

2021-2023 Action Plan of Georgia’s 2030 Climate Strategy

Action Plan is prepared in accordance with the Government of Georgia Ordinance No 629, 20 December 2019, on the “Approval of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Policy Documents.” Historical and Baseline indicators of the impact values are taken from 1990-2015 Georgia’s National GHG Inventory. “Reference Scenario Projection” is calculated in different models, and the results are aggregated in the LEAP model. It refers to the indicator’s expected index in case the intervention is not implemented, and it is compared with the desired “Final Target Value” of the indicator. The “Baseline” of output indicator of the objective refers to the latest existing and available data, and it is compared to intermediate and final target indexes of the output indicator of the objective. For more information on assumptions and methodologies, see Appendix IV of Georgia’s 2030 Climate Change Strategy. Although many activities in the Climate Action Plan are carried out by the private sector, they are implemented with the high involvement of the public sector, particularly the efforts of the public servants. In the budget part, only the approximate amount of direct, additional costs is included. Consequently, the budget does not indicate indirect costs, including time allocated by the public servants. Due to the specifications of climate change mitigation measures, in some cases, private sector investments are indicated, although these amounts are not included in the total budget of the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.

Vision										Reduce the domestic GHG emissions to 35% below 1990 levels in 2030 (as per 2021 Updated NDC)									
Goal 1										Reduce the GHG emissions to 15% in the energy generation and transmission sector compared to reference scenario projection									
Link to SDGs										SDGs 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11									
Impact indicator 1.1:		Amount of GHG emissions from energy generation and transmission sector (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)				Historical		Baseline		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Reference scenario projection		Final target		Sources of verification	
				Year		1990		2015		2024		2028		2030		2030		2030 National GHG Inventory	
				Value		19,855		3,654		4,425		5,212		6,691		5,687 (-15%)			
Impact indicator 1.2:		Proportion of the population that predominantly uses clean energy sources and technologies																Sources of verification	
				Year		2018		2022		2026		2028		2030		Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of Georgia			
				Value		92,1%		93%		96%		97%		98%					
Objective 1.1										Renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, biomass) generation support									
Outcome indicator of the objective 1.1.1:		Share of renewable energy in Georgia’s electricity generation				Baseline		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Final target		Sources of verification	
				Year		2018		2022		2024		2026		2028		2030		Ten-year network development plan of Georgia	
				Value		78%		72%		76%		82%		85%		87%			
Risk										Delay/cancellation of works by construction companies/investors due to population protests; Delays in conducting research required for projects due to the pandemic (including mobilization of a group of foreign experts)									
Activity		Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs		Output indicator of the activity		Sources of verification		Responsible institution		Partner institution		Period of implementation		Budget		Financing source	
														State		Other		Deficit	
												Amount		Code		Amount		Organization	

1.1.1. Technical and procedural support for wind power (WP) generation	Until 2024 includes the following WP plants: Imereti - 104 MW Rikoti-Phona - 20 MW Tbilisi - 54 MW Dirbula - 21 0330 Ruisi - 12.6 MW Samgori - 8 MW Zestaponi - 50 MW Nigoza - 50 MW Kaspi - 54 MW	Support implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC of the Association Agreement; <b>SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy);</b> SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)	Until 2024, 9 Wind Power Plants (WPP) are constructed.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MESD)  Energy Balance of Georgia	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	JSC “Georgian Energy Development Fund”  Companies running the power plants that will implement this action	2023 Q4	2,178,000,000.0 GEL			2,178,000,000.0 GEL  (Investment)	Imereti WPP – ltd “Usasrulo Energia”; Rikoti-Phona WPP – ltd “Taba”; Tbilisi WPP – JSC “Caucasian Wind Company”; Kaspi WPP – “Caucasian Wind Company”; Samgori WPP – ltd “Vento”; Zestaponi WPP – Its “Zestaponi Wind Power Plant”; Nigoza WPP – JSC “Chalik Georgia Wind”; Ruisi WPP – ltd “Ruisi Wind Power Plant”; Dirbula WPP – ltd “Sinte”.	
1.1.2. Technical and procedural support for solar power (SP) generation	Until 2024 includes the following SP plants: Udabno -5 MW Unspeified solar plant-1 MW Plavi - 7 MW Gardabani - 50 MW (EBRD) Mameuli - 20 MW Geosolar - 9 MW Sagarejo - 25 MW	Support implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC; <b>SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy);</b> SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)	Until 2024, 7 Solar Power Plants (SPP) are constructed.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development  Energy Balance of Georgia	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	JSC “Georgian Energy Development Fund”  Companies running the SP power plants that will implement this action	2023 Q4	209,880,000.0 GEL			209,880,000.0 GEL  (Investment)	Udabno SPP ltd “Georgia solar company”; Gardabani SPP– EBRD; Marneuli SPP – ltd “New Generation”; Sagarejo SPP – JSC “Georgian Energy Development Fund.”	
1.1.3. Technical and procedural support for hydro power (HP) generation	Until 2024 includes the following HP plants (more than 13 MW capacity): Kirnati - 51.25 MW Khobi - 46.7 MW Mtkvari - 53 MW Mestiachala 1 - 20 MW Stori 1 - 20.03 MW Samkuritskali 2 -26.28 MW Metekhi 1 - 36.73 MW Ghebi - 14.34 MW Chiora - 14.15 MW Zoti - 44.31 MW	Support implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC; <b>SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy);</b> SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)	Until 2024, 10 Hydro Power Plants (HPP) are constructed.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development  Energy Balance of Georgia	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	JSC “Georgian Energy Development Fund”  Companies running the power plants that will implement this action	2023 Q4	1,980,000,000.0 GEL			1,980,000,000.0 GEL  (Investment)	Kirnati HPP – Its “Adjara Energy 2007”; Khobi HPP – ltd “Kartli Investment Group Energy“; Mtkvari HPP – ltd “Mtkvari HPP”; Mestiachala 1 HPP – JSC “Svaneti Hydro”; Stori 1 HPP – ltd “Gota 21”; Samkuristskali 2 HPP – ltd “Peri”; Metekhi 1 HPP – ltd “Phazisi Energy and Yenigun”; Chiora HPP – ltd “Chiora HPP”; Zoti HPP Cascade – JSC “Georgian Renewable Energy Company.”	
Objective 1.2							Improvement of average efficiency of thermal power plants						
Outcome indicator of the objective 1.2.1:	Indicator of electricity generation efficiency in thermal electricity plants		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification				

			Year	2018	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	National Statistics Office of Georgia (Georgian Energy Balance)			
			Value	44%	45%	48%	48%	49%	More than 50%				
Risk						Lack of financial resources							
Activity	Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source			
								State	Other	Deficit			
1.2.1. implementation of technical work of thermal power plants	There will be works done on every existing thermal power plants for improvement of the average efficiency. In addition, new combined-cycle thermal plants will be equipped with new technologies to improve their energy efficiency. By 2023 Gardabani 3 – combined-cycle gas thermal power plant will be constructed.	SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy); SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).	By 2024 one combined-cycle gas thermal power plant is constructed.	Annual report of JSC “Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation”  Energy Balance of Georgia	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	JSC “Georgian Oil and Gas Corporation”	2023 Q4	531,200,000.0 GEL	Amount	Code	Amount	Organization	
												Oil and Gas Corporation	199,200,000.0 GEL
Objective 1.3.						Strengthen the capacities of renewable energy integration in the transmission network of Georgia							
Outcome indicator of the objective 1.3.1.	Share of renewable energy (wind and solar power plants) in Georgian energy systems installed capacity		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification				
		Year	2019	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Ten-year network development plan of Georgia				
		Value	0.5%	0.6%	7.1%	12.2%	10.6%	18.2%					
Risk						Delay/cancellation of works by construction companies/investors due to population protests; Delays in conducting research required for projects due to the pandemic (including mobilization of a group of foreign experts)							
Activity	Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source			
								State	Other	Deficit			
							Amount	Code	Amount	Organization			

