From: Maia Tskhvaradze <Maia.Tskhvaradze@mepa.gov.ge>
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2020 4:54 PM
To: CTCN <ctcn@un.org>; Rajiv Garg <gargr@un.org>
Cc: Nino Tkhilava <Nino.Tkhilava@mepa.gov.ge>; Maia Javakhishvili <Maia.Javakhishvili@mepa.gov.ge>
Subject: request CTCN assistance to develop TNA & TF for Georgia

Dear CTCN colleagues,
Dear Rajiv,

Hope you are doing well.

With this email, I would like to request CTCN assistance to develop TNA for Georgia. The need for TNA support is agreed with the GCF NDA office and we have acceptance to use GCF readiness allocation for the country, therefore in your capacity as Readiness Delivery Partner, we would like to start a TNA readiness proposal with you.

As you might be aware latest Georgia's TNA was developed in 2012 and is already outdated, therefore we have a need for updating the document as well as identify key sectors to assess technology needs.

Other than TNA, we would like to request CTCN support in Technology Framework, which as we are aware, is possible to pursue through CTCN country allocations.

Looking forward to hearing from you on the steps forward in order to start the process.

Regards,

Maia

Maia Tskhvaradze (Ms)

Acting Head of Climate Change Division
Environment and Climate Change Department
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

Address: 6 Marshal Gelovani Ave. Tbilisi 0159, Georgia
Mob.: (+995 591) 27 67 77
E-mail: maia.tskhvaradze@mepa.gov.ge

CTCN Technical Assistance

Request Submission Form

Guidelines:

- This Request Submission Form should be completed by the organisation requesting technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the National Designated Entity (NDE) of the country in question
- The Form must be signed by the NDE. Please see updated contact list of NDEs here: http://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/national-designated-entity.html
- The Form can be submitted as a Word file containing a digital signature or as a signed and scanned PDF file in combination with an un-signed Word file
- For requests submitted by multiple countries, all the NDEs of the respective countries shall sign identical Forms before official submission to the CTCN
- NDEs have the opportunity to submit CTCN requests in collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) if targeting the GCF Readiness Programme.

Requesting country or countries:	Georgia
Request title:	*Please reflect the objective of the technical assistance in the title (maximum 200 characters).* Updating of Georgia's technology needs assessment (TNA) through development of technology road maps for prioritized technologies
NDE	*Please add name of organisation, name of individual, position, email and address.* Ms. Maia Tskhvaradze Acting Head of Climate Change Division & NDE to the CTCN Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture Email: maia.tskhvaradze@mepa.gov.ge Phone: +995 322 47 01 01 Address: Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, 6 Gulua str, Tbilisi 0114 Georgia
Request Applicant:	Please add name of organisation, contact person, position, email and address of the organisation requesting assistance from the CTCN. Ms Nino Tandilashvili Deputy Minister & NDA to the GCF Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

Climate objective:

☐ Adaptation to climate change
☐ Mitigation of climate change
☒ Combination of adaptation and mitigation of climate change

Geographical scope:

☐ Community level
☐ Sub-national
☒ National
☐ Multi-country

If the request is at a sub-national or multi-country level, please describe specific geographical areas (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.).

Problem statement related to climate change (up to one page):

This section should answer the question "what is the problem?" Please summarise the problem related to climate change and/or the negative impacts of climate change in the country that the request aims to address.

In its Fifth Assessment Report, the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change scenarios reported that the observed temperature increases in some parts of Asia ranged between 1° C to 3° C per century. Asia and Africa are projected to have the highest number of people affected by increased wildfire, vegetation browning and desertification (IPCC, 2014b). The latest Special Report from the IPCC on the global warming of 1.5° C calls for an immediate action from a national level on identifying pathways to low-carbon and resilient society.

