



Analyze current national policies in CC and health

Report (lot 3/5)

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Summary of the report

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- II. **Introduction and problem description**
- III. **Analyze CC and health policy**
 - i. **Georgian legislation on CC and health**
 - ii. **Policy documents on CC and health**
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- IV. **Recommendations**

The final section (IV) includes: SWOT analysis of CC and public health policy, gaps and recommendations.

1. National Circumstances

Georgia is characterized by great climatic diversity. Almost all types of climate areas are represented here, with the exception of savanna and tropical forests. Since 1994 Georgia is a party of UNFCCC. Three National Communications have been prepared within the UNFCCC framework. Several initiatives are being implemented at a national level: development of Low-emission Development Strategy (LEDS), development of Biannual Updated Report (BUR), development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Plan (NAMA) for the reduction of greenhouse gases, determination of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), etc. Since 2010, mayors of big cities of Georgia began joining the EU initiative “Covenant of Mayors”, which gave substantial impetus to the rising of the level of inventory of greenhouse gases in the country. In addition, Georgia actively cooperates at regional level on the issues of climate change, participating mainly in the group with Azerbaijan, Moldova, Armenia and is also involved in EU ClimaEast project implementation together with Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Armenia and Ukraine.

All above mentioned processes are mainly guided by international processes and projects and the results are poorly integrated into climate change National policy, especially at sectoral level.

In Georgia, two main institutions are responsible for climate and health issues:

- Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection and
- Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs.

Main sectoral legislative acts on climate change and health are:

- Law on Environmental Protection (10.12.1996. N 519-I) and
- Law on Health Protection (10.12.1997. N 1139 -I).

Main policy documents on climate change and health are:

- National Environmental Action Plan for 2012-2016 and
- Concept of Health Care System of Georgia for 2014-2020.

Other important documents on climate change and health are:

- Georgia-2020 Strategy on Social and Economic Development
- Georgian Law and Action Plan on Civil Security

National Environmental and Health Action Plan (NEHAP) is under the preparation. Action Plan will include separate chapter on climate change and health.

Georgia is also part to the International Agreements-Conventions and processes related to the climate change.

Nowadays, most important document for the promotion of climate change and health issues is EU-Georgia Association Agreement, which stresses the necessity of cooperation on climate change and health issues in the following spheres: mitigation of climate change, adaptation to climate change, carbon trade, integration of climate change problems into sectoral policies, modernization of health care system and development of clean technologies.

2. Main gaps in Georgian Climate Change and Health legislation and policy (from Climate change and health policy analysis report

1	Constitution norms describing environmental and health issues (article 37) are not fully integrated in legislative acts and policy documents.
2	There is no legal act or strategy for climate change. Only some articles from law on Atmospheric Air describing the process, but they were removed in 2011.
3	Some articles from Framework Law on Environmental Protection concerning obligations on the elaboration of local environmental action plans (article 15) and ecological insurance (article 17) are not in force
4	There are some articles on climate change adaptation and mitigation measure in Country Strategy (2020) document, but they are too general and requires detailed descriptions in State Budget.
5	In countries sectoral and regional strategies, actually there are no provisions on climate change
6	Climate change issues are not described or described indirectly in health legislation

	and policy documents
7	Climate change issues are not included in first NEHAP (2003). New NEHAP is under the preparation and climate change will be separate chapter of the document
8	International obligations of Georgia on climate change poorly integrated in National legislation.
9	Georgian climate legislation is not following International principles and obligations
10	There are few guidelines or methodological documents on climate change
11	Low averseness on multi-effects of climate change
12	There is substantial support from donor community, but coordination between them is poor.
13	Early warning system is not effective
14	There is no solid scientific research on climate change

3. Recommendations:

- . Update legislative/policy documents which include environmental and health issues,
- . Ensure that regional and sectoral development plans contain CC issues, including its impact on health,
- . Integrate CC and health component (including Heat Waves) in health policy/legislative documents and action plans,
- . International obligations and commitments should be more strongly described in Georgian legislative and policy documents,
- . Establish Early Warning Systems for extreme weather events, including Heat Waves,
- . Awareness raising, and more research on CC and health issues, including Heat Waves.

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