



**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND**

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Development of Georgia’s Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
Country:	Georgia	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency:	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5946
Other Executing Partner:	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia	Submission Date:	19 October 2016
GEF Focal Area:	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	NC, BUR	Expected Report Submission to Convention	Dec 2018 (SBUR) Dec 2020 (4NC)

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective is to assist Georgia in the preparation of its Fourth National Communication (FNC) and Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR) for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing²
National Circumstances and Other relevant information	1. National Circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial update reports and national communications updated and progress towards mainstreaming of climate change considerations into key development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks assessed; and Other relevant information described (research/systematic observation, technology	1.1 National circumstances on natural resources, climate and socio-economic features that may affect climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as adaptive capacities updated, taking into consideration gender dimension; 1.2 National and regional development objectives, priorities and circumstances relevant to the climate change and mitigation of its adverse impacts, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse impacts	70,000	35,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

	transfer, education, public awareness, capacity building, constraints and gaps)	<p>of climate change described, taking into consideration gender dimension;</p> <p>1.3. Institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports as well as mechanisms for stakeholders' involvement and participation to enable the preparation of these reports analyzed and described;</p> <p>1.4. The progress towards climate change mainstreaming into policy frameworks assessed;</p> <p>1.5. Information on financial, technical and capacity needs/constraints associated with the fulfillment of the national obligations under the UNFCCC updated;</p> <p>1.6. Information on measures aimed at integrating climate change into socio-economic and environmental policies in Georgia collected;</p> <p>1.7. Information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors updated;</p> <p>1.8. Information on education and public awareness activities relevant to Article 6 reflected.</p>		
National Greenhouse gas	2. Updated national GHG Inventory and	2.1. Institutional capacities enhanced for the	210,000	55,000

(GHG) inventory	enhanced capacity to collect this information on an ongoing basis.	improvement of the National GHG Inventory System with defined institutional arrangements, including cross-sector cooperation and application of 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG inventories; 2.2. GHG inventory for 2014-2015 years (SBUR) and for 2016-2017 years (FNC) prepared for the IPCC sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, and Waste using/applying GHG Inventory Software for non-Annex I Parties (NAIS)		
Climate Change Mitigation	3. Policies and measures to mitigate the climate change assessed and capacity to collect and analyze this information on an ongoing basis for the future biennial update reports and national communications strengthened.	3.1. Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to identify shortcomings and potential for improvement in methodologies, assumptions, coverage of sectors and mitigation measures analysed; 3.2 Information on each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions, including the progress on implementation of the mitigation actions, results achieved and estimated emission reductions described; 3.3. Based on latest available data GHG emission reduction potential of Georgia updated considering technical, environmental and economic aspects; set of policy framework and recommendations	195,000	85,000

		<p>proposed;</p> <p>3.4. Baseline (business as usual - BAU) and mitigation scenarios for the period of 2015-2030, developed under the Third National Communication, are updated based on the analysis of necessary data and information;</p> <p>3.5. Roadmap for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation prepared;</p> <p>3.6. Climate Action Plan 2020-2030 (CAP 20-30) for implementation of NDC of Georgia prepared;</p> <p>3.7. Stakeholder consultation workshops organized and outreach activities on policies and measures for the climate change mitigation implemented.</p>		
Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation to the climate change	4. Climate change vulnerability assessment for priority sectors developed (with regional and local focus as applicable) and plans and programmes proposing measures to facilitate adaptation prepared	<p>4.1. Climate change scenarios revised using appropriate models;</p> <p>4.2. Vulnerability assessment for energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, water, health, and tourism sectors conducted for selected regions of Georgia;</p> <p>4.3. Impacts of climate change on socio-economic development of Georgia described and analyzed</p> <p>4.4. Adaptation strategies prepared for vulnerable regions and sectors in line with ongoing National Adaptation Plan elaboration process;</p> <p>4.5. Policy frameworks for effective integration of</p>	205,000	60,000

		adaptation measures into national strategies identified.		
Domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV)	5. Proposed domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system updated and capacities strengthened to implement it	5.1. Proposal for establishment of the domestic MRV system, outlined in the FBUR, updated and capacities for its application strengthened;	40,000	8,000
Production of the Biennial Updated Report and National Communication	6. Second Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication consolidated and submitted	6.1. Draft FNC developed, consulted with relevant stakeholders, finalized and submitted to UNFCCC secretariat; 6.2. Draft SBUR developed, consulted with relevant stakeholders, finalized and submitted to UNFCCC secretariat.	55,000	35,000
Subtotal			775,000	278,000
Project Management Cost ³ (Including Direct Project Services Cost: 17,050)			77,000	25,800
Total Project Cost			852,000	303,800

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources protection	In-kind	283,800
UNDP	UNDP Georgia	In-kind	20,000
Total Co-financing			303,800

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Georgia	Climate Change		852,000	80,940	932,940
Total GEF Resources					852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