Georgia is a Western Asian country with a surface of 69,490 km² and a population of 3.7 million.[1] It is classified as a lower-middle-income country with main economic sectors in services (60,5%), industry (20%) and Agriculture (6,2%).[2] According to its National GHG Inventory Report, Georgia produced about 16.7 Mt CO_2e of GHG emissions in total in 2013, mainly from the energy sector (56%), followed by industry (20%), agriculture (16%) and waste (8%). Within the energy sector, fuel combustion and fugitive emissions were mostly responsible for GHG emissions. The industrial sector saw high GHG emissions with mineral products, the chemical industry and metal production. Within agriculture, enteric fermentation, manure management, agricultural soils and field burning of agriculture residues were most responsible for GHG emissions. As for the waste sector, most GHG emissions were linked to wastewater handling.

Georgia is exposed to hydrometeorological hazards and natural disasters. Frequent natural disasters include landslides, floods, flash-flooding, mudflows, droughts, avalanches, heavy winds and storms. In recent years, the number of natural disasters has increased nearly three times and, in many cases, have been considered as catastrophic, causing fatalities and leading to significant economic losses.[3] The average annual temperatures are predicted to increase by 0.8°–1.4°C by 2050 and 2.2°–3.8°C toward 2100. Further climate change induced predictions include the loss of Georgia's 637 glaciers and an increased frequency of heat waves and strong precipitation events. This threatens livelihoods and stability across all social and economic sectors in Georgia.

Agriculture – While agriculture is not the primary economic sector in terms of GDP, over 50 % of the population is still employed in agriculture, concentrated in poor and rural communities.

[1] Destatis, 2018: https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Countries-Regions/International-Statistics/Country-Profiles/georgia.pdf?__blob=publicationFile
[2] Statista, 2019: https://www.statista.com/statistics/441382/georgia-gdp-distribution-across-economic-sectors/#:~:text=This%20statistic%20shows%20the%20distribution,percent%20from%20the%20services%20sector.
[3] National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of Georgia, 2017: https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54533_drrstrategy2017annex1eng.pdf

Climate dynamics already lead to soil erosion and damage crops through heavy precipitation events flooding and land- and mudslides. Furthermore, recurrent droughts wreak havoc on yields. Changes in evaporation and runoff are projected to reduce maize and wheat yields by 5 % by 2050. Temperature increases will have varying impacts: higher altitudes will be able to support a wider range of crops and enjoy a longer growing season, but higher temperatures may translate into decreased yields in the rest of the country, also leading to the spread of crop diseases, particularly for citrus crops.

Water – Georgia is rich in water resources and unlikely to face shortages under a changing climate, although changes in glacial melt and precipitation will affect water availability, while higher temperatures will increase water demand, particularly for irrigation. Flows of glacier-/snow-fed river basins such as Khrami-Debed and Alazani are projected to decrease about 30 and 55 % respectively by 2100, while higher temperatures will alter the seasonality of river flows. These tendencies will demand adaptation to altering river flows and water availability and changes in the distribution of water flows. Furthermore, Georgia will be exposed to increased incidences of extreme water events and will require an infrastructure that is resilient to extensive damage from flash floods and land- and mudslides.

Energy – More than 80 % of Georgia's electricity comes from hydropower, which is vulnerable to climate variability and change. Hydropower generation is partially driven by glacier-fed rivers (Inguri and Rioni) originating in the Greater Caucasus Mountains, runoff from which is projected to decrease 13 % by 2100. Periodic droughts also negatively impact hydropower generation – the 2000 drought reduced energy generation by 20 % and caused power shortages throughout the country. Additional stress factors include extreme events, such as the landslide on the Georgia-Russia border that caused major damage to the critical North South gas pipeline in 2014 and may cause further damage to the energy infrastructure in the future, which reduces and disrupts production and can prevent energy delivery.

Ecosystems - Georgia's unique ecosystems and biodiversity, including many rare and endemic species, are under threat from climate change. Georgia has the highest forest cover in South Caucasus, at almost 40 %. Rising temperatures have increased the spread of endemic diseases (such as bark beetle) and introduced new diseases, such as box-fungal disease, which is present in up to 60 % of forests in some protected areas and national parks. Higher temperatures have also increased the risk of wildfires in some areas. Long-term changes could include a decline in current birch forests and a gradual conversion to more open-arid forest ecosystems such as spruce and pine.

