## Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment

Twenty-Fourth session, Geneva and online, 11-12 April 2022

Agenda Item 7. Progress in environmental monitoring and assessment, including institutional and regulatory mechanisms and infrastructure at the national level

Overview of existing environmental monitoring and assessment system of Georgia and latest developments in this regard

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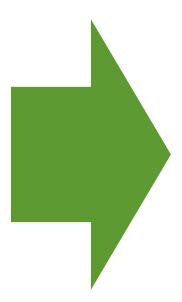




#### **Structure of the Presentation**

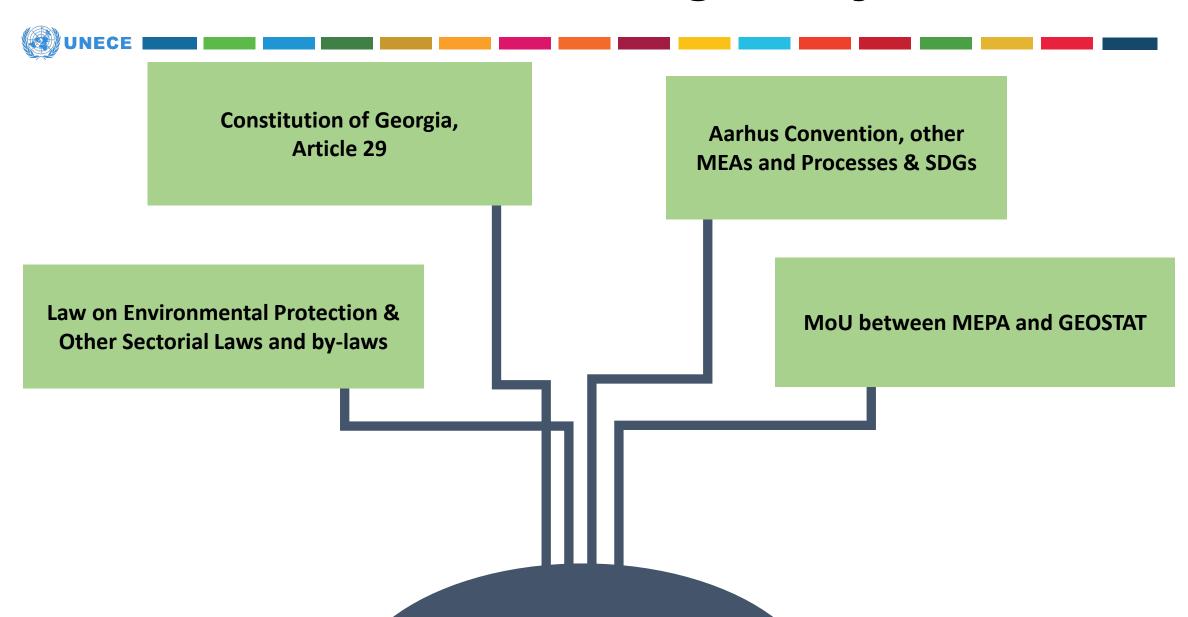


- I. Regulatory Framework
- **II. State of Environment Reporting**
- **III. Environmental Indicators**
- IV. Ambient Air
- V. Water
- VI. Soil
- VII.Waste
- **VIII. Biodiversity**
- IX. Challenges



- Monitoring/data collection
- Data processing
- Data availability
- Data reporting

# **Regulatory Framework**



# **State of Environment Reporting**



**SoER 2001** 

**SoER 2002** 

**SoER 2003** 

**SoER 2004** 

**SoER 2005** 

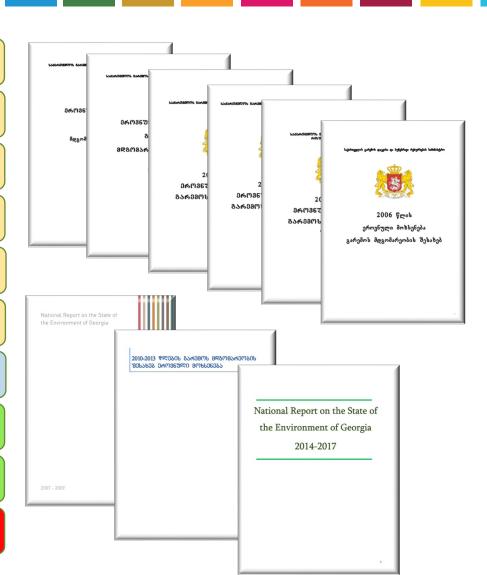
**SoER 2006** 

SoER 2007-2009

**SoER 2010-2013** 

SoER 2014-2017

SoER 2018-2023



### I: Socioeconomic factors affecting the environment

#### II: State of environmental components

- 2. Ambient air
- 3. Water resources
- 4. Land resources and soils
- 5. Mineral Resources
- 6. Biodiversity