<p>A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved)</p>	<p>Georgia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994 and accessed to the Kyoto Protocol in 1999. Georgia has associated to the Copenhagen Accord in 31st January 2010 and declared that “will take steps to achieve a measurable, reportable and verifiable deviation from the baseline scenario (below “business as usual” levels) supported and enabled by finance, technology and capacity building”.</p> <p>Georgia signed the Paris Agreement in 22 April 2016. Previously, Georgia submitted its INDC. According to the INDC, Georgia plans to unconditionally reduce its GHG emissions by 15% below the Business as usual (BAU) scenario for the year 2030. The 15% reduction target can be increased up to 25% in a conditional manner, subject to a global agreement addressing the importance of technical cooperation, access to low-cost financial resources and technology transfer. The 25% reduction below BAU scenario would also ensures that Georgian GHG emissions by 2030 will stay 40% below the 1990 levels.</p> <p>As part of its international commitments under this Convention, the Government of Georgia ensures regular reporting of climate change related trends and developments in the form of national communications and biennial update reports. In this regard, the government developed and submitted its First, Second and Third National Communications to the UNFCCC in 2001, 2010 and 2016 years respectively. Georgia’s First Biennial Update Report was submitted to the UNFCCC in 18th July of 2016.</p> <p>Although as a non-Annex I country to the Convention Georgia does not have obligations of GHG emissions reduction, the country has implemented a number of measures to mitigate the impact of climate change and continues its activity in this direction.</p> <p>With the support of the US Government, preparation of the Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) is going to finalize in the mid of 2017. By Government decree, the Inter-ministerial Coordinating Committee was established consisting of Deputy Ministers from the key Ministries.</p> <p>The USAID-LEDS clean energy program supports capacity building at local municipalities. The established capacity and raised awareness on climate change by this program, at the local level will facilitate data collection process for the project.</p> <p>In 2008, the EU launched a Covenant of Mayors process where signatory cities pledge to decrease emissions by 20% from their territory by 2020. The cities have to develop Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAP), and monitor their implementation to report</p>
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reduced emissions. By June 2016 eleven Municipalities of Georgia have signed the initiative and are in different stages of the process. Eight cities have already submitted SEAPs, among them five SEAPs are accepted. Several donors, including EU and USAID are providing the cities with support to draft SEAPs and implement mitigation measures identified in these action plans.

During the recent years Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) became a key element of negotiation on mitigation in the UNFCCC process. Georgia is actively involved in preparation and implementation of NAMAs. In the framework of this initiative the following NAMAs are implemented or are under preparation: Adaptive Sustainable Forest Management in Borjomi-Bakuriani Forest District; Efficient use of biomass for equitable, climate-proof and sustainable rural development; Energy efficient refurbishment in the Georgian public building sector; and vertically integrated Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (V-NAMA) with focus on the urban transport sector.

On 27 of June, 2014 the EU-Georgia association Agreement was signed which entered into force on 1 July 2016. The agreement explicitly points out Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources' Protection the cooperation on preparation of LEDS, as well as Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), and the measures to promote technology transfer on the basis of technology needs assessment.

Georgia has been involved in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) with seven projects registered. Total reduction expected from these projects constitutes 1,899,868 tons of CO₂ eq. Nowadays, due to the uncertainty of perspectives of CDM globally, activities in this direction in the country have been weakened.

From 2015, with the support of EBRD, the Ministry of Energy has started preparation of the first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) of Georgia. The NEEAP will identify significant energy efficiency (EE) improvement measures and expected energy savings in all sectors taking into account of the country's potential and national EE targets with the view to achieving high EE performance of the economy. The NEEAP will be submitted by September 2016.

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

1. UNDP/GEF Project "Georgia - Promoting the Use of Renewable Energy Resources for Local Energy Supply" (2004-2012). Main results of the project can be summarized as: (1) Renewable energy revolving fund (RERF) established and 2 SHPP rehabilitation projects funded; (2) Capacity was built of the participant local banks to analyze project risk and perform project finance for Small Hydro Power Plants; and (3) A new design and construction techniques was introduced from international best practice which is being replicated in Georgia by local entrepreneurs for SHPP construction;
2. "Technology Needs Assessment" project (2010-2012). Project activities include in-depth analysis and prioritization of technologies, analysis of potential barriers hindering the transfer of prioritized technologies and analyses of potential market opportunities at the national level;
3. 3.5-year (2009-2013) project "Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Mitigation" funded by USAID and implemented by the Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN). The objective of the project was to reduce the susceptibility of local communities in pilot rural areas of Georgia to negative climate impacts through post-

conflict environmental rehabilitation, natural disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation;