1.3.1. Implementation of Ten-year network development plan of Georgia for electricity distribution companies	Reinforcement of national transmission system infrastructure, addressing the existing problems, responding to the future challenges, and implementing the opportunities, including the integration of renewable energy sources into the network.	SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy); SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).	Until 2024, approximately 1659 MW electrical substation will be constructed and/or renovated;  Approximately 490 km long transmission lines will be constructed and/or renovated;  Wind and solar power plants with in total 435 MW installed capacities will be integrated.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development  Ten-year network development plan of Georgia	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	JSC “Georgian State Electosystem”	2023 Q4	771,804,000.0 GEL	109,692,000.0 GEL	24 14	662,112,000.0 GEL (loan, grant)	EBRD, WB, KFW, EU-NIF	
Objective 1.4.							Development of new policy documents and legislation in the energy sector						
Outcome indicator of the objective 1.4.1.	Number of initiated new policy documents, laws, and secondary legislature elaborated in the energy sector, discussed and agreed with relevant stakeholders.			Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification		
			Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development			
			Value	7	9	12	20	26	More than 30				
Risk							Lack of human resources, non-approval of the documents in time due to political or other external factors						
Activity	Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs		Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification		Responsible institution	Partner institution		Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source
											State	Other	Deficit
1.4.1. Development of a long-term comprehensive multisectoral strategy document for Georgia’s energy policy	Development of a long-term (2030) comprehensive state energy policy strategic document, which will later become the basis for the development of short, medium, and long-term strategies with a particular emphasis on the utilization of Georgia’s renewable energy resources.		Support implementation of Directive 2009/28/ EC	The strategic document, discussed and agreed with stakeholders, is elaborated and approved.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	2023 Q4	198,000.0 GEL	Amount	Code	Amount	Organization	
Goal 2							Reduce of GHG emissions to 15% in transport sector compared to reference scenario projection						
Link to SDGs							SDGs 3, 8, 11						
Impact indicator 2.1:	Amount of GHG emissions from the transport sector(GgCO <sub>2</sub> e)			Historical	Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Reference scenario projection	Final target	Sources of verification			
			Year	1990	2015	2024	2028	2030	2030	2030 National GHG Inventory			
			Value	3,823	4,139	4,563	5,257	7,110	< 6,044 (-15%)				



Objective 2.1							Increase the share of low and zero emissions and road-worthy private vehicles in the vehicle fleet						
Outcome indicator of the objective 2.1.1:	Share of electric vehicles in Georgia’s registered vehicles fleet		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification				
		Year	2019	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Registered vehicle fleet database of the Ministry of Internal Affairs				
		Value	0.14%	0.5%	1%	2%	3%	5%					
Outcome indicator of the objective 2.1.2:	Share of hybrid cars in Georgia’s registered vehicles fleet		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final Goal	Sources of verification				
		Year	2019	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Registered vehicle fleet database of the Ministry of Internal Affairs				
		Value	4.91%	5.5%	6.7%	9.8%	15%	20%					
Outcome indicator of the objective 2.1.3:	Percentage of vehicles failing first technical inspection		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification				
		Year	2019	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Periodic Technical Inspection (PTI) data base				
		Value	55%	54%	50%	45%	40%	30%					
Risk					Failure of implementing incentive measures for electric vehicles due to the reduced state financial resources caused by a pandemic; Failure of developing affordable and high-coverage second-hand electric vehicle market; Due to the reduced income of the public, reduction of the costs for technical maintenance of the cars/purchase of the new car.								
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source				
							State	Other	Deficit				
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization				
2.1.1. Implementing changes in existing regulation related to the technical inspection of vehicles.	Implementation of legal and administrative measures for reducing the tendency of bypassing the technical inspection.	Support implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC; SDG 3 (Health and well-being).	At least one legal/secondary legal act for reducing bypassing the technical inspection is approved.	Secondary legal act published on the website of Legislative Herald of Georgia “Matsne”	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Internal Affairs  Periodic Technical Inspection (PTI) centers  Ltd “Georgian Accreditation Center”	2023 Q2	Administrative costs					

2.1.2. More efficient execution of fines foreseen under the Administrative Offences Code of Georgia in terms of technical inspection of the vehicles.	Take legislative and/or administrative measures to reduce the tendency of bypassing the technical inspection, as well as install video cameras on the main highways, urban and rural roads for the control of the vehicles that haven't passed the technical inspection. It is planned to purchase a total of 150 video cameras, which will enable technical inspection and control of the vehicles that haven't passed the technical inspection. The activity serves to increase referrals for technical inspections, remove the least efficient vehicles from the roads/ market, and renew the fleet, which will increase its average efficiency.	Support implementation of directive 2009/28/ EC; SDG 3 (Health and well-being).	By 2024 additional 150 video cameras equipped with a technical inspection undergo function have been purchased and are in operation;  Relevant normative act and/or administrative measure is adopted that imposes fine for the vehicle that hasn't passed the technical inspection at least 4 times a month.	Annual report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs  Secondary legal act published on the website of Legislative Herald of Georgia "Matsne"	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	2023 Q1	120,000.0 GEL	120,000.0 GEL	30 08		
2.1.3. Control of the exhaust fumes from the vehicles on the roads.	Activity envisages the establishment and implementation of the technical mechanism for controlling vehicle exhaust fumes on the street in real-time.	Support implementation of directive 2009/28/ EC; SDG 3 (Health and well-being).	By 2024 3 field measuring devices are purchased and used by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture in the streets of big cities, which automatically, in real-time, measures the level of exhaust fumes from vehicles and identifies the disturbing vehicle.	Annual report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs  Annual report of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development  LEPL "Land Transport Agency"  The State Sub-Agency Department of Environmental Supervision	2023 Q4	498,000.0 GEL				498,000.0 GEL

2.1.4. For the promotion of electric vehicles, identification of optimal tax incentive alternatives based on the cost-benefit analysis.	Conduct cost-benefit analysis to identify how imposing additional tax incentives (except for excise tax) for electric vehicles will increase the entry rate of electric vehicles in the market to gradually replace the fleet and estimate the fiscal effect.	Support implementation of directive 2009/28/EC; SDG 3 (Health and well-being).	A research report on the cost-effectiveness of new tax incentive alternatives for electric vehicles is published.	The research report on cost-effectiveness.	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development  LEPL “Service Agency”	2023 Q3	Administrative costs					
2.1.5. Improve infrastructure for electric vehicles in Tbilisi.	Constructing charging spots, parking lines, and other supporting infrastructure for the electric vehicles.	Support implementation of directive 2009/28/EC; SDG 3 (Health and well-being).	By 2024 15 new charging spots for electric vehicles are constructed in the streets;  At least 3500 places are added within the system of zonal-hour parking of Tbilisi that envisages zero tariffs for electric vehicles.	Annual report of Tbilisi City Hall	Tbilisi City Hall	Companies of electric vehicles  Construction companies  Private companies  State entities	2023 Q1	Administrative costs					
2.1.6. Discussion on the possibility of increase in import duty for old vehicles based on (economic) feasibility study.	Discuss and impose high import progressive tax in case of economic feasibility. (From 2017, a double import tax rate above 10 years and a triple import tax above 14 years is in force, which reduces imports of old, inefficient vehicles and the active entry of new models, hybrids, and electric vehicles into the market).	SDG 3 (Health and well-being).	The study has been conducted that examines the economic feasibility of imposing progressive import duty on 5-year, 6-10-year, and above 10-year old vehicles' import taxes in point of vehicle's age and engine capacity at a directly proportional growing rate.	The (economic) feasibility study report	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  LEPL “Service Agency”  LEPL “Revenue Service”	2023 Q4	300,000.0 GEL					300,000.0 GEL
2.1.7. Emission standards on the import of vehicles based on the cost-effectiveness analysis (EUR4 / EUR5)	Restriction of imported vehicles according to their emissions rates will dramatically improve emissions intensities in new vehicle stocks and gradually replace the existing vehicle fleet with more efficient models.	SDG 3 (Health and well-being).	Until 2024 cost-benefit analysis document is published;  EUR4 / EUR5 (engine) standards conformable regulations are introduced and established.	Normative act published on the website of Legislative Herald of Georgia “Matsne”	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	LEPL “Service Agency”	2022 Q4	1,203,840.0 GEL			213,840.0 GEL (grant)	UNEP	990,000.0 GEL
Objective 2.2				Encourage the reduced demand on fossil fuels and the use of biofuels									