#### III: Other environmental issues and risks

- 7. Climate Change
- 8. Natural Disasters
- 9. Wastes
- 10. Chemicals
- 11. Ionizing radiation

### IV: Impact of economic sectors on environment

- 12. Fishery and Hunting
- 13. Agriculture and forestry
- 14. Transport
- 15. Industry and Energy

#### V: Environmental governance

- 16. Environmental Policy and Regulations
- 17. Environmental regulation and control
- 18. Environmental Education and

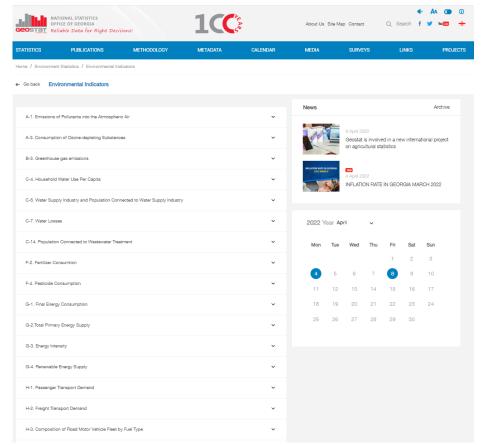
Awareness Raising

#### **Environmental Indicators**



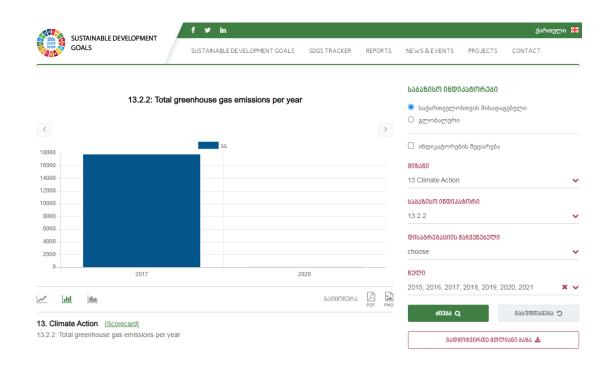
#### **UNECE Indicators at**

#### www.geostat.ge



#### **SDGs Indicators at**

sdg.gov.ge



# **Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network**



2016

3 automatic stations were launched in Tbilisi

**Passive** samplings in 16 cities

2017

**New stations** in Batumi and Kutaisi

**Passive** samplings in 20 cities

2018

First automatic mobile station started operation

**Passive** samplings in 25 cities

2019

2 new stations were installed in Tbilisi and Rustavi

**Passive** samplings in 25 cities

2020

**New Division for Ambient** Air Quality Monitoring and **Technical Maintenance** 

**Air Quality Monitoring Network Development Plan** 

Passive samplings in 25 cities

2021

2022

Purchasing of gravimetric equipment and 1 new mobile station

**Air Quality Monitoring Standards Adopted** 

Passive samplings in 25 cities

Purchasing of 9 new monitoring stations including 1 mobile Passive samplings in

25 cities





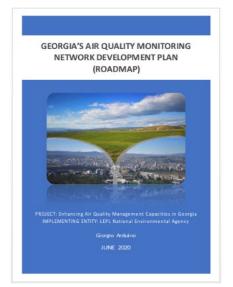


Туре	Quantity	Location			
Mobile	1				
Automatic	7	Tbilisi, Rustavi, Kutaisi, Batumi			
Non- Automatic	1	Zestaphoni			
Gravimetric	1 sample per day	Tbilisi, Rustavi			
Passive Sampling	More than 100 samples per quarter	25 cities			

### **List of Monitored Substances**



Automatic Stations	Passive Samplings	Gravimetric Equipments		
PM10, PM2.5 – Particulate Matters	NO <sub>2</sub> – Nitrogen Dioxide	Cd - Cadmium		
NOx – Nitrogen Oxides	O <sub>3</sub> - Ozone	Ni - Nikel		
SO <sub>2</sub> – Sulphur Dioxide	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> - Benzene	As - Arsenic		
O <sub>3</sub> - Ozone		C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>12</sub> - Benzo(a)pyrene		
CO – Carbon Monoxide		Pb – Lead		
MnO <sub>2</sub> – Manganese Dioxide (non-automatic)				
Pb – Lead (non-automatic)				



