs, any initiatives on project level related to MRV. Based on these findings, “roadmap” and plan will be updated to improve domestic MRV system in the country. Established in January 2020 Climate Change Council, chaired by Prime Minister of Georgia, will consider MRV system in the frames of Enhanced Transparency Framework, and if approved, initiates an issue for decision by the Government of Georgia. MRV framework for climate finance will be recommended/established to track climate change related financial flows - to strengthen national capacities to enable efficient reporting on financial resources received for climate change related projects. Experts from Climate Change Council working group and representatives of key stakeholders will be trained on MRV. Procedures will be developed and implemented for preparing and submitting MRV reports. Chapter on MRV of the BUR3, related to the progress in the establishment and implementation of National MRV System will be prepared.

Under **Output 3.2.2** Current national institutional structure and legal framework for climate relevant MRV activities in Georgia will be upgraded and main gaps, including capacity needs will be identified. Relevant materials will be prepared, and the findings of works and recommendations will be presented to the stakeholders on meetings and validation workshop.

#### **Component 4 Compilation of the BUR3; Knowledge management, Monitoring and Evaluation**

##### **Outcome 4.1 Compilation and Submission of the BUR3**

Output 4.1.1 The 3<sup>rd</sup> BUR of Georgia compiled, translated, edited, published and submitted to the UNFCCC in accordance with the CoP decision 2/CP.17. The document will be prepared in the Georgian and English languages and disseminated at national workshops and seminars, and among stakeholders. The Third BUR is expected to get submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2021.

##### **Outcome 4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of the project outcomes and outputs done**

**Output 4.2.1** Project financial and progress reports on quarterly and annual basis prepared



**Output 4.2.2** End of project report, Gaps and Lessons Learnt compiled

**Output 4.2.3** Audit and spot checks of NIM partner conducted according to UNDP HACT assurance guidelines.

Under **output 4.2.1** Project financial and progress reports on quarterly and annual basis will be prepared. Project financial and progress reports will be maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, GEF and UNDP

Under **output 4.2.2** during the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Final Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The Project Terminal Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Under **output 4.2.3** The project Implementing Partner (EIEC) will be audited according to UNDP Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) assurance guidelines.

**D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT**

Project will identify synergies with other ongoing projects to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels.

The BUR3 project was designed considering the lessons learned from the National Communications of Georgia and the two BURs that the country has submitted to the UNFCCC, which allowed selecting the most profitable options to develop each component. The experience of the implementing partner, the institutional networks and the recognition among the general public will allow, in the first place, a more effective dissemination of the results of the project. Secondly, it will guarantee a more efficient use of available resources, particularly in the GHG inventory component, through which the relevant stakeholders convened by the IDEAM participate in a close and continuous interaction and technical cooperation to obtain the best possible results and avoid duplication of efforts.

**E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN**

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

**Inception Workshop and Report**

A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy, including relevant stakeholders consulted; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the spot checks and audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board.

**Annual progress:**

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs,

**Lessons learned and knowledge generation:**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

**End of Project:**

During the last three months, the Project Manager with the collaboration of the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report, to be submitted and reviewed by the national coordination institution (Ministry of Environmental protection and Agriculture) and UNDP. This comprehensive report, which includes a gender analysis, will summarize the achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. Then Terminal Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:</b>			
<b>GEF M&amp;E requirements</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Indicative costs (US\$)</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Inception Workshop</b>	Implementing Partner PM/Coordinator/ CTA	3,500	Within 60 days of project document signature
<b>Inception Report</b>	PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Within 30 days after Inception Workshop
<b>NIM partner Audit <sup>[1]</sup></b>	UNDP Country Office	2,500	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP HACT assurance guidelines
<b>Project Terminal Report (End of project report)</b>	Project Manager	None	<i>3 months before operational closure</i>
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b>		6,000	

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD:**

Under UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) policy, this project is exempted from the safeguards screening (SESP) requirement.