Outcome indicator of the objective 2.2.1:		Share of renewable energy consumed by all types of transport in the final energy consumption on the territory of Georgia			Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification								
				Year	2018	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	National Statistics Office of Georgia (Georgia's Energy Balance); Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan.								
				Value	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%	10%									
Risk							Low interest of private sector; Failure of implementing incentive measures for electric vehicles due to the reduced state financial resources caused by the pandemic; Failure of developing affordable and high-coverage second-hand electric vehicle market.												
Activity		Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs		Output indicator of the activity		Sources of verification		Responsible institution		Partner institution		Period of implementation		Budget		Financing source	
														State		Other		Deficit	
										Amount		Code		Amount		Organization			
2.2.1. Discuss the increase in taxes for fuels		Discuss and prepare the possibility to increase in taxes for fuels for decreasing activity of gasoline and diesel-driven cars, with a proportion of drivers making the shift to using public transport systems as a primary mode.		Support implementation of directive 2009/28/ EC; SDG 3 (Health and well-being).		Report on the feasibility of potential increase in taxes for fuels in terms of economic and environmental impact, including tax ad administration perspectives.		Feasibility Study Report		Ministry of Finance		Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development  Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		2023 Q4		300,000.0 GEL		300,000.0 GEL	

2.2.2. Support and encouragement of the biodiesel production	From 2019, production and sale of B5, i.e., 5% biodiesel and 95% diesel mixture (blend) and B7, or 7% biodiesel and 93% diesel mixture (blend), are being carried out by the private sector, construction of one large-scale biodiesel (Renewable, alternative, clean energy production) factory is planned by 2023. The activity involves promoting biodiesel production, collecting biodiesel production and sales data, and monitoring trends to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Also, prepare an information brochure about biodiesel to encourage its utilization.	Support implementation of directive 2009/28/EC; SDG 3 (Health and well-being).	A database about biodiesel production and realization is created;  One information brochure is developed and published.	Annual report of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ltd “Biodiesel Georgia”  The Biomass Association of Georgia	2023 Q4	Administrative costs												
Objective 2.3																				
Outcome indicator of the objective 2.3.1:		Percentage of share of travel done by non-motorized transport (cycling and walking) in Tbilisi		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification										
			Year	2016	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Tbilisi Sustainable Transport study										
			Value	27,15%	30%	32%	33%	34%	35%											
Outcome indicator of the objective 2.3.2:		Percentage of share of travel done by the public transport (metro, bus, minibus) in Tbilisi		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification										
			Year	2016	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Tbilisi Sustainable Transport study										
			Value	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	45%											
Risk						Reduced state investments in public transport and planned infrastructural works due to the reduced state financial resources caused by the pandemic														
Activity		Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs		Output indicator of the activity		Sources of verification		Responsible institution		Partner institution		Period of implementation		Budget		Financing source		
														State		Other		Deficit		
												Amount		Code		Amount		Organization		

2.3.1. Implement the measures included in Tbilisi's Green Transport Policy Plan	<p>Activity envisages:</p> <p>Development of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of Tbilisi (SUMP);</p> <p>Tbilisi bus reform (fleet upgrade, introduction of a new route network); Modernizing the metro and increasing its capacity; Cable car/rope construction; Introduction of a smart transport system; Introduction of zonal-hour parking; Rehabilitation of streets in accordance with the principles of multimodal planning.</p>	SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	<p>Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) is developed;</p> <p>Bus fleet is upgraded;</p> <p>At least 3500 places are added within the system of zonal-hour parking;</p> <p>In accordance with the principles of multimodal planning, at least one street is rehabilitated.</p>	Monitoring reports of Tbilisi's Green Transport Policy Plan	Tbilisi City Hall	<p>Ltd "Tbilisi Transport Company"</p> <p>Ltd "Tbilisi Minibus"</p> <p>Tbilisi Parking</p>	2023 Q4	1,762,200,000.0 GEL			1,762,200,000.0 GEL  (loan, grant)	EBRD, ADB, KfW, AFD,	
2.3.2. Implement the measures listed in Batumi's Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)	<p>Activity envisages:</p> <p>Improve the efficiency of bus routes; Increase bus capacity and number of passengers; Introduction of zonal-hour parking in central districts; Planning and implementation of reduced vehicle activity; Purchase the buses operated on modern standard diesel (euro 5) and fully electric buses, renewal/ replenishment of the municipal transport company fleet with new adapted buses, which will contribute to environmental protection and the proper functioning of the municipal transport system.</p>	SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	<p>Until 2024 more than 20% of measures included in the plan are implemented;</p> <p>Until 2024 8 new electric buses are operating;</p> <p>Until 2024 zonal-hour parking is established at least on 6 locations.</p>	Monitoring report of Batumi's Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)	Batumi City Hall	Ltd "Batumi Autotransport"	2023 Q4	8,800,000.0 GEL			8,800,000.0 GEL (loan, grant)	EBRD E5P	
Objective 2.4.								Implement innovative, evidence-based initiatives in the transport sector					

Outcome indicator of the objective 2.4.1.	Number of additional GHG emissions reduction initiatives based on the evidence in the transport sector		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Progress report of the Climate Strategy and Action Plan
		Value	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Risk					Failure to conduct cost-benefit analysis of the proposal for GHG emissions reduction in the transport sector due to the lack of human and research resources				
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source
							State	Other	Deficit
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization
2.4.1. Develop international climate finance proposals for the improved public, inter-city, and non-motorised transport means.	Activity envisages seeking financial resources for the implementation of specific new policies and measures for the next iteration of the Climate Action Plan.	SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	In the total project proposal was developed at least for 1 measure;  The project proposal was presented to 3 potential financiers.	Project proposal document	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (Environment and Climate Change Department)	Ministry of Finance  Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	2022 Q3	178,200.0 GEL	178,200.0 GEL
2.4.2. Develop cost-benefit analysis and feasibility study to identify best options for shifting road freight to rail.	Activity envisages conducting the cost-benefits analysis that can facilitate the identification of the most attractive measures to pursue in the next iteration of the Climate Action Plan.	SDG 3 (Health and well-being)	At least of technical analysis document is developed.	Cost-benefit analysis document	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (Environment and Climate Change Department)	LLC “Georgian Railway”  Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	2023 Q4	257,400.0 GEL	257,400.0 GEL
Goal 3					Support the low carbon development of the building sector through encouraging climate-goals oriented energy-efficient technologies and services				
Links to SDGs					SDGs 7, 9, 11				
Impact indicator 3.1:	Amount of GHG emissions from building sector (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Historical	Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Reference scenario projection	Final target	Sources of verification
		Year	1990	2015	2024	2028	2030	2030	2030 National GHG inventory
		Value	N/A	1,954	3,635	4,277	4,625	Less than 4,625	
Objective 3.1					Develop a system for energy efficiency certification of buildings				
Outcome indicator of the objective 3.1.1:	Percentage of newly constructed buildings subject by law to certification that are certified for energy efficiency		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan
		Value	0	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Risk					Reschedule enacting the legal act requiring mandatory certification or delay in deadlines set by the act				
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source
							State	Other	Deficit
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization

[illegible]



3.1.2. Elaborate, approve, and implement secondary legislation on the energy efficiency of buildings.	Elaborating and approving relevant secondary legislation.	Support implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; Directive 2010/31/EU. SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).	correct selection and installation, and the regulation and management of a building the engineering and technical support systems.  <u>By 1 January 2022</u> - The procedure for certifying the energy performance of buildings; - Procedures for the regular inspection of heating and air conditioning systems in buildings; - The procedures for the accreditation and certification of an independent expert issuing energy performance certificates of buildings and inspecting heating and air conditioning systems in buildings; - „The procedures for the examination and verification of the energy performance certificates of buildings and the inspection reports of heating and air conditioning systems. “  <u>By 30 June 2023:</u> - National plan to increase the number of nearly zero-energy buildings  <u>By 1 January 2022:</u> - Energy Performance Certificates of Buildings, Inspection Reports, and the procedure for the maintenance of the Databases of Independent Experts.	Secondary legal acts published on the website of Legislative Herald “Matsne”	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Relevant municipalities	2023 Q4	33,264,000.0 GEL			33,264,000.0 GEL (grant)	EU, KfW	
Objective 3.2							Raising consumer awareness about energy efficiency						

Outcome indicator of the objective 3.2.1:	Percentage of the costumers who identify energy efficiency of building and household appliances as an important factor in consumer decision making		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Household expenditure survey of the National Statistics Office
		Value	N/A	40% of target contingent	55% of target contingent	60% of target contingent	70% of target contingent	80% of target contingent	
Risk					Failure of implementation/delay of information campaigns due to the lack of financial resources and pandemic constraints				
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source
							State	Other	Deficit
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization
			<b>Supporting schemes for appliances that take into account the approaches of NGOs and private companies and are in accordance with EU Directive 2010/30/EU are developed;</b>						
			<b>By 2024, based on the scheme created for the energy efficiency of appliances, the market share of labelled products amounts to 100 % of total products.</b>						
			<b>By 30 September, the following technical regulations shall be adopted:</b>						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Rules for energy labelling household dishwashers;</b></li><li><b>Rules for energy labelling household refrigerators and</b></li></ul>						

[illegible]

adopted. The adoption of the energy labeling regulations package should be accompanied by information campaign on energy labeling.