Human health – The frequency of extreme daily temperatures and heat waves has increased in Georgia, leading to immediate health concerns such as heat stroke and exacerbating existing health issues among people with cardiovascular or chronic respiratory diseases. Rising temperatures increase the incidence of vector- and waterborne diseases. For example, the number of malaria cases in Georgia increased 30- fold from 1998–2002, and the incidence of diarrheal diseases in Adjara (vulnerable to flooding) rose 211 % from 1990–2010.

Tourism - Tourism, one of the fastest growing economic sectors in Georgia (contributing 23 % to GDP), is dominated by climate-dependent activities. Shorter winter seasons and declining snow cover already affect popular alpine ski resorts like Bakuriani and Gudauri. Popular hiking and trekking destinations in the Upper Svaneti frequently experience avalanches due to intense rainfall, while Adjara, a popular beach destination, suffers from mudslides and landslides that disrupt transport and other services.

In designing pathways for low-emission and carbon resilient society, technology plays a crucial role. After the initial Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) was published already in 2002, a second Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and Technology Action Plan (TAP) for Mitigation and Adaptation was developed in 2012. Following the submission of its third National

Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015 as well as the development of the country's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) under the Paris Agreement, Georgia requires an updated TNA and TAP to respond to new climatic challenges and meet its commitments through comprehensive technology roadmaps at a sectoral level.

Past and on-going efforts to address the problem (up to half a page):

This section should answer the question "what has been done or is currently being done to address the problem?" Please describe past and on-going processes, projects or initiatives implemented in the country or region to tackle the climate problem as described above.

Georgia is a non-annex I Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since July 1994. It is a signatory country to the Paris Agreement and has set GHG emissions reduction targets of 15% (unconditional) and 25% (conditional) in its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) from 2015.[4] Under the NDC Partnership, Georgia is currently also developing its updated NDC.[5] It also submitted its' Third National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2015.

Georgia has developed a first TNA in 2002 and a second TNA and TAP for adaptation and mitigation in 2012. Furthermore, the country was included in the report developed under UNDP on Low-emission Development Strategies and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions: Eastern Europe and CIS.

In 2017, Georgia published its National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy for 2017 to 2020. In the same year, the country also developed its' Climate Change National Adaptation Plan for Georgia's Agricultural Sector. The country currently develops its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) focusing on research, information and institutional gaps in key sectors such as agriculture, energy, health and water.[6]

In all that has been mentioned above, the appropriate climate technologies identified and prioritized under the TNA and TAP will complement past and ongoing activities and serve as practical means to achieve mid- and long-term targets for a climate resilient Georgia.

Specific technology[7] barriers (up to one page):

This section should answer the questions "what are the technology barriers that hinder national efforts described above" and "how will the CTCN technical assistance complement these efforts?" Building upon the problem statement and taking into consideration the existing efforts described above, please describe the specific technology barriers encountered by the requesting applicant to identify, assess or deploy climate technology(ies) in an effort to address the problem statement. The described barriers should be within the scope of the requested CTCN technical assistance (described in the section below).

Specific Technology Barriers encountered in Georgia include political, financial, institutional,

[4] INDC: https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/UNFCCC_docs/indc_of_georgia.pdf
[5] NDC Partnership: https://ndcpartnership.org/countries-map/country?iso=GEO
[6] World Bank Group: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/georgia/adaptation
[7] *"**any equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills** needed for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change" (Special Report on Technology Transfer, IPCC, 2000)*

technological and socio-cultural barriers.