Zones & Agglomerations	NOx	SOx	СО	03	PM10 & PM2,5	Lead, HMet, BaP	втх	Optim n° St.
Agglomeration of Tbilisi	5	3	4	3	5	5	2	6
Black Sea Zone	5	3	3	5	5	5	1	5
West Zone	4	1	2	3	4	3	1	4
Central Zone	5	2	2	3	5	5	1	5
East Zone	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	3
High Zone	3	1	1	3	3	3	0	5
10.3 10/10100	24	11	13	19	24	23	6	28

# **Laboratory of the National Environmental Agency**







### **QA/QC** of Ambient Air Quality Data



#### Project "Enhancing Air Quality Management Capacities in Georgia (I-II phases)"

- Guidance for Maintenance of the Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network was elaborated;
- Air quality monitoring related 21 international and EU standards were adapted;
- Air Monitoring Data Verification and Validation Procedure was prepared;
- Air quality monitoring data validation software has been introduced;
- Capacity development activities/trainings for the Department of Environmental Pollution Monitoring were conducted to strengthen data processing and modeling capacities of NEA;





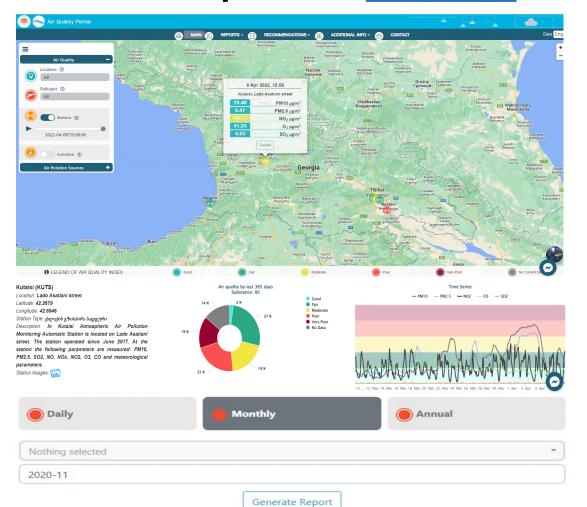




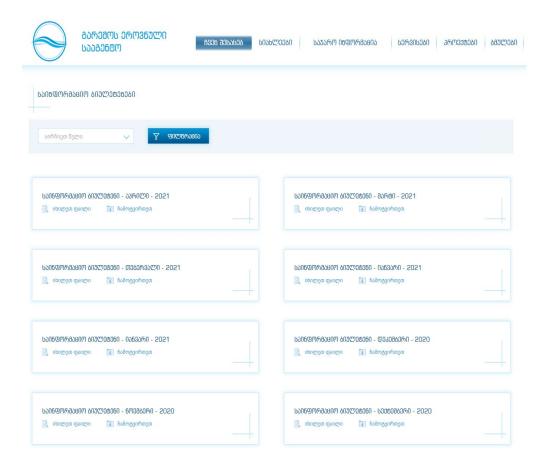
## **Public Access to Ambient Air Quality Data**



#### Air Quality Portal - Air.gov.ge



#### **Monthly Bulletins - Nea.gov.ge**



# Collection and Availability of Ambient Air Emission Data



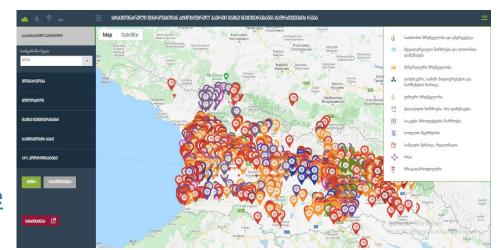
Electronic Air
Pollution
Reporting System
from Point sources

emoe.gov.ge



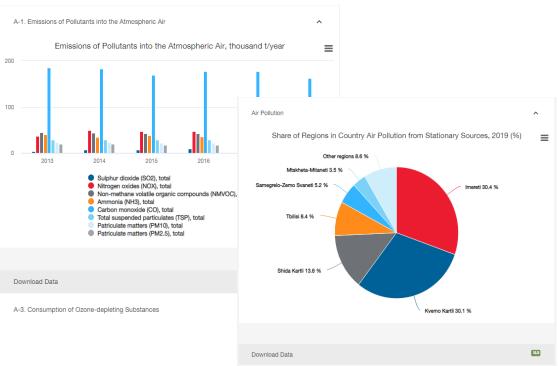
Map of emissions of pollutants into the ambient air from stationary sources -