4. World Bank study “Reducing the Vulnerability of Georgia’s Agricultural Systems to Climate Change, Impact Assessment and Adaptation Options” (2012-2013). The study provides a menu of options for climate change adaptation in the agricultural and water resources sectors, along with specific recommended actions that are tailored to distinct agricultural regions within Georgia;
5. Project “National Climate Vulnerability Assessment: GEORGIA” Funded by EU and implemented jointly by *Austrian Red Cross* and *Georgian Red Cross* (2011 -2014);
6. “Mercy Corps Georgia” in partnership with Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN) implemented the project “Enhancing local capacity and regional cooperation for climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation in Georgia and the South Caucasus”, funded by European Commission (2011-2014). The overall objective of this program was to build the capacity of local authorities, improve communities’ capacity and enhance regional bilateral cooperation, to understand and to cope with the environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change in the South Caucasus;
7. Project “Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response to Climate Change Impact for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-Biodiversity in Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems of South Caucasus” implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (REC Caucasus) (2011-2015). The project will contribute to the promotion of sustainable livelihood and alleviation of poverty via better understanding of problems related to climate change impact, its socio-economic dimension particularly affecting ecosystem integrity, rural production and food security by introducing of adaptation practices, developing regulatory and institutional framework to consider climate change issues in planning, enhancing local capacities for sustaining their livelihood level in face of climate change and developing the replication strategy to extend results of the activities and upscale best practices in other regions of the South Caucasus;
8. The National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia (NALAG) in 2012-2016 has implemented the Project: Institutionalization of Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in Georgia Regions Project (ICCAMGR). The ICCAMGR promotes integration of environmental and climate change considerations into the agenda of local authorities in Georgia;
9. “Clima East: Support to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Russia and ENP East countries” (2012-2016). The policy component seeks to foster improved climate change policies, strategies and market mechanisms in the partner countries by supporting regional cooperation and improving information access to EU climate change policies, laws and expertise;
10. Clima East/UNDP project “Sustainable management of pastures in Georgia to demonstrate climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits and dividends for local communities”. (2013-2016). The Project objective is to rehabilitate about 9 thousand ha of degraded pastures (including pastures in Vashlovani Protected Areas and alternative pastures) and introduce/implement sustainable pasture management practices in the area among the farmers/sheep-breeders in the Dedoplistskaro region of Georgia;
11. Adaptation Fund/UNDP Project “Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities of Georgia” (2012-

	<p>2016). The main objective of the project is to improve resilience of highly exposed regions of Georgia to hydrometeorological threats that are increasing in frequency and intensity as a result of climate change. The project assists the government and the population of the target region of Rioni Basin to develop adaptive capacity and embark on climate resilient economic development;</p> <p>12. UNDP/GEF Project “Promotion of Biomass Production and Utilization in Georgia” (2013-2017). The overall objective of the project is 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;</p> <p>13. UNDP/GEF project “Green Cities: Integrated Sustainable Transport in the City of Batumi and the Ajara Region” (2015-2017). The objective of this Project will be met through i) development of integrated sustainable urban transport plans for the City of Batumi and the Region of Achara; ii) development of specific feasibility studies and functional plans for low carbon transport in Batumi; iii) investments in sustainable urban transport measures in selected corridors of Batumi city based on the feasibility studies; and iv) development of sustainable transport plans for other corridors of Batumi and other municipalities in Achara Region and Georgia.</p> <p>The continuation of preparation of national communications and biennial update reports to the UNFCCC aims to strengthen information base, and the analytical and technical capacity of the key national institutions to integrate climate change priorities into national development strategies and relevant sectorial policies. The process of preparation of the FNC and SBUR will continue the ongoing dialogue, information exchange and partnership among relevant stakeholders, including government, civil society, academia, private sector and international development partners.</p> <p>In order to fulfill the obligations arisen from decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC related to the submission of national communications and biennial update reports, support from the Global Environment Facility is needed to continue to develop and consolidate the existing technical and institutional capacity and to continue the efforts of integrating climate change into national plans, policies and programs.</p> <p>Building on the previously prepared national communications and biennial update report as well as lesson learned, Georgia will submit its Second Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2018 and 2020 respectively.</p>
<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the</p>	<p>The overall goal of the project is to support the Government of Georgia to mainstream and integrate climate change considerations into development strategies and sector-based policy frameworks, through ensuring continuity of the institutional and technical capacity building, partly initiated and consequently sustained by reporting instruments under the UNFCCC and ensuring a regular mechanism of national monitoring, reporting and verification, and move towards a low-carbon and climate resilience development pathway.</p> <p>The immediate objective of the project is to assist the Government of Georgia in preparation of its SBUR and FNC under the UNFCCC in accordance with its commitments as a non-Annex 1 Party (as mandated by Article 4 and 12 of this Convention) and COP decisions 1/CP.16 and 1/CP/17.</p> <p>While the immediate objective of the project is to assist Georgia to fulfill its obligations under UNFCCC, in the long term the project will allow the country to lay to strengthen</p>