Over the past decade, Georgia's economy has grown robustly at an average annual rate of 4.5 %. Poverty declined from 32.5 % in 2006 to 16.3 % in 2017. The poor have benefited considerably from the Government's social policies, as well as from new economic opportunities. Despite recent improvements, inequality remains high by regional standards, especially for vulnerable groups such as women and the youth, which might further increase through an unequal exposure to climate change related risks. Therefore, through the TNA, the impact of climate change in its economy should be more thoroughly understood and the government should send a strong signal to technical solutions that can support resilient livelihoods for vulnerable population in rural areas.

There are needs for local capacity building especially in the field of climate technologies to install, adopt, maintain and adapt. The socio-cultural barriers comprise the behaviors, attitudes, beliefs and norms within the communities, which create reluctance to adopt new technologies. The TNA process engages national and local stakeholders early on to identify technology needs thereby improve the social acceptance of climate technologies introduced.

Georgia has published and is currently developing programs and plans that target initiatives across different climate change related sectors. In order to channel public and private investment more effectively and meet GHG emissions reduction commitments, a holistic, clear and prioritized roadmap for the implementation of climate technologies supported by all stakeholders is required.

Also the country needs to strengthen capacity building for the preparation and dissemination of climate technology. There are increasing programs and trainings to promote and implement environmentally sound technologies, innovations and know-how. With these skilled personnel on the ground, the country could attract more investment from businesses in the industrialized countries on the basis of bilateral agreements and accumulate successful cases of technology transfer.

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

☒ Forestry	☒ Agriculture	☒ Water	☒ Health
☒ Restoration of degraded landscapes and ecosystems	☒ Infrastructure and urban planning	☒ Early warning systems	☒ Carbon fixation
☒ Energy Efficiency	☒ Livestock and Fisheries	☒ Industry	☒ Renewable energy
☒ Transport	☒ Waste management	☒ Disaster risk reduction	☒ Land use and Land use change

Please add other relevant sectors:

Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:

Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

☒ Communication and awareness	☒ Economics and financial decision-making	☒ Governance and planning	☒ Community based approaches
☒ Disaster risk reduction	☒ Ecosystems and biodiversity	☒ Gender	

Technical assistance requested (up to one page):

Founded on the problem statement, past/on-going efforts and technology barriers, please describe the requested technical assistance. The technical assistance should clearly contribute to mitigation or adaptation to climate change as described in the problem statement and contribute to overcome the specific technology barriers.

Within a clearly defined scope, the description of technical assistance should be structured into the following:

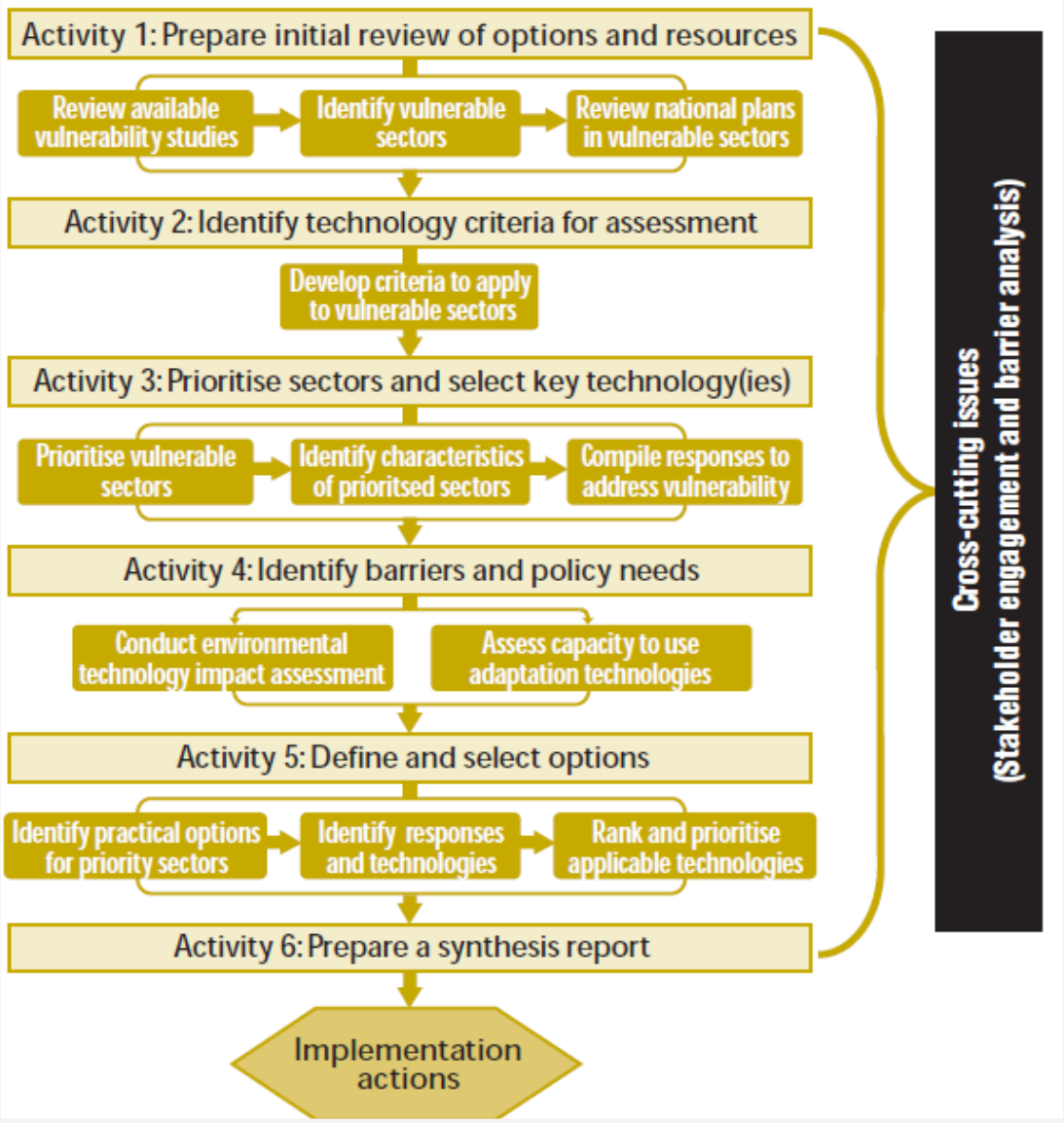
- *Overall objective*
- *Anticipated groups of activities to be performed by the technical assistance*
- *Anticipated products to be delivered by the technical assistance.*

Please note that the CTCN facilitates technical assistance and is not a project financing mechanism.

The overall objective is to conduct a Technology Needs Assessment and Technology Action Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Georgia in its' most vulnerable areas as identified in the upcoming renewed NDC document namely food security, water security, coastal planning and management, disaster risk management, etc. It also seeks technical guidance for the different activities required to conduct the TNA process, including training on the TNA process, methodologies and quality control, together with the engagement of Consultant.

Scope of work includes:

- Organizes all steps of technological needs assessment process;
- Conducts desk research on previously conducted similar national policies or assessments if any;
- Liaises with relevant state, non-state and private, regional and local stakeholders and organizes individual interviews or group discussions, site visits, etc. in order to conduct the study of current technological needs;
- Assesses the constraints/barriers that hinder institutions responsible for activities related to climate change in technology related aspects including collection, synthesis and analysis of existing information;
- Conducts desk study on existing state programs and plans on technology transfer and capacity building for activities related to climate change;
- Organizes the process of data collection on financial resources, technology transfer, and technical support received from bilateral and multilateral donors in field of climate change, as well as information on national resources allocated for climate change upon ratification of the UNFCCC;
- Provides periodic progress report to the Project Manager on implementation of the activities in regard to needs assessment process;
- Ensure timely and effective management of the activities according to schedule;
- Drafts the national Technology Needs Assessment report for primary sectors



Anticipated Products to be delivered by the Technical Assistance:

The output of the support will be the TNA synthesis report, which contain the following elements:

i. Objectives for the TNA in the context of national development priorities
ii. A description of the stakeholder process adopted
iii. An evaluation of sectoral needs and opportunities
iv. A statement of data gaps
v. The criteria and process for technology assessment
vi. Identification and assessment of technology options (including adaptation, if appropriate)
vii. A list of priority sectors and key technologies for preliminary action and TAPs for various sectors.
viii. A review of key barriers related to existing plans and programmes and steps to overcome them
ix. Capacity building measures, if applicable
x. Potential sources of funding
xi. A discussion of implementation plans, if relevant

Expected timeframe:

Please indicate the expected duration period for the requested technical assistance. Please note CTCN technical assistance is limited to a maximum duration of 12 months.

12 Months

Anticipated gender and other co-benefits from the technical assistance:

Please describe the activities with gender linkages as well as the anticipated gender and other co-benefits (e.g. biodiversity, economic, social, cultural, etc.) that are likely to be generated as a result of the technical assistance.

For more information you can find guidelines on the CTCN's website here: https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/ctcn-gender-mainstreaming-tool-response-plan-development

Further reading on gender can be found on the CTCN website here: https://www.ctc-n.org/technology-sectors/gender

The technical assistance will include anticipated gender benefits such as following:

1. Decision Making:
   Equal access to resources related to climate technology implementation or use
   Equal participation of men and women in decision-making
   This will include the understanding of gender roles, their involvement in planning and consultation meetings, project planning process, including in climate technology user groups and cooperatives.

2. Capacity Building
   Women with agency in technology use lead to more effective use of resources
   Women with equal opportunities for income generation activities
   Women and men benefit equitably from technical assistance and project-related training

3. Awareness Raising and Advocacy
   Active involvement of climate technology user groups, cooperatives and committees in awareness rising and advocacy in gender responsive manner.

Other anticipated co-benefits that will improve general quality of life include:

- Technology improvement and adoption of technological change,
- Capacity and skills enhancement
- Increased productivity
- Contributions to reliable energy supply
- Business creation
- Sustainable resource management
- Reduced vulnerability
- Increased resilience

Key stakeholders:

Please list the stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance and describe their role during the implementation (for example, government agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organizations, civil society, etc.).

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
National Designated Entity	Ensure alignment with national priorities on climate change, synergy with applicant's organisation; ensuring adequacy of application and provides endorsement. Monitor and evaluate the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture Ms. Maia Tskhvaradze Acting Head of Climate Change Division Email: maia.tskhvaradze@mepa.gov.ge Phone: +995 322 47 01 01
Request Applicant	Coordinates implementation of project and ensure synergy and reporting to the UNFCCC Focal Point.
Please add as many stakeholders and lines as required.	Ministry of Environment and National Resources Protection of Georgia and its National Environmental Agency; the Ministry of Energy of Georgia; the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia; the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia; the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia

Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe how the technical assistance is consistent with national climate priorities such as: Nationally Determined Contribution, national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments, Low Emission Development Strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, Technology Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans, sectorial strategies and plans, etc.

Reference document (please include date of document)	**Extract** (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	*Direct alignment and contribution to NDC implementation is required for all CTCN technical assistances. Please include a direct reference to the INDC/NDC document (chapter, page number, etc.).* This project will contribute to Georgia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) emission reduction target. In its' INDC from 2015, Georgia has set GHG emissions reduction targets of 15% (unconditional) and 25% (conditional). Under the NDC Partnership, Georgia is currently also developing its updated NDC.

Technology Needs Assessment	Georgia has developed a first TNA in 2002 and a second TNA and TAP for adaptation and mitigation in 2012.
National Adaptation Plans	The country currently develops a National Adaptation Plan (NAP).
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	The country was included in the report developed under UNDP in 2010 on Low-emission Development Strategies and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions: Eastern Europe and CIS.
Add others here as relevant	• The third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2015) • Climate Change National Adaptation Plan for Georgia's Agriculture Sector (2017) • National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of Georgia 2017 – 2020 (2017)

Development of the request (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe how the request was developed at the national level and the process used by the NDE to approve the request before submitting it (who initiated the process, who were the stakeholders involved and what were their roles?) and describe any consultations or other meetings that took place to develop and select this request, etc.

The project was discussed and approved by stakeholders including representatives of all relevant ministries and agencies. Stakeholders assessed the needs in technologies for reducing GHG emissions and adaptation through consultations.

Project proposal was agreed and approved in accordance with the required rules and procedures.

Background documents and other information relevant for the request:

- *Please list all relevant documents that will help the CTCN analyse the context of the request and national priorities. Please note that all documents listed/provided should be mentioned in this request in the relevant section(s), and that their linkages with the request should be clearly indicated. For each document, please provide web-links (if available) or attach to the submission form. Please add any other relevant information as required.*
- *Please indicate if this request has been developed with the support of the CTCN Request Incubator.*

TNA (2002)
https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNR_CRE/e9067c6e3b97459989b2196f12155ad5/9fc6ed19e4a4462eb2091d80f8cae6e1.pdf
https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNR_CRE/e9067c6e3b97459989b2196f12155ad5/d69aab386ecc49d6b71bf0b7c93dc406.pdf

TNA / TAP (2012)
Mitigation:
https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNR_CRE/e9067c6e3b97459989b2196f12155ad5/e8e037dbb07b4a348c1f21ca63443cb7.pdf
Adaptation:
https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNR_CRE/e9067c6e3b97459989b2196f12155ad5/30147bf67c1c4b97afe057fbb149a2fc.pdf

Georgia's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2015)
https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/geonc3.pdf

Georgia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015)
https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/UNFCCC_docs/indc_of_georgia.pdf

Low-emission Development Strategies and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions: Eastern Europe and CIS (2010)
http://www.nama-database.org/index.php/Low-emission_Development_Strategies_and_Nationally_Appropriate_Mitigation_Actions:_Eastern_Europe_and_CIS

Climate Change National Adaptation Plan for Georgia's Agriculture Sector (2017)
http://eiec.gov.ge/%E1%83%97%E1%83%94%E1%83%9B%E1%83%94%E1%83%91%E1%83%98/%E1%83%99%E1%83%9A%E1%83%98%E1%83%9B%E1%83%90%E1%83%A2%E1%83%98%E1%83%A1-%E1%83%AA%E1%83%95%E1%83%9A%E1%83%98%E1%83%9A%E1%83%94%E1%83%91%E1%83%90/Project/Ended-Projects/Nap-English.aspx

National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of Georgia 2017 – 2020 (2017)
https://www.preventionweb.net/files/54533_drrstrategy2017annex1eng.pdf

OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4 and 7 of 14/CP.22 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms[8].

The CTCN is therefore implementing some of its technical assistance using GCF readiness funds accessed via the country's NDA. Any application for GCF support, including the amount of support provided, is subject to the terms and conditions of the GCF and should be developed in conjunction with the NDA.

Please indicate whether this request has been identified as preliminarily eligible by the NDA to be considered for readiness support from the GCF.

[8] Please see:
https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/application/pdf/auv_cop22_i8b_tm_fm.pdf

☒ Initial engagement: The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

☒ Advanced engagement (preferred): The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been directly involved in the design of this request and is a co-signer of this request, the signature indicating provisional agreement to use readiness national funds to support the implementation of the technical assistance.

NDA name: Ms. Nino Tandilashvili, Deputy Minister

Date:

Signature:

Monitoring and impact of the assistance:

By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the CTCN Response Plan and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the technical assistance following standard CTCN procedures. I understand that, after the completion of the requested assistance, I shall support CTCN efforts to measure the success and effects of the support provided, including its short, medium and long-term impacts in the country.

Signature:

NDE name:	Ms. Maia Tskhvaradze Acting Head of Climate Change Division Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture
Date:	

Signature:	

THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE CTCN@UNEP.ORG

The CTCN is available to answer all questions and provide guidance on the application process.