- Appliances for solid boilers;
- Rules for energy labelling kitchen stoves and stove ventilation;
- Rules for energy labelling vacuum cleaners;
- Rules for energy labelling water heaters, hot water tanks, and solar panel complete sets;
- Rules for energy labelling heaters, heater complete sets, combined complete sets for temperature control, solar panels and heaters, temperature control and solar panels;
- Rules for

			<div>energy labelling bulbs and lamps;</div> <div><div><div>• Rules for energy labelling;</div><div>• Rules for energy labelling household dryers;</div><div>• Rules for energy labelling combined clothes dryers.</div></div></div>										
3.2.2. Implementation of energy efficiency awareness-raising programmes for the public.	Informing the public about financially effective and easily achievable changes in the energy consumption process and/or dissemination of information about energy-efficient measures, which will encourage them to select energy-effective home appliances.	Support implementation of the directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; SDG 1 (No poverty); SDG 4 (Quality education); SDG 5 (Gender equality); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities).	According to the public opinion research before and after implementation of the campaign, awareness of the target auditory is improved at least by 50%.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development		2022 Q4	299,376.0 GEL	299,376.0 GEL	2401			
3.2.3. Implementation of information campaign about incandescent bulbs.	Implementation of information and awareness campaigns targeting 100% replacement of incandescent light bulbs with energy-efficient bulbs in commercial buildings by 2023.	Support implementation of the directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).	According to the public opinion research before and after implementation of the campaign, awareness of the target auditory on energy-efficient bulbs is improved at least by 30%.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Relevant municipalities  Relevant private sector	2023 Q3	Administrative costs					

3.2.4. implementation of information campaigns for solar water heater systems in buildings.	Implementation of information campaigns for solar water heater systems and energy efficiency in buildings will raise users’ awareness.	Support implementation of Directive 2009/28/ EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/ EU EED; Directive 2010/30/EU; SDG 3 (Good health and well-being); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); (Responsible consumption and production).	According to the public opinion research before and after implementation of the campaign, awareness of the target auditory on solar water heater systems is improved at least by 50%.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia	2023 Q4	Administrative costs						
Objective 3.3							Encourage energy-efficient approaches and installation of energy-efficient lighting in residential, commercial, and public buildings.							
Outcome indicator of the objective 3.3.1:	Number of buildings of more than 500 m <sup>2</sup> occupied and owned by the central and municipal governments, with 1% of their total area renewed annually in accordance with the energy efficiency standards		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification				
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development					
		Value	0	10%	30%	50%	70%	More than 90%						
Outcome indicator of the objective 3.3.2:	Percentage of the public buildings that use energy-efficient light bulbs		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification					
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development					
		Value	N/A	20%	30%	40%	60%	More than 70%						
Risk					Failure of implementation of the projects dependant on donor funding									
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source					
							State	Other	Deficit					
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization					
3.3.1. Introducing tax regulations on incandescent bulbs.	Introducing tax regulations on incandescent bulbs with the target of 100% increase the share of new energy-efficient bulbs in procured light bulbs for residential and commercial buildings by 2023.	Support implementation of the directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).	The tax burden on incandescent bulbs is increased by 100%;  By 2023 share of energy-efficient bulbs in new light bulbs procured for residential and commercial buildings is increased by 100%.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ltd “Revenue Service”  Relevant municipalities  Relevant private sector	2023 Q4	Administrative costs						

3.3.2. Installation of energy-efficient lighting in buildings owned/ used by public institutions.	This activity envisages the 100% increase of the share of energy-efficient bulbs in procured new light bulbs for all public buildings.	Support implementation of Directive 2009/28/ EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/ EU EED; Directive 2010/30/EU; SDG 3 (Good health and well-being); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); (Responsible consumption and production); SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).	By 2023 share of energy-efficient bulbs in new light bulbs procured for all public buildings is increased by 100%.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure  Relevant municipalities	2022 Q4	621,720.0 GEL	621,720.0 GEL	25 03 06			
3.3.3. Establish energy efficiency information systems for public buildings.	Compile information on buildings characteristics and energy consumption for national and municipal public sector buildings, excluding kindergartens and schools.	Support implementation of the directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).	Information system containing information about 50% of public buildings is created.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ltd “Municipal Development Fund”	2023 Q4	178,200.0 GEL					178,200.0 GEL
3.3.4. Improvement of exterior enclosure of school buildings, installation of energy-efficient bulbs, retrofit/ replacement of solid fuel heaters.	Improvement of exterior enclosure of school buildings, installation of energy-efficient bulbs, retrofit/ replacement of solid fuel heaters.	Support implementation of the directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).	Annually 10% of schools implement at least one out of three initiatives of energy efficiency – improvement of exterior enclosure, installation of energy-efficient bulbs, retrofit/ replacement of solid fuel heaters.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ltd “Municipal Development Fund”	2023 Q4	9,808,920.0 GEL	154,440.0 GEL	25 03 06	9,654,480.0 GEL (grant, loan)	E5P, NEFCO	
Objective 3.4							Support use of solar energy for water heating and use of energy-efficient stoves						
Outcome indicator of the objective 3.4.1:	The percentage of the solar water heating systems in systems purchased by individuals/legal entities for individual residential and commercial buildings after the implementation of incentive measures.			Baseline	Medium-term target		Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification		

			Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Household survey of the National Statistics Office
			Value	N/A	10%	20%	30%	50%	60%	National Energy Balance
Risk						Delay in implementation of incentive measures				
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs)	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source	
								State	Other	Deficit
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization	
3.4.1. Elaboration of financial incentives mechanism for installation of solar water heater systems in buildings.	Elaboration of financial incentives mechanism for using solar for heating the water that will reduce pressure on forests and represents an energy-efficient alternative.	Support implementation of the directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).	A financial incentive mechanism is introduced.	Annual report of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Ministry of Finance  Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	2023 Q3	178,200.0 GEL		178,200.0 GEL
3.4.2. Encourage using of energy-efficient firewood stoves.	Until 2027 mechanism of financial stimulus/ incentives will be elaborated and introduced by the state and financial institutions. Information campaigns will be implemented for the encouragement of using energy-efficient stoves that will reduce pressure on forests and will improve utilization of waste biomass.	Support implementation of directives 2009/28/EC-EPBD and 2012/27/EU EED; SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).	Voucher programme for energy-efficient stoves is elaborated;  At least 2 information campaign about energy-efficient stoves and supporting financial programmes are implemented	Report on the implementation of the project “Supporting Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions Due to Forest Degradation”	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ltd “Environmental Information and Education Center”  Ltd “National Forestry Agency”  NNLE “Agriculture and Rural Development Agency”	2023 Q4	33,660,000.0 GEL (grant)	GCF, Government of Germany, Government of Sweden	
Objective 3.5.						Train highly professional personnel in energy efficiency				
Outcome indicator of the objective 3.5.1:	Total percentage of the certified and diplomaed specialists in heating, cooling, ventilation systems, and energy efficiency issues of the buildings.		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification	
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Database of independent experts published on the website of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	
		Value	0% of target contingent	0% of target contingent	30% of target contingent	60% of target contingent	80% of target contingent	100% of target contingent		
Risk						Postponing the enactment of the mentioned secondary legal acts				
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source	