<p>project, including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation)</p>	<p>the existing institutional arrangements and support the long term targets aimed at addressing the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The objective of the project is in line with the GEF 6 Focal Area Objective “CCM-3 which aims to Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies, Programme 5: Integrate findings of Convention obligations and enabling activities into national planning processes and mitigation targets.” The project is also aligned with “United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) - Georgia 2016-2020”, outcome which states that by 2020 communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction; <i>item 42.1. Capacities in environmental governance, including DRR, will be strengthened through integration of environmental risks into development strategies, building partnerships, securing resources, and implementing programmes for transformation of public practices towards sustainable, low-carbon, climate-resilient paths of development.</i></p> <p>The project goals and objectives will be achieved through strategic directions identified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Update and improve GHG inventories by filling out the gaps and reducing the uncertainties encountered in the previous inventories; B. Build national capacities allowing the country to apply improved 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and to establish national emissions factors; C. Improve the National Inventory Systems with defined institutional arrangements to support it; D. Update existing and develop new programmes that include mitigation measures to abate GHG emissions; E. Prepare Climate Action Plan 2020-2030 (CAP 20-30) and Roadmap for NDC implementation; F. Strengthen the policy framework ensuring adequate adaptation to climate change in the vulnerable sectors of Georgia (agriculture, forestry, coastal zone, mountain regions, water, health, transport, and tourism) with in-depth regional focus using GIS technology, new socio-economic, climate and other relevant models; G. Collect and analyze gender disaggregated data in relation to the climate change; H. Update the constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs, as well as publish findings and promote biennial update report and national communication <p>This enabling activity project will significantly assist Georgia to fulfill its commitment under the UNFCCC and prepare and submit its SBUR and FNC to the UNFCCC. The proposed project will further strengthen the capacity of national institutions in related research and analysis eventually contributing to Georgia’s inputs to reducing the impacts of the global environmental threat of climate change. Reports, findings, and analysis produced during the NC/BR process will be used by the decision-makers for preparing and implementing environmentally sound programming tools to achieve the government’s national and international commitments (INDC).</p>
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Stakeholder involvement

The preparation process of the three National Communications and First BUR to the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (MENRP), as competent institution for the application of the UNFCCC at the national level.

In addition to that, the national knowledge, and awareness of the different stakeholders have been increased, in particular those from the government, non-government, private and academic sectors.

Based on the previous National Communications and First BUR experience, it is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is ensuring involvement of all stakeholders (Academy of Sciences, private sector, NGO sector and relevant Ministries) in both design and implementation of the climate change related actions through focused discussion and working groups. Such involvement will ensure to achieve optimal sectoral coverage and relevance of the actions and enhance their sustainability. Participation of broad range of relevant stakeholders from business, private and civil society sectors will draw closer the positions of official, business and civil society circles regarding national economic and environmental priorities and enhance raising awareness in sustainable development. The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention.

The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholders' participation in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Georgia. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a range of backgrounds, with particular emphasis on related sectors. The list of stakeholders will include, but is not limited to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (including the National Environmental Agency, National Forest Agency and Environmental Information and Education Center), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Energy, National Statistics Office of Georgia, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Parliament, NGOs, local communities, local authorities, research institutions, international organizations, business community, women and youth groups, mass-media.

The MENRP will act as Implementing Partner and Coordinating Body of the Project and will perform a leadership and coordination role for the development of actions needed to fulfill the obligations to the UNFCCC and its formal communication to the international community, acting in coordination with the other stakeholders, integrating climate change in the ongoing national activities for the achievement of results to be reported and communicated through the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports.

Relevant sectoral Ministries, such as the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and so on play a key role in the elaboration of the National GHG Inventories, as they are responsible for the estimation of the respective sectoral emissions according to the IPCC guidelines and under the guidance and coordination of the MENRP.

The MENRP will take part in capacity building activities for identification, preparation and implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in key economic sectors. Relevant sectoral Ministries and bodies will participate in capacity building and strengthening activities aimed at the identification, preparation and implementation of

mitigation and adaptation actions in key economic sectors. Other relevant stakeholders, such as the Academy of Sciences, private sector, NGO sector and relevant Ministries will be included in the process as will participate in training activities.

Gender dimension

Georgia considers gender equality, a fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter, as a precondition for advancing development and reducing poverty: The project will ensure data disaggregation by gender and wherever applicable by age is consistently included in both SBUR and FNC. Engagement strategy for women and young girls will be designed during the inception phase of the project to ensure gender and vulnerable community dimensions are adequately addressed.

As one of the cross-cutting issues, the Project will take into account gender mainstreaming as well. Georgia has strong historical background in bringing gender equality to society. The golden age and Renaissance in Georgia is associated with the King Tamar's name. She was governing in XII century and King Tamar was the title of respect given by Georgian people in order to express their attitude and appreciation. Issues of Gender equality was revealed in literature as well. In XII century Georgian Shota Rustaveli in his famous Poem "The knight in the panther's skin" first mentioned/emphasized the gender equality: *The lion's whelps are equal be they male or female.*

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.