Map.emoe.gov.ge



#### Aggregated data including UNECE Environmental Indicators

Geostat.ge



### **Air Emission Inventory and Projection Reports**

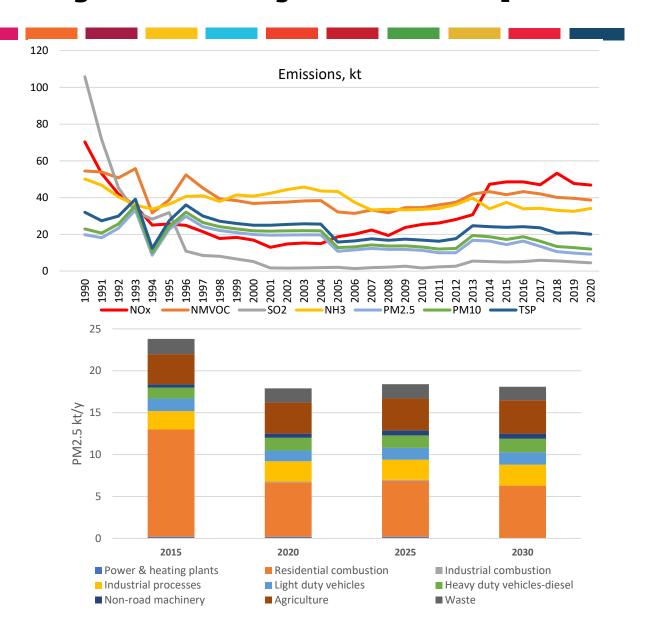


#### **Inventory**

- Time period required by international obligations fully covered
- Methodology for inventory fully in line with EMEP/EEA Guidebook 2019
- In total inventory implemented for 62 subcategory

#### **Projection**

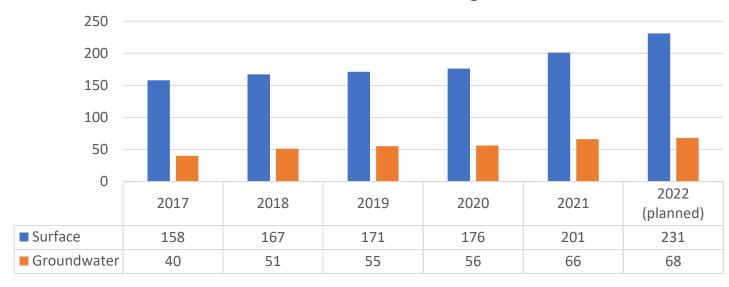
- Emission projections for 2025 and 2030
- International obligation under CLRTAP implemented
- Efficiency of emission abatement measures and its prioritization assessed



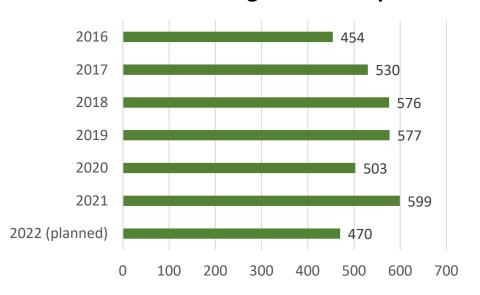
### **Water Monitoring Network**



#### **Number of Water Monitoring Points**



#### **Number of Drinking Water Samples**



#### ■ Surface ■ Groundwater





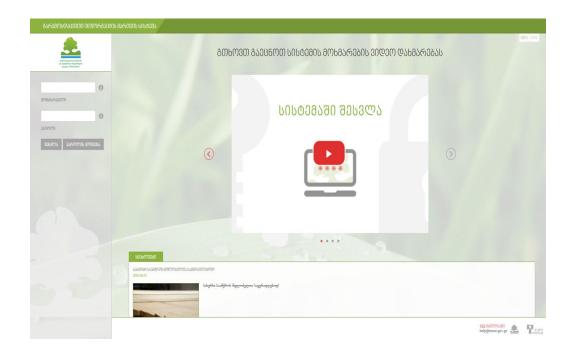
- Surface water monitoring programme has been developed in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive;
- Black Sea monitoring programme was developed in accordance with the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

## Water Abstraction and Discharge Accounting



# Water Use State Accounting Online System

emoe.gov.ge



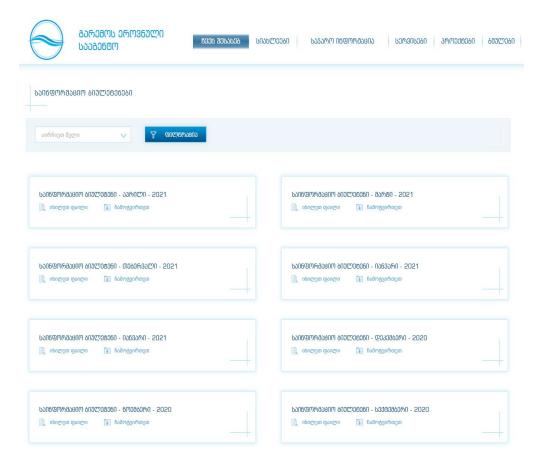
#### **Water Use State Accounting Online System**