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<sup>[1]</sup> Audit cost is a part of the M&E budget in line with [GEF guidelines for the financing of BURs](#)

**F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)**

N/A

**Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)**

**A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):**

<b>Focal Point Name</b>	<b>Focal Point Title</b>	<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Signed Date</b>
Nino Tkhilava	Head of Environment and Climate Change Department	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURE	8/10/2020

## B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	2/6/1994	MS. NONA KHELAIYA
UNFCCC	7/29/1994	MS. NINO TKHILAVA
UNCCD	7/23/1999	MS. NINO CHIKOVANI

## ANNEX A: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)											Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity  (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1		Component 2		Component 3		Component 4		Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 2.2	Sub-component 3.1	Sub-component 3.2	Sub-component 4.1	Sub-component 4.2					
Goods	Two working stations for PM and PA (laptops, printer, copier, hard drives etc)												3 000,00	Ministry of Environmental Protection
Contractual Services – Individual	Budget line will cover 6% of Project Manager salary for (PM - SB4-MIN) for technical oversight services	2 200,00												Ministry of Environmental Protection

<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Budget line will cover 6% of Project Manager salary for (PM - SB4-MIN) for technical oversight services		2 200,00											Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Budget line will cover 6% of Project Manager salary for (PM - SB4-MIN) for technical oversight services			2 200,00										Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Budget line will cover 6% of Project Manager salary for (PM - SB4-MIN) for technical oversight services					2 200,00								Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Budget line will cover 6% of PM salary (PM - SB4-MIN) for technical oversight services and 10% of Communications Specialist (SB4-MIN)						6 100,00							Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Budget line will cover 6% of Project Manager salary for (PM - SB4-MIN) for technical oversight services							2 200,00						Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Budget line will cover 14% of PM salary, PA (50%) salary and Driver (25%)											27 600,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	RFP will be announced. Tentative price for preparation of National Circumstances chapter of BUR3 taken based on BUR1, BUR2, NC4 cases	20 000,00												Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	RFP will be announced. Tentative price for preparation on Constraints & Gaps chapter of BUR3 taken based on BUR1, BUR2, NC4 cases		34 100,00											Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	LOA with EIEC on National GHG Inventory report, respective chapter of BUR3, compilation, translation, and publishing of BUR3			99 000,00										Ministry of Environmental Protection

<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	RFP will be announced. Tentative price for preparation on Mitigation chapter of BUR3 taken based on BUR1, BUR2, NC4 cases					43 000,00							Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	LOA with EIEC on National GHG Inventory report, respective chapter of BUR3, compilation, translation, and publishing of BUR3							15 000,00					Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>International Consultants</b>	International consultant for assisting the inventory in AFOLU and other sectors as required			16 000,00									Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>International Consultants</b>	25 working days -(25* \$500 per day), 1 visit to Georgia - \$5,000,						17 500,00						Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Local Consultants</b>	25 working days - (25*\$200 per day) in 2022, 10 working days - (10*\$200 per day) - in 2022						7 000,00						Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Working meeting with stakeholders, presentation of Constraints & Gaps chapter of BUR3 (60 attendees)		1 500,00										Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Trainings for the GHG inventory national experts on “2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories” for Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste and applying the latest version of the GHG Inventory Software for non-Annex I countries			7 000,00									Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Working meeting with stakeholders, presentation of Mitigation chapter of BUR3 (60 participants)					3 000,00							Ministry of Environmental Protection

<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Support to MEPA to attend the UNFCCC COP in 2021 (\$4,000 - 2021; 2 stakeholder conferences - \$4,000 (70 participants), training CC council/working groups/stakeholders (\$5,000), project closure workshop (100 participants)														16 500,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection			
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	BUR3 inception workshop (100 participants)															3 500,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection		
<b>Travel</b>	Travel costs for GHG national experts for the trainings																7 000,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection	
<b>Travel</b>	Line will cover local travel related to programs visit and work of local and international consultants during consultation with national stakeholders.																	2 000,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Line will cover simultaneous translation cost during meetings, as well as visibility materials printing costs																	1 200,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	LOA with EIEC on National GHG Inventory report, respective chapter of BUR3, compilation, translation, and publishing of BUR3																	2 500,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Line will cover simultaneous translation cost during meetings, as well as visibility materials printing costs																	1 200,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Line will cover simultaneous translation cost during meetings, as well as visibility materials printing costs																	1 200,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection



<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	LOA with EIEC on National GHG Inventory report, respective chapter of BUR3, compilation, translation, and publishing of BUR3							2 200,00						Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Budget line will cover NIM partner audit costs according to UNDP HACT assessment guidelines										2 500,00			Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Other Operating Costs</b>	Budget line will cover stationery, communication and other miscellaneous costs											1 400,00		Ministry of Environmental Protection
<b>Grand Total</b>		22 200,00	39 000,00	133 700,00		49 400,00	50 300,00	19 400,00			6 000,00	32 000,00		