UN Country team supports the Government of Georgia in its respective efforts through its both direct projects targeting women, and also incorporates respective gender-related activities into the project design when preparing, and then, implementing projects. The gender dimension is taken into account when preparing the program for further UN cooperation with the Government of Georgia in Framework document "United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) - Georgia 2016-2020". According to the UNPSD "*Gender Equality is regarded as a critical precondition for improvement of human rights situation and sustainable development, therefore gender mainstreaming into national laws, policies, budgets and programmes is applied across almost all focus areas. By 2020 vulnerable groups have access to proactive and inclusive gender and child sensitive social protection system that address major vulnerabilities*".

Women of Georgia are heavily engaged in all sectors of economic activity, especially in agriculture, the sector that employs about 30% of country population, but produces only 7% of GDP (in 2015), mainly subsistence agriculture. Women are also heavily involved in household works, collection of firewood, cooking and cleaning. In addition to heavy work in agriculture and in offices, they work at home. 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. The previous NCs and the First BUR had not dealt with gender mainstreaming issues, leaving room for improvement in the FNC and SBUR.

In this regard, the project will incorporate a gender perspective in the identification, description and preparation of mitigation actions where relevant. Also, the gender dimension in the FNC and SBUR will be meaningfully involved, not only considering

	<p>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 the FNC and SBUR 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.</p> <p>Additionally, the project coordination will ensure that gender considerations become a part and parcel of the NC. During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.</p> <p>Balance will be sought for workshops under the project. With regard to the technical team to be hired to implement the enabling activity, gender balance will be also considered. The project will intend to engage appropriate female local consultants when possible and appropriate.</p> <p>The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF will be applied.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertake and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A)</p>	<p>Institutional framework</p> <p>The goals and objectives 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.</p> <p>UNDP Georgia will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the development of the FNC+SBUR Project. Merging these two activities will enable a rational use of funds and avoid duplication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Country Office will assist Georgia during the entire project period to implement the activities set forth and will monitor and supervise the project; • The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia (MENRP), in its capacity of hosting UNFCCC National Focal Point and GEF Operational Focal point for Georgia will act as the Executing Agency to coordinate and implement project activities on behalf of the Government of Georgia; • A Project Team will consist of a Project Manager (PM) and Project Assistant along with the team of technical experts responsible for the deliverables as specified in the project proposal; • The UNDP Country Office will monitor and support implementation of the project in line with standard UNDP-GEFF procedures. <p>The overall responsibility for the project implementation by MENRP implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. MENRP will provide support to, and inputs for the implementation of all project activities. The MENRP will nominate a high level ministry official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering</p>

Committee (PSC) and other relevant stakeholders, sectoral and working groups under the project, and be responsible for providing government support, oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government's in-kind contribution to the Project.

The project will follow the same institutional arrangements that have been established for the implementation of the SNC, TNC, and FBUR.

Activities for Project Implementation

National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements

The information on the national circumstances provided in the Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Updated Report will be updated taking into account all new studies, projects and research developed since the preparation of TNC and FBUR.

This outcome includes an update of the country characterization in terms of demography, natural resources, climate and education, social and cultural aspects, as well as macroeconomic parameters, employment, income and services. It will also include the characterization of the specific sectors such as water resources, energy, waste, transport. In particular, it will be analysed how the national circumstances described may affect country's ability to deal with mitigating to climate change. Special attention will be paid to new information and data related to Energy and Industrial Processes sectors that are largest contributors to the GHG emissions.

National development objectives, priorities and circumstances will also be described, including the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change.

Also, the information on the institutional arrangements and the mechanisms for stakeholders' involvement relevant to the preparation of the national communications and the biennial update reports will be described. This will include findings and recommendations produced by the 'lessons learned' study, currently being carried out by UNDP, on the experience of FBUR and TNC elaboration.

Special attention will be given to the collection and analysis of gender data in relation to the climate change. Gender disaggregated data will be collected and reported with especial attention given to measures undertaken in the past to ease the impact of the climate change on women and helping them to adapt to it, especially in sectors into which women are especially involved, like agriculture and health.

Summarizing, all the thematic and sectoral components that define the National Circumstances will be updated and revised for their inclusion in the FNC and SBUR.

Regarding the **Other information** relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the UNFCCC, the insufficiency of financial and technological resources and absence of systematic approach are considered as the main barriers to strengthen capacity and ensure sustainability of implementation of various programs related to climate change. Therefore, in line with the Doha Work Program, activities related to provisions under Article 6 of the UNFCCC, as well as needs assessment for systematic observation and climate change research and technology needs assessment for various sectors in relation to mitigation and adaptation are among priority areas. The detailed assessments related to these priorities will be launched during the FNC and SBUR inception workshop.

GHG Inventory

Under the three National Communications to the UNFCCC and First Biennial Updated Report to the UNFCCC, GHG Inventory of emissions by sources and removals by sinks for direct and indirect GHGs for the period 1987-2013 (INC covered 1987-1997; SNC covered 1998-2006; TNC covered 2007-2011 years and FBUR covered 2012-2013 years) were prepared, using Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

Within the FNC and SBUR it is planned to prepare GHG inventory for 2014-2017 years.