											State	Other	Deficit
									Amount	Code	Amount	Organization	
3.5.1. Development of qualification, accreditation, and certification schemes for energy sector experts.	Development of the certification system for energy service providers, energy auditors, energy managers, and assemblers, working on the installation of energy appliances in buildings sector.	Support implementation of directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; Directive 2010/31/EU; SDG 4 (Quality education); SDG 5 (Gender equality); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	With the involvement of stakeholders (energy sectors NGOs, energy providers, construction and audit companies), qualification, accreditation, and certification schemes are developed and adopted and are in full accordance with EU Directive 2009/28/EC.	Monitoring report of National Energy Efficiency Action Plan.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Accreditation centers  Training centers	2023 Q4	1,073,160.0 GEL					1,073,160.0 GEL
3.5.2. Development of educational programs and trainings for energy consultants.	Development of programmes to improve the skills and competency of energy engineers, energy auditing companies, and energy service providers.	Support implementation of directive 2009/28/EC-EPBD; Directive 2012/27/EU EED; SDG 1 (No poverty); SDG 4 (Quality education); SDG 5 (Gender equality); SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 10 (Reduced inequality).	With the involvement of stakeholders, at least two educational and training programmes are developed in Tbilisi and region.	Monitoring report of National Energy Efficiency Action Plan.	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Accreditation centers  Training centers	2023 Q2	Administrative costs					
Goal 4							Support the low carbon development of the industry sector by encouraging climate-friendly innovative technologies and services to achieve a 5% emissions reduction compared to emissions projected under a reference scenario by 2030						
Links to SDGs							SDGs 8, 9, 11, 12						
Impact indicator 4.1:	GHG emissions of the industry sector (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e.)			Historical	Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	reference scenario projection	Final target	Sources of verification			
		Year	1990	2015	2024	2028	2030	2030	2030 National GHG Inventory				
		Value	11,445	3,123	4,474	5,289	5,986	< 5,690 (-5%)					
Objective 4.1							Reduce the level of greenhouse gas emissions from industrial processes and energy consumption of industrial facilities by introducing modern technologies						
Outcome indicator of the objective 4.1.1:		GHG emissions of cement production (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e.)			Baseline		Medium-term target		Final target		Sources of verification		
		Year			2020		2022		2023		Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan		
		Value			968		1083		1139				
Outcome indicator of the objective 4.1.2:		GHG emissions of chemical production (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e.)			Baseline		Medium-term target		Final target		Sources of verification		
		Year			2020		2022		2023		Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan		
		Value			2547		2919		3105				
Risk							Low interest of the private sector; Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, delay in conducting necessary research within the project (including mobilization of a group of foreign experts), and introduction of technologies.						

Activity		Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs		Output indicator of the activity		Sources of verification		Responsible institution		Partner institution		Period of implementation		Budget		Financing source	
														State		Other		Deficit	
												Amount		Code		Amount		Organization	
4.1.1. Substitute wet with the dry method in cement production		Switch cement production method to the dry method (reducing energy use and, accordingly, emissions)		Support implementation of directives 2008/50/ EC and 2010/75/ EU; SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).		The new technology that reduces energy use by 20-40% is introduced; 100% of cement production is carried out by utilization of the new technology.		Annual report of ltd “Heidelberg”		ltd “Heidelberg”		Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		2022 Q4		15,687,936.0 GEL			
4.1.2. Supporting the low-emission production of Nitric Acid with		From 2020 through cooperation with the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU), joined the initiative aimed at equipping the Nitric Acid producer companies in the member countries with nitrous oxide absorbing technologies that cause climate change. Ltd “Rustavi Azoti” is a Nitric Acid producer factory that will be equipped with modern technology for reducing N <sub>2</sub> O from its production cycle.		Support implementation of directives 2008/50/ EC and 2010/75/ EU; SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).		The factory is equipped with new technology that emits at least 95% less N <sub>2</sub> O; 100% of Nitric Acid is produced with the new equipment.		Implementation report of the project “Support of Nitric Acid Climate Action Group (NACAG).”		Ltd “Rustavi Azoti”		Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture		2023 Q4		17,820,000.0 GEL			
Objective 4.2										Develop a system of studying the emissions factors and data management in the industry sector									
Outcome indicator of the objective 4.2.1:		Number of the industries where specific emissions factors were studied				Baseline		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Final target		Sources of verification	
				Year		2020		2022		2024		2026		2028		2030		Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan	
				Value		0		1		2		3		4		5			
Risk										Lack of field expertise; Low interest of the private sector; Provision of confidential information for the development of data management system and identification of individual emission factor.									
Activity		Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs		Output indicator of the activity		Sources of verification		Responsible institution		Partner institution		Period of implementation		Budget		Financing source	
														State		Other		Deficit	
												Amount		Code		Amount		Organization	

4.2.1. Develop individual emission factors per production.	Introduction of a data management system that includes plant-specific emission factors to better estimate sector’s emissions and mitigation potentials.	Support implementation of directive 2010/75/ EU and article 314 of Association Agreement; SDG 9 (Industry, innovation, and infrastructure); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	Specific emissions factor at least for two productions is introduced.	Report of the project “Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).”	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (Climate Change Division)	Ltd “Rustavi Azoti”  Ltd “Heidelberg Cement”	2023 Q2	99,600.0 GEL				99,600.0 GEL  (grant)	GEF/UNEP	
Goal 5							Support the low carbon development of the agriculture sector through encouraging climate-smart agriculture technologies and services.							
Links to SDGs							SDGs 2, 6, 12, 15							
Impact indicator 5.1:	GHG emissions of the agriculture sector (GgCO <sub>2</sub> e.)		Historical	Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Reference scenario projection	Final target	Sources of verification					
		Year	1990	2015	2024	2028	2030	2030	GHG National Inventory					
		Value	4,102	3,326	3,635	4,203	4,624	Less than 4,533						
Objective 5.1					Implement sustainable management of soil and pastures and support the introduction of sustainable domestic animal feeding practices									
აშოცანის შედეგის Value 5.1.1:	Percentage of farmers who have improved information on sustainable domestic animal feeding practices and sustainable soil management out of the farmers informed by the extension centres and the National Food Agency		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification					
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan					
		Value	0%	50% of the farmers of target contingent	50% of the farmers of target contingent	50% of the farmers of target contingent	50% of the farmers of target contingent	50% of the farmers of target contingent						
Risk					Low interest of the farmers									
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source					
								State	Other	Deficit				
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization					

5.1.1. In order to reduce the emissions generated by enteric fermentation of the cattle, develop a methodology for changing the feed for the cattle and run a recommendation campaign.	The objective of the measure is to maximize feed quality for up to 20% of cattle by 2021, leading to lower emissions from enteric fermentation. (For additional information, Georgia has enough diversity in terms of forage plants, limiting rumination while increasing or keeping livestock productivity. Optimal feed mixes need to be identified and then communicated to dairy farmers through a manual. Further, Georgian grape map should be explored since grape peel, and stone can be used as an alternative cheap dietary supplement for tackling ruminant emissions).	SDG 2 (Zero hunger); SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation); SDG 15 (Life on land).	Methodology is introduced and agreed with stakeholders;  At least one recommendation campaign is carried out in every region with the participation of at least 50 farmers.	Developed Methodology document  Annual report of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (Environment and Climate Change Department;  Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development;)	Ltd “Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture”  NNLP “Rural Development Agency”  LEPL “Environmental Information and Education Center”	2023 Q2	574,200.0 GEL					574,200.0 GEL
5.1.2. Develop legislation and prepare a project proposal with the aim of increasing the quality of livestock nutrition and conservation of pasture biodiversity	The aim of the project is to increase the quality of livestock nutrition for cattle as well as the conservation of pasture biodiversity and to reduce maintenance costs for cattle livestock for beneficiaries by handing over intensive grass production equipment to beneficiaries. Accordingly, the activity includes the development of the bill about pasture management and preparing the project proposal.	SDG 2 (Zero hunger); SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation); SDG 15 (Life on land).	The project concept is developed, and international finances for its implementation is requested;  Pasture management legislation is developed.	Annual report of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture;  Secondary legal act about pasture management published on the website of the Legislative Herald of Georgia.	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  (Department of Hydrology and Land Management;  Environment and Climate Change Department;  Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development;)	NNLP “Rural Development Agency”  LEPL “National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring”	2023 Q4	237,600.0 GEL					237,600.0 GEL

5.1.3. Rehabilitation and transformation of windbreaks to minimize climate-related land degradation.	The overarching aim of the project is to establish a climate-resilient and multi-functional Windbreak & Agroforestry Ecosystem (mWAE), reducing land degradation, increasing soil and agricultural productivity, and diversification.	SDG 15 (Life on land)	Project proposal about the rehabilitation of windbreaks is submitted to international donors for financing;  Legislative regulation about the windbreak zones is prepared/ adopted.	Secondary legal act published on the website of the Legislative Herald of Georgia.  Project proposal about the rehabilitation of windbreaks.	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (Department of Hydrology and Land Management)	LEPL “National Agency for Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring”  Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (Environment and Climate Change Department)	2023 Q4	498,000.0 GEL			498,000.0 GEL (grant)	GEF, IFAD	
Objective 5.2							Build capacities of generating scientific evidence for the development of climate-smart approaches in the agriculture sector						
Outcome indicator of the objective 5.2.1:	Share of smart climate technologies and/or initiatives based on cost-benefit analysis and other evidence in agricultural, state, and donor programs.		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification			
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2023	Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan				
		Value	N/A	10%	30%	40%	50%	60%					
Risk					Delays in finding the funding and resources; Quality of the document developed by implementer and donor.								
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source				
							State	Other	Deficit				
							Amount	Code	Amount	Organization			
5.2.1. Develop cost-benefit analysis and feasibility study to identify best options to increase further change in livestock feed for the next iteration of the Climate Action Plan.	The cost-benefits analysis and feasibility study can facilitate the identification of the most attractive measures for further improving feed quality to pursue in the next iteration of the Climate Action Plan.	SDG 2 (Zero hunger); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 15 (Life on earth).	Conclusion of the technical analysis report that analyses at least two alternatives of improving feed quality is developed.	Document of technical analysis	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (Environment and Climate Change Department;  Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development;)	Ltd “Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture”  NNLP “Rural Development Agency”	2023 Q2	237,600.0 GEL				237,600.0 GEL	
5.2.2. Develop cost-benefit analysis and feasibility study to identify best options in which manure management systems can be implemented.	The cost-benefits analysis and feasibility study can inform the identification of the most attractive measures in Georgia (per region) for manure management systems to pursue in the next iteration of the Climate Action Plan.	SDG 2 (Zero hunger); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 15 (Life on earth).	Conclusion of the technical analysis report that analyses at least two alternatives of manure management is developed.	Document of technical analysis	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (Environment and Climate Change Department;  Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development;)	Ltd “Scientific-Research Center of Agriculture”  NNLP “Rural Development Agency”	2023 Q3	237,600.0 GEL				237,600.0 GEL	



Impact indicator 6.1:		GHG emissions of the Waste sector (GgCO <sub>2</sub> e.)			Historical		Baseline		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Reference scenario projection		Final target		Sources of verification		
				Year		1990		2015		2024		2028		2030		2030		2030 National GHG Inventory	
				Value		1,105		1,389		-		1,339		1,850		Less than 1,850			
Objective 6.1										Reduce GHG emissions from existing unauthorized dumpsites and non-hazardous landfills									
Outcome indicator of the objective 6.1.1:		GHG emissions from landfills (GgCO <sub>2</sub> e.)			Baseline		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Medium-term target		Final target		Sources of verification		
				Year		2020		2022		2024		2026		2028		2030		Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan	
				Value		1,091		1,063		1,056		908		822		840			
Risk										Delay in constructing new landfills due to the selection of the area									
Activity		Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs		Output indicator of the activity		Sources of verification		Responsible institution		Partner institution		Period of implementation		Budget		Financing source	
														State		State		Deficit	
												Amount	Code		Amount		Organization		
6.1.1. Closing official (unauthorized) non-hazardous landfills.	Closing existing official (unauthorized) municipal landfills.	Support implementation of directive 2008/98/EC; Directive 1999/31/EC; SDG (Health and well-being); SDG 6-ᄁᄁᄁ6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	Until 2024 at least 4 unauthorized landfills are closed.	Annual report of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure	LEPL “Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia”  LEPL “Municipal Development Fund of Georgia”  Government of Autonomous Republic of Adjara  Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  Relevant municipalities	2023 Q4	6,520,000.0 GEL	2,520,000.0 GEL	25 05 01	4,000,000.0 GEL (loan)	EBRD							
6.1.2. Closing dumpsites.	Closure of up to 400 existing dumpsites in the regions.	Support implementation of directive 2008/98/EC; Directive 1999/31/EC; In accordance with the changes caused by regulations (EC) No 1882/2003. SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	Until 2024 100% of dumpsites are closed.	Reports of the municipalities	Municipality City Halls	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure  LEPL “Solid Waste Management Company”	2023 Q4	2,800,000.0 GEL					2,800,000.0 GEL						

6.1.3. Construction of regional non-hazardous landfills	By the end of 2030, seven regional non-hazardous landfills corresponding to the standards will be constructed (Adjara, Kvemo Kartli, Samegrelo, Imereti, Kakheti, Central, Georgia – 2).	Support implementation of directive 2008/98/EC; Directive 1999/31/EC; In accordance with the changes caused by regulations (EC) No 1882/2003.  SDG 3(Health and well-being); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	By 2024 3 new landfills are constructed (Adjara, Kvemo Kartli, Samegrelo).	Annual report of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure	LEPL “Solid Waste Management Company”  Government of Autonomous Republic of Adjara  Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	2023 Q4	47,520,000.0 GEL			47,520,000.0 GEL (loan)	EBRD KfW	
6.1.4. Upgrade and improvement of Tbilisi’s landfill.	Procurement of waste collection trucks to upgrade existing waste-disposal vehicles fleet. Modernization of existing solid waste unloading stations. Improve leak management system of Tbilisi landfill. Construction of gas collection and capturing system at Tbilisi landfill.	Support implementation of directive 1999/31/EC; In accordance with the changes caused by regulations (EC) No 1882/2003.  SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	A gas collection and leaked water management system is installed in the Tbilisi landfill that fully complies with the technical regulation on "landfill construction, operation, closure and further maintenance" approved by the Government of Georgia.	Report of Tbilisi City Hall	Tbilisi City Hall	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	2023 Q2	4,000,000.0 GEL			4,000,000.0 GEL (loan)	EBRD	
6.1.5. Utilization of landfill gas in Kutaisi’s non-hazardous waste landfill.	Installing a gas capture and recovery system in Kutaisi’s landfill.	Support implementation of directive 1999/31/EC; In accordance with the changes caused by regulations (EC) No 1882/2003.  SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	A gas recovery system is installed in the Kutaisi landfill that fully complies with the technical regulation on "landfill construction, operation, closure and further maintenance" approved by the Government of Georgia.	Report of LEPL “Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia”	LEPL “Solid Waste Management Company of Georgia”	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	2023 Q4	4,000,000.0 GEL			4,000,000.0 GEL (loan, grant)	KfW, EU/NIF	



6.1.6. Utilization of landfill gas in Batumi’s non-hazardous waste landfill.	Installing a gas capture and recovery system in Batumi’s landfill.	Support implementation of directive 1999/31/ EC; In accordance with the changes caused by regulations (EC) No 1882/2003.  SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).	A gas capture and recovery system is installed in Batumi landfill that fully complies with the technical regulation on "landfill construction, operation, closure and further maintenance" approved by the Government of Georgia.	Annual report of Batumi City Hall	Batumi City Hall	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  Ministry of Finance and Economy of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara	2022 Q4	4,000,000.0 GEL			4,000,000.0 GEL  (loan)	EBRD	
Objective 6.2				Support waste recycling									
Outcome indicator of the objective 6.2.1:	Amount of reduced emission from waste recycling (GgCO <sub>2</sub> e.)		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification			
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual progress reports and evaluation report for the Climate Action Plan				
		Value	0	10	40	100	130	More than 150					
Risk					Low interest of waste recycling companies								
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source				
							State	Other	Deficit				
							Amount	Code	Amount	Organization			
6.2.1. Introduce the practice of separating paper waste from the source by the municipalities and encourage paper recycling.	The activity involves separating one of the municipal biodegradable waste streams from the source by municipalities, collecting information, and preparing brochures about paper recycling to achieve the paper recycling rate. For more information: paper fraction of the municipal waste presented at the landfill is a source of GHG emissions, and collection and recycling of mentioned waste is important.	Support implementation of directive 2008/98/ EC; SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure).	Annually the number of recycled paper equals to minimum 30% of produced paper waste;  Paper separation practice from the source is introduced at least in 2 municipalities;  Informational brochure is developed.	Waste management database	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Municipalities  Private companies	2023 Q4	Administrative costs					