- Launched in January, 2022;
- Obligation on **reporting** for:
  - All water user enterprises, organizations and institutions
  - All water users discharging water in sewage system and abstract water not less than 20 m³/day
- Annual reports should be submitted to the MEPA before February 15

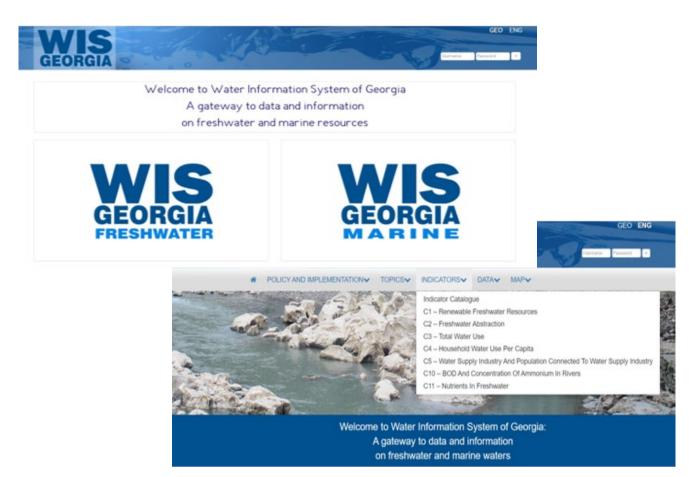
#### **Public Access to Water Data**



### Monthly Bulletins - Nea.gov.ge

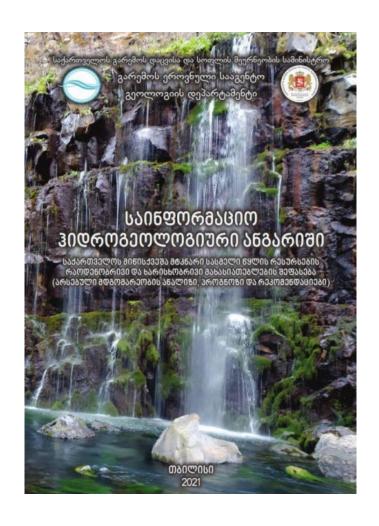


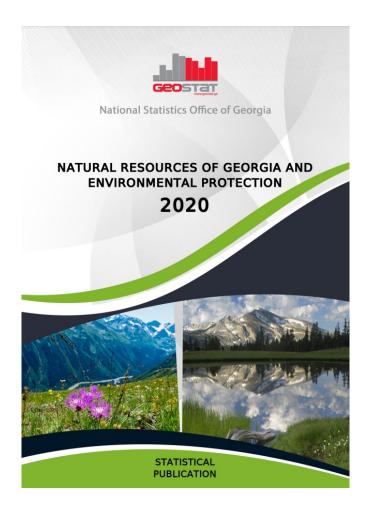
# Water Information System of Georgia Wis.mepa.gov.ge



# **Reporting on Water**



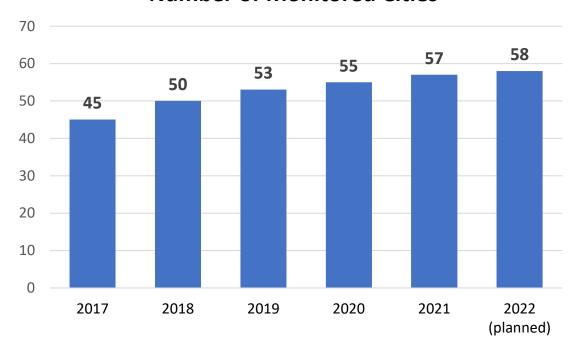




# **Soil Monitoring Network**



#### **Number of Monitored Cities**

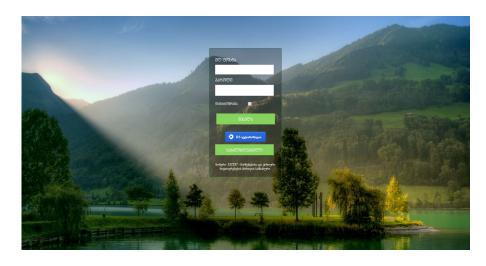


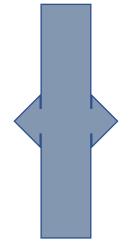
- A draft resolution of the Government of Georgia "On Approval of the Technical Regulation on Soil Pollution Quality" was prepared.
  - update the maximum permissible concentrations of heavy metal
  - determine the hygienic requirements of soil protection against adverse impacts of various activities
  - > set out the rules for soil quality control;
- LEPL National Sustainable Land Management and Land Use Monitoring Agency were established in 2020 responsible for:
  - > inventory of land resources
  - > the creation of a land information system
  - > setting up an annual land balance.