Under this component, the project will focus on the following:

- Analyze and review 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for their applicability to the FNC+SBUR project;
- Conduct training on the usage of 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for the experts involved into the inventory preparation and relevant stakeholders;
- Make sure that the national capacities allowing Georgia to apply 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories) for the inventory and calculation of emissions of all gases are in place;
- Data collection/interaction with data providers for preparation of inventory for 2014-2017 years;
- Review of the proposed data collection and management system;
- Revision of nationally adopted emission factors, if needed;
- Prepare GHG inventory for 2014-2017 years by applying NAIIS software;
- Streamline of the institutional arrangements with other institutions/ Ministries for data collection and management;
- Improve the National Inventory Systems (NIS) with defined institutional arrangements;
- Make sure that each involved stakeholder clearly understands his/her role in the National Inventory System;
- Ensure that the NIS establishment process facilitates the integration, coordination and implementation of the human, technical, technological and financial resources (coming from the synergy of different programs and projects) needed to assist and develop the regular preparation of the national inventory;
- Strengthen cross-sectoral exchange and collaboration for preparation of the GHG inventory
- Subsequent to the GHG inventory preparation, ensure the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) processes.
- Report on progress achieved on each of its components: reached agreements, promoted institutional arrangements, engaged stakeholders, built capacity, shared knowledge, applied methods and used technology tools;
- Institutionalize the GHG Inventory generation process by preparation and application of the Procedure Manuals, which will be part of the National Inventory System.

- Incorporation of good practices for improving sustainability of the process;
- Provision of input for preparation of relevant laws and regulations for institutionalization of the GHG inventory;
- Preparation of working sheets and summary tables, uncertainty estimation and management;
- Preparation of graphics, tables and analyses of results;
- Publication of GHG Inventory report

The following methodological materials will be used: *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*; *the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*; *IPCC Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*. The Handbook developed by UNDP on “*Managing the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory*” will be followed while conducting the national inventory in order to identify recommendations for the design of an inventory management system. Finally, the NAIIS software and GHG reporting tables developed by the UNFCCC Secretariat (Decision 17/CP.8) for archiving data and data reporting of inventory results will be used. Appropriate approaches to ensure the quality of the estimates will be adopted. The taskforce will also be responsible for developing data recording and archiving system to facilitate the inventory process, especially in the respective sectors.

To sustain the inventory working groups, training opportunities for them will be created. Also, exchange in knowledge and expertise with other researchers in the region will be encouraged. The experiences from this project will be used to institutionalize the inventory process into the regular works of the relevant agencies and ministries.

It is envisaged that this approach will further promote ownership and participation among relevant agencies and will sustain the inventory process for Georgia.

Climate Change Mitigation

In the TNC and FBUR GHG mitigation measures in all sectors have been analyzed. This included implemented or ongoing projects and programs under NAMA, CDM, and the Covenant of Mayors etc. The basis for implemented measures in this period was the international support, national activities on policy and institutional development and sectoral activities. Mitigation analysis was conducted for each sector within the LEDS development. GHG emissions baseline scenario (business as usual – BAU scenario) as well as the mitigation scenario were developed for all sectors for the period up to 2030 applying MARKAL model (for energy related GHG emissions) and IPCC and other relevant methodologies for non-energy related GHG emissions.

Through the proposed project, the capacity to collect and analyze information on climate change on an ongoing basis for future biennial update reports and national communications will be strengthened and the report on policies and measures to mitigate the climate change will be updated. First of all, analysis and results presented in the TNC and First BUR will be revised. Based on latest available data GHG emission reduction potential of Georgia will be updated considering technical, environmental and economic aspects; set of policy framework and recommendations proposed; systems to assess the effects of mitigation actions will be developed. The permanent data collection system for the mitigation related programmes and projects will be provided to the Government of Georgia. Necessary data and relevant information for baseline (business as Usual - BAU)

and mitigation scenarios development for period of 2015-2030 will be collected and analyzed. The baseline (BAU) and mitigation scenarios developed under the TNC and FBUR will be updated using latest available data on macroeconomic parameters (GDP, real GDP growth rate etc.) and other relevant information such as energy balances for 2014-2017 years, industry production data, and others.

According to the decision 1/CP.21, UNFCCC Party Countries and among them Georgia are requested to communicate their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by 2020. At the same time the NDCs should be submitted at least 9 to 12 months in advance of the relevant session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, i.e. not later than end of 2019. In frames of proposed project NDC of Georgia will be prepared. NDC of Georgia will represent a progression beyond the Georgia's INDC and reflect its highest possible ambition.

In addition, Climate Action Plan 2020-2030 (CAP 20-30) and Roadmap for implementation of NDC will be prepared.

The abovementioned activities will be conducted in close communication among the relevant stakeholders. Consultative workshops and seminars will be organized on policies and measures to mitigate Climate Change.

Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation to the Climate Change

Vulnerability assessment and adaptation chapter under the TNC was focused on agriculture, forestry, health and tourism - the most vulnerable sectors with the need of adaptation measures. Along with vulnerability assessment, analysis for the identification of prior adaptation measures has been conducted. These adaptation measures included facilitating capacity of agricultural service centers to raise awareness about climate change; develop an effective insurance system; support technology transfers from abroad (especially in agriculture sector); facilitating rehabilitation of windbreaks; rehabilitation of irrigation systems within identified areas (improving integrated water management systems (supply-demand); Improving system for forecasting land productivity and climate change impacts by creating of soil information (data) bank; reduce flood risks by promoting riverbank protection measures develop effective monitoring and early warning systems; preventing plant diseases through selection of optimal methods; raising awareness of population and local governments; implementation of monitoring system on diseases in forestry sector; restoration of degraded lands.

In the FNC, more detailed analysis of climate change impact on vulnerable sectors is needed. Detailed re-assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to the climate change will be conducted not only for sectors, previously identified as most vulnerable ones in the TNC, but also for other sectors such as coastal zone, water resources, glaciers, mountain ecosystems, transport etc. When applicable, regional and local particularities will be taken into account. The work will include preparation of plans and programs proposing measures to facilitate adaptation.

To conduct vulnerability assessment and enhance the country's adaptation capacity, the following actions will be conducted: Firstly, the vulnerability assessment will be conducted using social, economic and environmental indicators across the sectors.

Special attention will be paid to the case studies, at least one for mountain ecosystems and one for pastures. Where applicable, regional and/or local focus will be applied.

Based on updated vulnerability assessment, National Adaptation Plan Process will be initiated. To ensure the implementation of the NAP process, the policy framework for

effective integration of adaptation measures into the national strategies will be mapped out and to the extent possible, implemented.

More specific actions for vulnerability assessment and NAP process are listed below and they include but are not limited to:

- Synthesize studies on current and future climate change including vulnerability assessment and studies on the climate change impacts on the country's economy; conduct background research/stock-take on completed/ongoing/planned initiatives of relevance to adaptation, as per Georgia's priorities and in line with UNFCCC Guidelines. This will include stocktaking activities of the current situation related to national/sub-national/sector based climate change adaptation processes and plans, the vulnerability analysis for the regions of Georgia, assessed economic impacts of climate change;
- Describe and analyze impacts of climate change on socio-economic development of Georgia. Reassess vulnerability of agriculture, forestry, coastal zone, mountain regions, water, health, transport, and tourism conducted with regional/local focus where applicable. As the first step a compilation of information related to vulnerability assessment has already completed for a wide range of stakeholders since the TNC and FBUR will be undertaken. Then, any relevant implementation or research project should be analyzed in similar manner by compiling the information, selecting a methodology, conducting study and formulating conclusions on vulnerability.
- Update the used climate models and testing of new ones. This will be based on the achievements on compiling information and updating climate models used in TNC. Future climate changes will be investigated using more parameters based on increased availability of data. Revise Climate change scenarios using appropriate models;
- Interpret the results of climate models, making comparisons between results, observing patterns and/or trends, strengthening the understanding of the climate of Georgia, formulating conclusions and consensus. Capacity building for selected experts and employees should be included among the outputs envisaged for this activity to further enhance their technical skills.
- Review adaptation policies. This will be based on the review of the existing policies to promote and reinforce adaptation measures and plans both at national and local levels. Identify policy frameworks for effective integration of adaptation measures into national strategies;
- Organize stakeholder consultation workshops and outreach activities on policies and measures for the climate change adaptation implemented.

Vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures will be conducted in an interactive way, with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to the government agencies, academia, private sector, central and local authorities, international organizations, media, civil society.

The project will pay special attention to extreme weather events. Also, more linkages between the climate change scenarios and their socio-economic impacts will be analyzed. As the agriculture sector is exceptionally vulnerable to extreme weather events, special attention will be devoted to expected changes in their frequency, intensity and distribution as well as their impact on agro-climatic conditions. Finally, analysis related to food security will be addressed.

Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system

Under the FBUR, initial analysis for the creation of the Domestic MRV system was undertaken. The main purpose of analysis on domestic MRV was to identify current situation, find out existing elements of MRV, current gaps and barriers, capacity needs, any initiatives on project level related to MRV, and based on these findings, to develop “roadmap” and plan on how to establish domestic MRV system in the country in future. Analysis under MRV chapter in First BUR covered following issues: Design of the Domestic MRV System, Management and Supervision of the MRV System, MRV Implementation Plan, Selection of Standards, Establishment of a Feedback Mechanism, Operationalization, legal and financial gaps and required support. Important finding of MRV analysis was that there is a need to develop a robust institutional framework that encompasses the relevant institutional entities as well as the necessary staff, systems and processes, for an effective and nationally appropriate MRV system.