6.2.2. Biodegradable (organic and garden waste) recycling by the municipalities.	Organic and garden waste composting in Marneuli and Kutaisi municipalities by the municipal composting facilities.	Support implementation of directive 2008/98/ EC; SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure).	Amount of annually recycled biodegradable organic and garden waste equals 600 tons;  The amount of compost obtained is 40 tons.	Waste management database	Relevant municipalities	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  Imereti Scientists’ Union “SPECTRI”	2023 Q4	1,188,000.0 GEL			1,188,000.0 GEL (grant)	EU	
6.2.3. Education and awareness-raising on waste management.	Implement an awareness-raising campaign for the population and other stakeholders.	SDG 4 (Quality Education); SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 12- (Responsible consumption and production).	At least 5 awareness-raising campaign is conducted.	Analytic reports of Facebook and Google of LEPL “Environmental Information and Education Center”	Municipalities	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  LEPL “Environmental Information and Education Center”	2023 Q4	118,800.0 GEL			118,800.0 GEL (grant)	Government of Sweden, Government of Norway, Government of Great Britain	
Objective 6.3.							Reduce GHG emissions from wastewater						
Outcome indicator of the objective 6.3.1:	Amount of reduced emissions from wastewater (GgCO <sub>2</sub> e.)			Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification		
			Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Report of the United Water Supply Company of Georgia			
			Value	0	More than 150	More than 200	More than 300	More than 400	More than 500				
Risk						Failure in finding financial resources necessary for the implementation of the activity							
Activity	Short description		Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs		Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution		Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source	
										State	State	Deficit	
								Amount	Code	Amount	Organization		

6.3.1. Construction of municipal wastewater treatment plants.	Completion of construction of 6 municipal wastewater treatment plants (Abastumani sewage treatment plant, Zugdidi wastewater treatment plant, Poti wastewater treatment plant, Marneuli wastewater treatment plant, Mestia wastewater treatment plant, Gudauri wastewater treatment plant). Also, construction of 7 treatment facilities is planned (Kvareli, Mukhrani, Martvili, Dusheti, Zhinvali, Pasanauri, Khashuri).	<p>S u p p o r t implementation of directive 91/271/EEC; In accordance with the changes caused by directive 98/15/EC and Regulation N 1882/2003.</p> <p>SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).</p>	<p><b>By 2024 six municipal treatment station is constructed;</b></p> <p><b>By 2024 project procurement for the construction of 7 stations is announced.</b></p>	<b>Report of the ltd “United Water Supply Company of Georgia”</b>	ltd “United Water Supply Company of Georgia”	<p>Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture</p> <p>Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure</p>	2023 Q4	<b>183,120,618.0 GEL</b>	34,214,344.0 GEL	250401	<b>148,906,274.0 GEL</b> <b>(loan)</b>	ADB	
6.3.2. Capture and recovery of GHGs in Tbilisi’s wastewater treatment plants.	Installing a gas capture and recovery system in Tbilisi’s wastewater treatment plant.	<p>S u p p o r t implementation of directive 91/271/EEC; In accordance with the changes caused by directive 98/15/EC and Regulation N 1882/2003.</p> <p>SDG 3 (Health and well-being), SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities)</p>	<b>Tbilisi treatment plant is equipped with gas collection and treatment systems that fully comply with the Council Directive 91/271 / EEC.</b>	Report of ltd ”Georgian Water and Power”	ltd ”Georgian Water and Power”	<p><b>Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture</b></p> <p>Tbilisi City Hall</p>	<b>2023 Q4</b>	<b>21,000.0 GEL</b>			21,000.0 GEL	ltd ”Georgian Water and Power”	
6.3.3. Capture and recovery of GHGs in Batumi’s wastewater treatment plants.	Installing a gas capture and recovery system in Batumi’s wastewater treatment plant.	<p>S u p p o r t implementation of directive 91/271/EEC; In accordance with the changes caused by directive 98/15/EC and regulation N 1882/2003.</p> <p>SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).</p>	Batumi treatment plant is equipped with gas collection and treatment systems that fully comply with the Council Directive 91/271 / EEC.	Report of ltd “Batumi Water”	Ltd “Batumi Water”	<p>Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture</p> <p>Batumi City Hall</p>	2023 Q4	17,500.0 GEL			17,500.0 GEL	Ltd “Batumi Water”	

6.3.4. Capture and recovery of GHGs in Kobuleti’s wastewater treatment plant.	Installing a gas capture and recovery system in Kobuleti’s wastewater treatment plant.	S u p p o r t implementation of directive 91/271/ E E C ; I n accordance with the changes caused by directive 98/15/ EC and regulation N 1882/2003.  SDG 3 (Health and well-being); SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); S D G 1 1 (Sustainable cities and communities).	Kobuleti treatment plant is equipped with gas collection and treatment systems that fully comply with the Council Directive 91/271 / EEC.	Report of ltd “Kobuleti Water”	ltd “Kobuleti Water”	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture  Kobuleti Minucipality	2023 Q4	17,500.0 GEL			17,500.0 GEL	ltd “Kobuleti Water”	
Objective 6.4.							Develop the data-based system of waste management						
Outcome indicator of the objective 6.4.1:	Percentage share of the data-based reports on waste management		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification  Reports of the National Statistics Office of Georgia			
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030					
		Value	0%	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%					
Risk							Waste Management System Malfunction						
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source				
							State	State	Deficit				
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization				
6.4.1. Establish a consolidated process for collecting and updating data for the waste sector.	Activity envisages improving system methodology of waste management database and production of waste statistics by the National Statistics Office of Georgia (GeoStat).	SDG 4 (Quality Education); SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth); SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities); SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions).	The National Statistics Office of Georgia has started producing waste statistics;  Emission reports are based on the sources and data (including incineration and composting).	Website of the National Statistics Office of Georgia	National Statistics Office of Georgia (GeoStat)	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	2022 Q4	62,500.0 GEL		62,500.0 GEL (grant)	EU (TWINNING)		
Goal 7							Increase carbon capture capacity of forests by 10% by 2030 compared to 2015						
Links to SDGs							SDGs 6, 11, 15						
Impact Value 7.1:	Carbon capture potential of forests (GgCO <sub>2</sub> e)		Historical	Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Reference scenario projection	Final target	Sources of verification				
		Year	1990	2015	2024	2028	2030	2030	2030 National GHG Inventory				
		Value	-6,353	- 5,621	- 5950	6000	-5,931	More than -6,183 (+10%)					
Objective 7.1							Restoration of degraded forest						
Outcome indicator of the objective 7.1.1:	Forest area in ha, where restoration works were carried out		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification				
		Year	2019	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual report of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture				
		Value	190 ha	890 ha	2090 ha	2690 ha	3290 ha	More than 4000 ha					
Risk							Reduction of the state budget and/or other incomes; Delays in approval of secondary legal act of Forest Code on “Forest Maintenance and Restoration rule.”						
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source				
							State	Other	Deficit				
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization				

7.1.1. Restoration of 625 ha of degraded forest area (including fire-sites) through forestation.	Total of 250 ha and 375 ha of the degraded forest territories (including fire-sites) will be restored through forestation in 2021-2023 (125 ha per annum). The exact areas will be chosen by the end of each year.	Association Agreement: Article 302; SDG1 (No poverty), SDG8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG15 (Life on land).	By 2024 625 ha of forest area is restored through forestation.	Report of ltd “National Forestry Agency”	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	ltd “National Forestry Agency”	2023 Q4	6,585,000.0 GEL	2,625,000.0 GEL	31 09 02	3,960,000.0 GEL (grant)	GCF, Government of Germany	
7.1.2. Restoration of the degraded forest through supporting natural restoration.	Various authorities responsible for forest sector management will restore degraded areas through supporting natural restoration. The following actions will be carried out:  In 2020-2023 in total, 800 ha of degraded forests will be restored by the National Forest Agency (200 ha per annum);  In 2019-2024, Adjara Forest Agency will restore 600 ha of degraded forest territory (subalpine);  991 ha of forest territory will be restored by Akhmeta Municipality in 2020-2024.	Association Agreement: Article 302; SDG1 (No poverty), SDG8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG15 (Life on land).	By 2024 approximately 1,300 ha of forest area is restored through natural restoration.	Annual reports of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	ltd “National Forestry Agency”  Ltd “Forestry Agency of Adjara”  N(n)LE “Tusheti Protected Areas Administration” under the Akhmeta Municipality	2023 Q4	4,758,260.0 GEL	1,125,000.0 GEL	31 09 02	3,633,260.0 GEL (grant)	GCF, Government of Germany	
Objective 7.2							Support Sustainable Forest Management						
Outcome indicator of the objective 7.2.1:	Forest area in ha managed with sustainable management principles		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification			
		Year	2019	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual report of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture				
		Value	0	150, 807 ha	300, 000 ha	350, 000 ha	402, 000 ha	450, 000 ha					
Risk					Reduction of the state budget and/or other incomes; No allocation of funds for newly established protected areas; Delays in starting date of the GCF project “Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation”; Delays in approval procedures of forest code normative act.								
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source				
							State	Other	Deficit				
							Amount	Code	Amount	Organization			

7.2.1 Introduction of sustainable forest management practice through the implementation of sustainable forest management plans.	<p>Until 2027 introduction and implementation of sustainable forest management practice on 402,209 ha of forest territory (including 270,807 ha within the framework of the project funded by GCF, and 131,302 ha within the budget funding) through supporting supervision, supply of sustainably produced and obtained firewood, the legislative framework, management of knowledge and capacities, and strengthening the measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) system.</p> <p><b>This intervention also includes the support of measures like the development of necessary infrastructure/ maintenance/ cutting/forest restoration/ sanitary cutting etc.</b></p>	Association Agreement: Article 302; SDG1 (No poverty) and SDG15 (Life on land).	<p>Sustainable forest management plan is developed and approved in at least 7 municipalities (Lanchkhuti, Chokhatauri, Dedoplistskaro-Sighnaghi, Adigeni, Lentekhi, Lagodekhi, Akhmeta);</p> <p>269,954 ha of forest area is sustainably managed in the municipality.</p>	Annual reports of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	<p>Itd “National Forestry Agency”</p> <p>The State Sub-Agency Department of Environmental Supervision</p>	2023 Q4	12,512,960.0 GEL	2,510,000.0 GEL	31 09 04	10,002,960.0 GEL (grant)	GCF, Government of Germany	
7.2.2. Introduction of sustainable forest management practice through supervision and capacity development.	By 2027 introduction and implementation of sustainable forest management practice and carrying out the supervision on 270,807 ha of forest territory by supplying sustainably harvested and produced firewood, strengthening the legal framework, managing knowledge, and development capacities, supporting the enhancement of measurement, reporting, and validation (MRV) systems.	Association Agreement: Article 302; Support implementation of directive 92/43/EC; Directive 97/62/ EC; Directive 2006/105/EC, in accordance with the changes caused by regulation (EC) N 1882/2003; SDG1 (No poverty), SDG8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG15 (Life on land).	<p>14 Business yards are established and staffed;</p> <p>Supervision based on the principles of sustainable forest management principles covers 270,807 ha of forest area.</p>	Annual reports of the entities of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	<p>Itd “National Forestry Agency”</p> <p>The State Sub-Agency Department of Environmental Supervision</p> <p>LEPL “Environmental Information and Education Centre”</p> <p>Itd “Agency of Protected Areas”</p>	2023 Q4	411,123.0 GEL			411,123.0 GEL (grant)	GCF, Government of Germany	

7.2.3. Promoting sustainable management of forests by supporting the multifunctionality of forests, raising public awareness, and supporting public involvement in the forest reform processes.	<p>Reducing pressure on the forests by supporting the multifunctional use of forests, raising public awareness, and supporting public involvement in the forest reform processes. Assess non-timber forest potential, including touristic and recreational, set the priorities and develop/implement the action plan;</p> <p>Develop/ implement Communication Strategy and Action Plan on multifunctional use of forests, technologies, and benefits of its sustainable use by the local population.</p>	Association Agreement: Article 302; SDG1 (No poverty) and SDG15 (Life on land).	<p>The annual Amount of cases of illegal logging and use of timber by the population in the target areas is reduced by 30%;</p> <p>By 2024, at least 10 permits have been issued for the use of non-timber resources, and at least 3 permits for the use of recreational resources;</p> <p>A public awareness campaign plan is developed.</p>	Annual reports of the entities of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	<p>Ltd “National Forestry Agency”</p> <p>Ltd “Agency of Protected Areas”</p> <p>LEPL “Environmental Information and Education Centre”</p> <p>Ltd “Forestry Agency of Adjara”</p>	2023 Q4	1,445,400.0 GEL			1,445,400.0 GEL (grant)	GCF, Government of Germany, Government of Sweden, Government of Switzerland	
7.2.4. Develop emerald network management plans for the territory of Georgia within the approved emerald network sites.	Until 2030 Sustainable management and protection of the 643,100 ha of special conservation areas (SAC) within the adopted and nominated Emerald Network sites (590,103 ha adopted; 52,997 ha nominated). Sustainable management of the forest area approved by the management body responsible for the management of a specific forest area and within the Emerald Network sites by developing and implementing a sustainable management plan (including supporting activities such as constructing the necessary infrastructure, maintenance, logging, forestation, sanitary cuttings, etc. ).	Association Agreement: Article 302; SDG1 (No poverty), SDG8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG15 (Life on land).	<b>By 2024, emerald network management plans have been developed for at least 100,000 ha of emerald network forest area.</b>	<b>Annual reports of the entities of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture</b>	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	<p>Ltd “National Forestry Agency”</p> <p>Ltd “Agency of Protected Areas”</p>	2023 Q4	60,000.0 GEL			60,000.0 GEL	Government of Germany	

7.2.5. Protection and/or sustainable management of forest areas within the new protected territories.	Until 2030 protection and/or sustainable management of 162,895 ha of forest area within the new protected territories. 7 393 ha within the Erusheti National Park, 17 230 ha within Racha National Park, 28 835 ha within the Racha-Lechkhumi Protected Areas, 41 759 ha within the Aragvi Protected Landscape, 22 325 ha within the Svaneti Protected Areas, 8 208 ha within the Trialeti Protected Areas, 16 571 ha within the protected areas of Dzama, 12 366 ha within the protected areas of Samegrelo, 8 208 ha within the protected areas of Ateni with the special protection regime.	Association Agreement: Article 302; SDG1 (No poverty), SDG8 (Decent work and economic growth), and SDG15 (Life on land).	Protected/ sustainably managed forest area within the newly established territories amounts to 150,000 ha.	Annual report of ltd “Agency of Protected Areas”	ltd “Agency of Protected Areas”		2023 Q3	185,845.0 GEL	185,845.0 GEL	31 08 02			
Objective 7.3						Develop forest management system adequate to climate change challenges							
Outcome indicator of the objective 7.3.1:	Number of the forest-related projects that are intersectoral and created through interagency coordination		Baseline	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Medium-term target	Final target	Sources of verification				
		Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Annual report of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture; Plenary report of the National Forest Program				
		Value	10	20	25	28	30	More than 30					
Outcome indicator of the objective 7.3.2:	Percentage share of the protected areas management plans, where climate change mitigation measures are integrated	Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Management plans of the protected areas				
		Value	0	More than 65%	More than 80%	More than 85%	More than 90%	100%					
Outcome indicator of the objective 7.3.3:	Number of the gender-sensitive sustainable forest management plans	Year	2020	2022	2024	2026	2028	2030	Implementation report of the project “Enabling Implementation of Forest Sector Reform in Georgia to Reduce GHG Emissions from Forest Degradation”				
		Value	0	15%	30%	40%	50%	More than 50%					
Risk						Reduction of the state budget and/or other incomes.							
Activity	Short description	Links to EU-Georgia Association Agreement and SDGs	Output indicator of the activity	Sources of verification	Responsible institution	Partner institution	Period of implementation	Budget	Financing source				
							State	Other	Deficit				
						Amount	Code	Amount	Organization				



7.3.1. Integration of the climate change issues, including mitigation into management plans of the protected areas.	For ensuring the sustainable management of protected areas, discussion, development, and gradual integration of climate change issues, including mitigation to be carried out.	SDG 15 (Life on land)	Until 2024 climate change mitigation issues are integrated in more than 50% of protected area management plans.	Management plans of protected areas	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture	It'd “Agency of Protected Areas”	2021 Q1 -2023 Q2.	Administrative costs					
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