### **Waste Management Data Collection**



# Waste Electronic Reporting System waste.moe.gov.ge

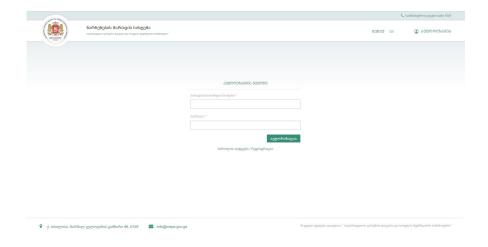




Operators, whose waste management activities are subject to registration submit the annual waste accounting/reporting reports on:

- waste generation;
- waste disposal on landfills;
- waste collection;
- waste treatment.



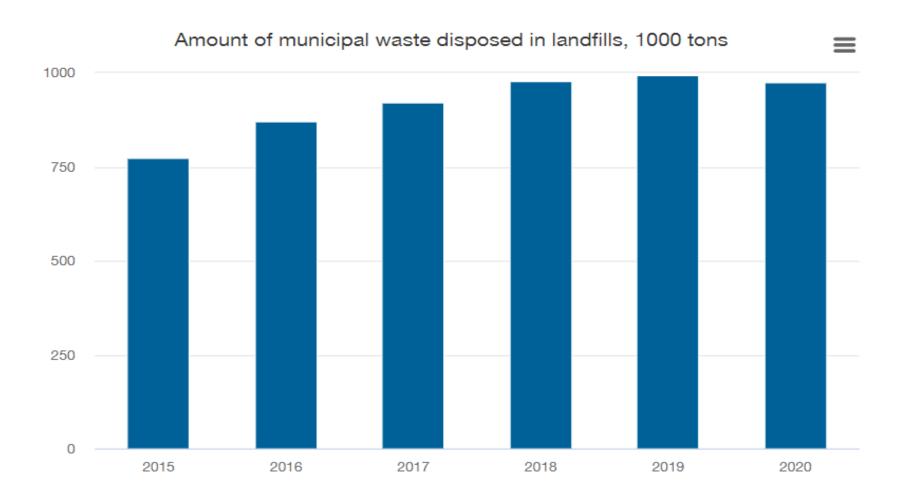


- The system was launched in 2021
- Goal to gather data on specific waste generation and management which fall under the Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) umbrella
- Target Companies, responsible for the production/import of products that will become specific waste and EPR Organization
- Reporting amount of the production and import of specific products plus data on the collection and management of relevant waste in the future