FBUR/TNC will continue building on the findings of this evaluation. It is worth mentioning that the Fourth National Communication will address the general issues about MRV, including its organization at the national level. In turn, biennial reporting will be dealing with the specific information on technical and methodological details.

The review of the MRV system outlined in the First Biennial Report will be undertaken. An assessment will be made of the different options and possibilities for the national MRV system according to the guidelines to be prepared, taking into account national circumstances and capacities and the different nature of the mitigation measures. The gaps and needs to establish such a system will be identified and the policy framework for the establishment of domestic MRV system prepared. In addition to this, the technical requirements will be identified for the development of national institutional mechanisms for national MRV, depending on what is proposed in the Third National Communication. MRV-related projects, like the project “Information Matters” (supported by GIZ) will be reviewed. Any other project having MRV component will be reviewed and analyzed as well.

Production of the SBUR and the FNC

The SBUR and FNC will be prepared and presented to the UNFCCC Secretariat according to the requirements at the end of 2018 and 2020 respectively. The documents will be prepared also in the national (Georgian) language and disseminated in national and international workshops and seminars, and among stakeholders.

The process of the SBUR and FNC preparation will be interactive with the stakeholders’ participation. Regular workshops will be organized to discuss the progress, to share information, exchange ideas and present findings. Both reports presented to the UNFCCC Secretariat will be published.

To monitor and evaluate the progress during implementation, the accurate mechanism with the necessary milestones will be presented. The work will start with the inception workshop, on which tentative plan of actions and roadmap will be prepared. The work will be conducted with the strong cooperation of both local and international experts. There will be biannual reporting under the project. Independent experts will be attracted to review both the SBUR and FNC before they are finalized. Challenges encountered, lessons learned and feedback received will be analyzed, shared and disseminated.

D. DESCRIBE, IF

The FNC/SBUR project contributes to Georgia’s commitments under the UNFCCC to

<p>POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>enable the country to address climate change considerations (mitigation of GHG emissions and reduction of vulnerability to climate change). By increasing Georgia’s capacity to measure, forecast and evaluate its GHG emissions, identify the most vulnerable sectors and plan adaptation and preparedness measures, the requested funding will be applied in a cost-effective way. Preparation of work programmes on capacity building and awareness raising on climate change is an essential step for strengthening national capacity to implement measures for climate protection, sustainable use of resources and climate resilience. Preparation of work programs on capacity building ensures the cost-efficiency of the GEF Funds. Besides, the design of the FNC and SBUR draws on the experiences and results of the previous NCs and FBUR; in particular, activities will focus on areas and sectors that have been identified as most relevant for the GHG balance in Georgia. A central element of the strategy is to enhance the cost effectiveness of the FNC/SBUR Project through the capitalization of work relations built during the project implementation, and on existing experience with climate change within national institutions, donor agencies, and other related UNDP projects.</p> <p>The total project enabling cost is estimated to be 852,000. When all components of the project are implemented, Georgia’s capacity to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC will be strengthened significantly and on a sustainable level. In addition, the FNC and SBUR Reports will be produced, the vulnerability and adaptation measures will be updated, the GHG emission estimates over a longer period will be modeled, and appropriate mitigation measures will be offered. The project will also ensure socio-economic benefits through integrating gender, social and health considerations into biodiversity interventions.</p>
<p>E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:</p>	<p>The project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be carried out according to UNDP programming policies and procedures through the following activities:</p> <p><u>Project start-up</u></p> <p>A Project inception meeting will be held within the first two months of project start/project document signature with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and other relevant stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial for building ownership of the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.</p> <p>The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Determine the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and the UNDP/GEF Regional Office vis-à-vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again, as needed. b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool, if appropriate, finalize the first Annual Work Plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks. c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled. d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for

annual audit.

- e) Plan and schedule Project Executive Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organization structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Executive Board meeting should be held simultaneously with the inception workshop.

An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP ATLAS and UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high.
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) can be generated in the Executive **Snapshot**.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned, etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the **UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard**.

Bi-annual progress

- Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottleneck as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.

Periodic Monitoring

A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. This schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Executive Board meetings, and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. When necessary and useful, respective Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be prepared to take corrective actions.

A detailed schedule of project review meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. This schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Project Executive Board meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the National Project Director based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the Project Executive Board through quarterly meetings or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to resolve any problems or issues pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

F. EXPLAIN THE

N/A

DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	
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PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [*Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)*](#) with this template).


NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Ms.Nino Tkhilava	Head of the Environmental Policy and International Relation Department	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION	OCTOBER, 13, 2016

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	06/02/1994	MR.IOSEB KARTSIVADZE. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION PROTECTION	
UNFCCC	07/29/1994	MR.GRIGOL LAZRIEVI. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION	
UNCCD	07/23/1999	MS. NINO CHIKOVANI. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION			
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION			

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		October, 17, 2016	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Program Manager, UNDP- GEF (Green- LECRDs)	+1 212 906 6659	yamil.bonduki@ undp.org

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF