

## Good Practice Series on Transparency

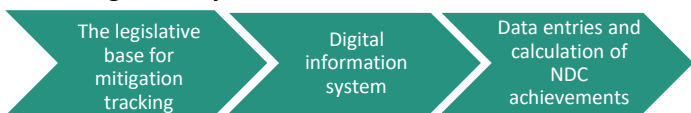
### NDC tracking system in Georgia

Institutional Arrangements | NDC Tracking | Information System & Technologies | Data Collection & Management



#### Background

Georgia is fully committed to reducing its total greenhouse gas emissions by 35% below 1990 levels by 2030. To track the progress the country designed a functional national **Climate Change Online Data Management System**.



#### Challenges addressed

*Implementing a Climate Action Plan that only partially covers sectors managed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) presents a challenge. The key is to involve other sectors while ensuring that MEPA maintains full ownership and monitoring of the process.*

#### Approach

The **Climate Change Online Data Management System** is structured based on national legislation. The **Climate Change Strategy** defines short, medium, and long-term goals to meet NDC commitments which focuses on mitigation across six sectors. To ensure the implementation of this strategy, Georgia developed the 2021-2023 **Climate Action Plan (CAP)** which identifies 66 measures/mitigation activities over three years. Responsible agencies and organizations carry out these activities. The implementation involves a monitoring process to assess results, identify gaps, and provide recommendations for improvement. The NDC tracking system is designed to align with and monitor the implementation of these 3-year Action Plans and the achievement of NDC targets.

**Every six months**, responsible agencies and institutions update the system with information on the progress of actions outlined in the Climate Action Plan (CAP). However, this information alone is not sufficient to comprehensively track mitigation actions and NDC progress. To address this, an expert hired within the project for the development of Transparency Reports undertakes this work. The expert processes all the information from the web portal and performs estimations for the BTR and the system itself. **All target achievement estimations are conducted outside the system.** The system's primary role is to provide the necessary information for calculating progress. By doing so, it supports the expert in making accurate and informed estimations, which are then used to assess the overall progress towards meeting the NDC targets.

#### Country Report's History

NCs	BURs	NIRs	BTR
4	2	2	1

#### Responsible Institution

The **Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA)** coordinates the country's climate change policy, implementation of climate actions, and assesses their impact, which is all reported in the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and Climate Action Plan Implementation Reports.

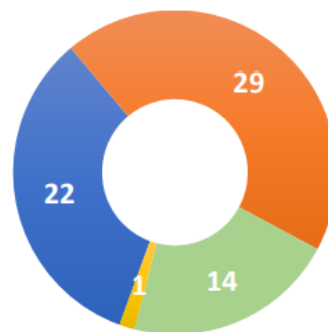
## Success Factors

- Georgia has designed the **legislative base** to ensure tracking mitigation actions (Climate Change Strategy, Action Plan and Rules for Development, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Policy Document),
- **Clear institutional arrangements.** The Government of Georgia has designated MEPA to coordinate climate change policy. An interagency Climate Change Council oversees the preparation and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and reviews the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system, making recommendations to the government,
- **Data providers are required by legislation to have their data entries** which are further **verified by the MEPAs** head of departments or deputy ministers,
- **The single institution, MEPA,** coordinates the implementation of all identified mitigation activities and assesses their impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

Georgia's NDC implementation follows the **Rules for Development, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Policy Documents**, as per Government Resolution No. 629. The 2030 Climate Change Strategy and the 2021-2023 Action Plan were developed to guide climate change mitigation efforts and achieve NDC targets. These documents **involve collaboration among public agencies, private companies, and international organizations**, with progress reports submitted every six months.

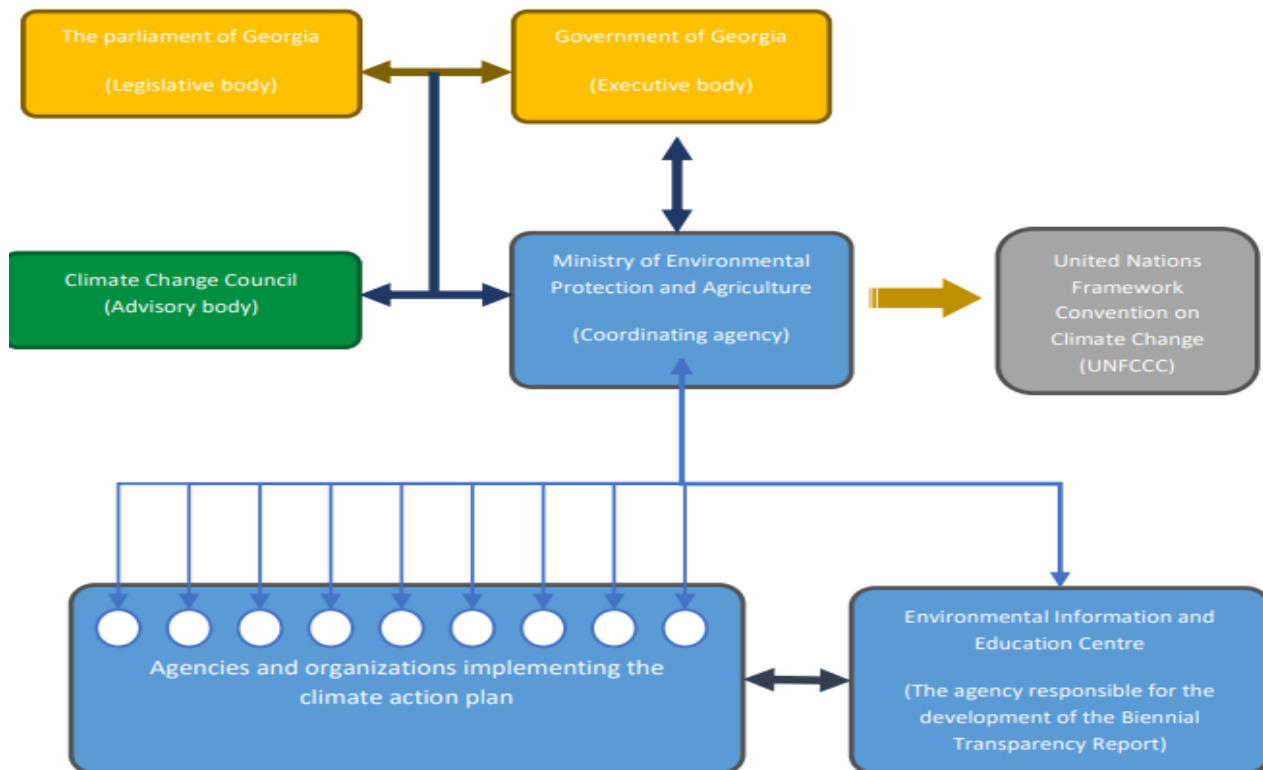
As of the end of 2023, out of 66 activities of 7 sectors (energy generation and transmission, transport, building, industry, agriculture, waste, forest) presented in the **CAP of Georgia**, **22 activities were implemented, 29 were adopted, 14 activities are planned, and 1 activity has been cancelled.**

Status of Climate Action Plan implementation as of 2023



■ Implemented ■ Adopted ■ Planned ■ Cancelled

## Institutional arrangements for monitoring NDC Progress in Georgia



Source: 1BTR, Georgia

## Further Areas of Improvement

- Improve sustainability of the system by ensuring national funds to processes all information and calculate progress (this is now enabled by GEF funds within the transparency reporting projects),
- The Strategy does not mandate actions for the private sector, but it seeks to strengthen and encourage their involvement in climate action,
- Data collection from civil society is currently paper-based and this needs improvement,
- Data on "support received" is not yet in the system and needs to be regulated in the future.