### **Access to Waste Management Data**

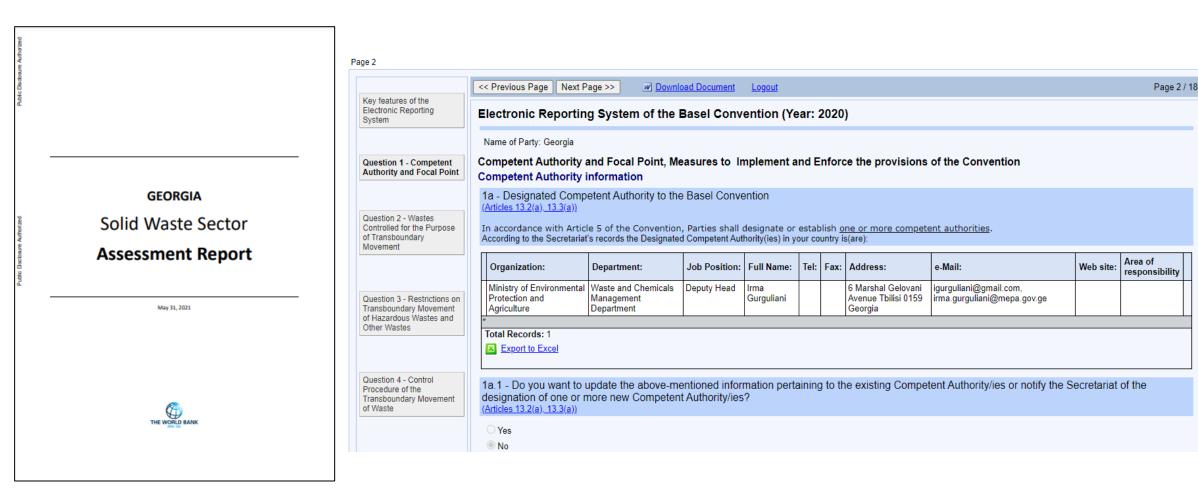


#### Information on waste disposed in landfills Geostat.ge

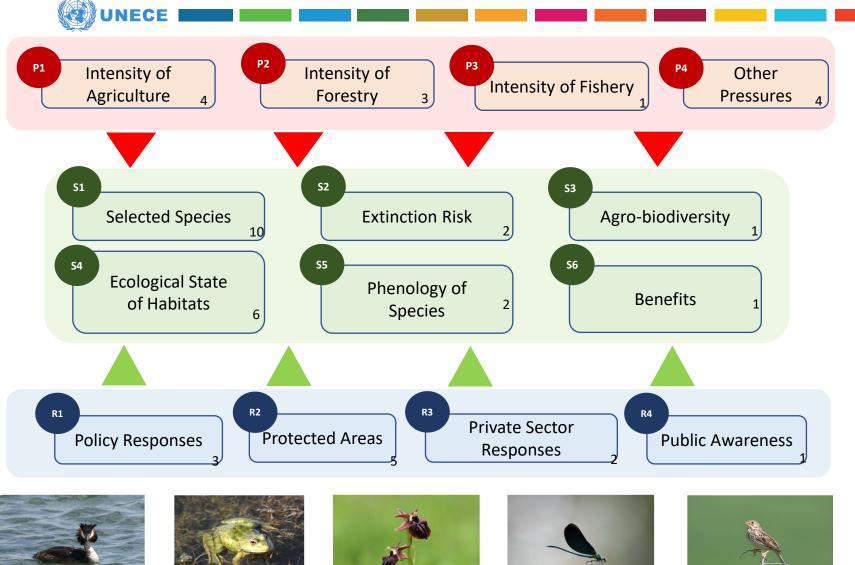


### **Reporting on Waste**





# **National Biodiversity Monitoring System**



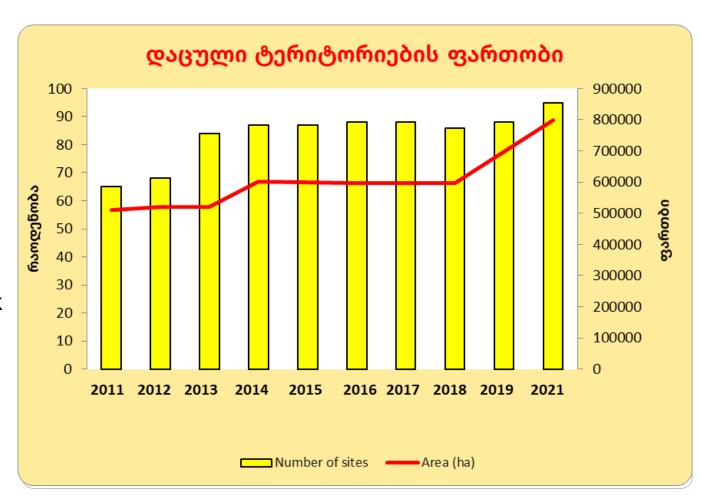
#### **Current Steps**

- Establishment of the technical facility for the raw data flow among data producers and users
- Creation of legislation and institutional basis, including clear distribution of responsibilities among the responsible agencies and other organizations
- Possible shortening of list of NBMS indicators as a result of prioritizing

### **Use of NBMS indicators in 2021**

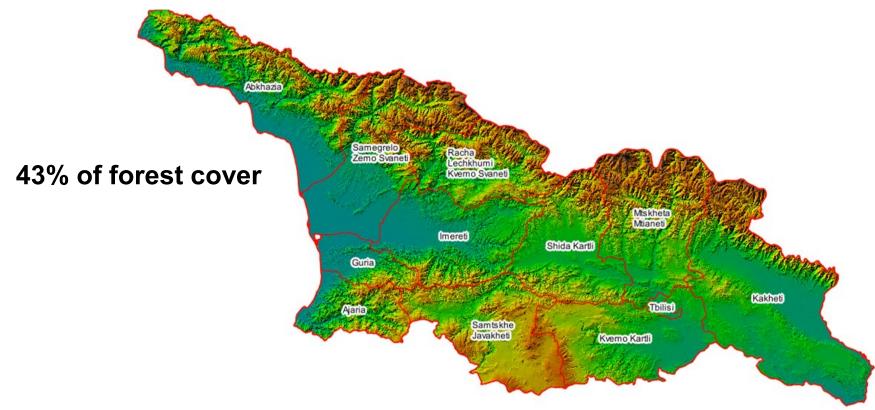


- World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)
- SDG indicators: 15.1.1; 15.1.2; 15.2.1
- UNECE \_ SEBI indicator reporting
- Annual progress reporting on national level
- List of international agreements:
   CBD, Bern Convention, CMS, AEWA,
   Ramsar Convention
- Everyday decision making processes
- Defining priorities of surveys and research work
- Defining Policy of Protected area Network development



# National Forest Inventory in Georgia 2019-2021









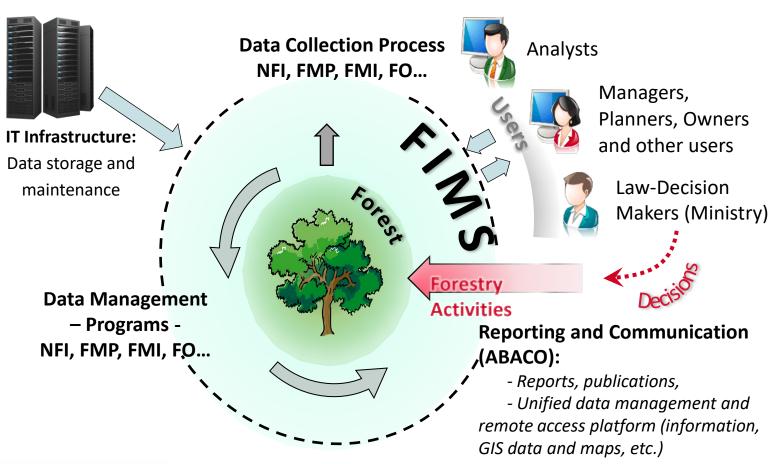






### Forest Information and Monitoring System (FIMS)





#### **Modules of FIMS**

- 1. Control of Sawmills
- 2. Control of movement of timber resources
- 3. National Forest Inventory
- 4. Management Level Forest Inventory
- 5. Forest Use
- 6. Forest Maintenance-Restoration
- 7. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- 8. NBMS
- 9. Public Access Platform



### **Public Access to Information on Biodiversity/Forest**



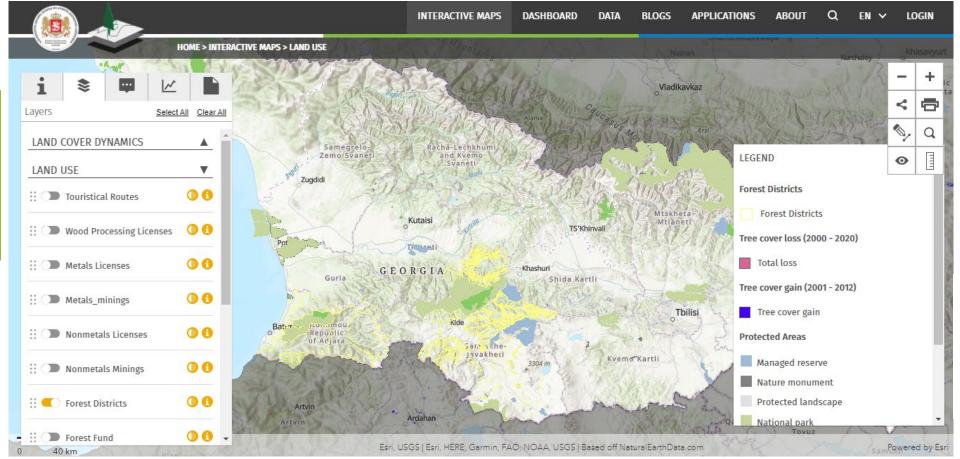
#### Forest and Land-Use Atlas of Georgia

atlas.mepa.gov.ge















### **Challenges**

# UNECE

- **Air** Insufficient air quality monitoring stations; Lack of qualified staff and financial resources to properly maintain air quality monitoring stations all over the country; Absence of air quality modeling and forecasting system; Lack of established procedures for air quality data verification and validation.
- **Water** Lack of qualified staff and administrative resources for surface water quality monitoring. Incomplete legal framework. Absence of a water classification system in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive.
- **Soil** Outdated quality standards for soil; Absence of modern methodology for soil pollution monitoring and assessment; Lack of qualified staff and administrative resources.
- **Biodiversity** Absence of legal framework for biodiversity monitoring; Lack of human and financial resources to conduct monitoring.
- **Forest** Forest Information and Monitoring System (FIMS) is still under development; The regulatory framework is not fully in place.
- **Waste** Incomplete waste management electronic system that complicates aggregation of reported data on waste (including hazardous) generation, transportation, recycling, and disposal.

# Thank you!

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