

National Report on the State of the Environment of Georgia

2007 - 2009



FOREWORD

This National Report on the State of Environment 2007-2009 has been developed in accordance with the Article 14 of the Law of Georgia on Environmental Protection and the Presidential Decree N 389 of 25 June 1999 on the Rules of Development of National Report on the State of Environment.

According to the Georgian legislation, for the purpose of public information the National Report on the State of Environment shall be developed once every three years. 2007-2009 National Report was approved on 9 December 2011.

National Report is a summarizing document of all existing information on the state of the environment of Georgia complexly analyzing the state of the environment of Georgia for 2007-2009. The document describes the main directions of environmental policy of the country, presents information on the qualitative state of the environment, also presents information on the outcomes of the environmental activities carried out within the frames of international relations, and gives the analysis of environmental impact of different economic sectors.

National Report is comprised of 8 Parts and 21 chapters:

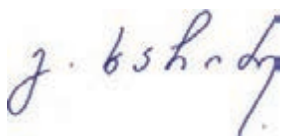
- Qualitative state of environment (atmospheric air, water resources, land resources, natural disasters, biodiversity, wastes and chemicals, ionizing radiation),
- Environmental impact of different economic sectors (agriculture, forestry, transport, industry and energy sector),
- Environmental protection management (environmental policy and planning, environmental regulation and monitoring, environmental education and awareness raising).

In the development of the present State of Environment (SOE) the Ministry of Environment Protection was assisted by the EU funded Project Support to the Improvement of the Environmental Governance in Georgia.

In the search of necessary information for the purpose of the SOE development assistance has been provided by almost all organizations and bodies of the country as a result of which by the staff of the Ministry of Environment Protection a draft Report of the State of Environment of Georgia for 2007-2009 was developed.

National Report was prepared and published in the Georgian and English languages.

The Ministry is ready to express its deep appreciation for all remarks and suggestions that would facilitate to the improvement of the publication in future.



George Khachidze

Minister of Environment Protection

INTRODUCTION

According to the Georgian legislation, for the purpose of public information the National Report on the State of Environment is developed once every three years. After the agreement with the interested ministries and other organizations the draft Report is approved by the Minister of Environment Protection of Georgia.

In the development of present SOE the Ministry of Environment Protection was assisted by the EU funded Project Support to the Improvement of the Environmental Governance in Georgia. The Project was implemented by IBF International Consulting.

During the document development the EU invited 1 international and 1 national consultant. Tom Stafford (the Project International Expert, Ireland, Office of Environmental Assessment Environmental Protection Agency) and Ms. Lia Todua (the Project National Expert, Georgian Center for Strategic Research and Development), who assisted the Ministry of Environment Protection to prepare the National Report on the State of Environment of Georgia for 2007-2009 and to improve the existing Rule of the Report Development.

For the transparency of the National Report preparation process in January 2010 an Experts Working Group/ Public Council was established. The Council was comprised of the representatives of NGOs, social and scientific organizations. During 2010 several public hearings of the draft Report were arranged, comments and remarks concerning the project were expressed.

Draft National Report on the State of Environment was sent to the relevant ministries and Tbilisi Mayor's Office for consideration. The present document was prepared on the basis of received comments and recommendations.

Report preparation process was fully highlighted on the web-page specifically created for this purpose: <http://www.soegeorgia.blogspot.co>

All release versions, received comments and remarks were regularly put on the Ministry's and the above-given web-pages.

The Report was approved by the Order of the Minister of Environment Protection of Georgia of 9 December 2011 # 54 on the Approval of the National Report on the State of Environment of Georgia for 2007-2009.

Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia expresses deep appreciation and gratitude to the representatives of the European Union in Georgia for ensuring the preparation of this National Report. In particular, personal acknowledgement is expressed to Mr. Per Eklund, Mr. Philip Dimitrov and Mr. Michal Nekvasil. The Ministry also acknowledges the contribution of all people who participated in the development of the document.

The process of report preparation was supervised by:

Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia

George Khachidze – Minister

George Zedginidze – Deputy Minister

Department of Environmental Policy and International Relations:

Nino Tkhlava – Head of Department; National Coordinator

Tornike Phulariani – Head of Environmental Policy Division

Maia Javakhishvili – Coordination of the Report Preparation process



People involved in the Report Preparation Process:

Ministry of Environment Protection of Georgia

Arabidze Marina, Barbakadze Tea, Chankseliani Alverd, Chikovani Nino, Chikviladze Khatuna, Chipashvili Paata, Chitanava Ramaz, Gaprindashvili Merab, Gelutashvili Beso, Glonti Dimitri, Gogua Levan, Gokhelasvili Nino, Iakobidze Elene, Inashvili Medea, Janjgava Nana, Javakhadze Shalva, Kartsivadze Ioseb, Khelaia Nona, Kontselidze Nodar, Kordzakhia Ketevan, Kuchava Gulchina, Lazrievi Grigol, Lezhava Irakli, Lomashvili Irina, Lomtadze Zaal, Maghlakelidze Tamar, Makarova Marina, Megrelishvili Noe, Mrevlishvili Mariam, Ninikashvili Givi, Rukhadze Ana, Rukhaia Kakha, Urushadze Irina, Sharashidze Nino, Shengelia Tinatin, Shonvadze Giorgi, Shvelidze Ivane, Tsereteli Emil, Tsereteli Maka, Tskhadadze Nino, Tushishvili Mikheil, Zuliaeva Marina.

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Georgia

Arabidze Marita, Pirtskhelani Nana

Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia

Ratiani Manana

Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia

Gvinepadze Marina, Kalandadze Tengiz, Laperashvili Ketevan

National Statistics Office of Georgia

Chulukhadze Nora, Kvinikadze Giorgi

Maps were prepared by:

Devidze Maka, Gaprindashvili George, Khidirbegishvili Nino, Megrelidze Irakli, Salia Lika.

Photos:

Sukhitashvili Temur

Photos from the archive of the Agency of Protected Areas of Georgia are also used in the publication

English text editing:

Tom Stafford

Design and layout:

Ltd Magi Style

Publishing:

Ltd Tori Plus

Tbilisi, 2011



The project is financed by the European Union

The opinions expressed in this report can be in no way taken as to reflect the views of the European Union

CONTENT



Summary	7
Section I: Socioeconomic factors affecting the environment	13
Chapter 1: Socioeconomic factors affecting the environment	15
Section II: Air protection	21
Chapter 2: Ambient air quality	23
Chapter 3: Climate change	33
Section III: Water protection	43
Chapter 4: Fresh surface waters	45
Chapter 5: Groundwater	57
Chapter 6: Black Sea coastal waters	63
Chapter 7: Water resources use	71
Section IV: Protection of land resources	77
Chapter 8: Land resources and soils	79
Chapter 9: Natural disasters	87
Chapter 10: Mineral resources	97
Section V: Nature protection	105
Chapter 11: Biodiversity	107
Chapter 12: Fishery and Hunting	123
Section VI: Wastes and other environmental issues	129
Chapter 13: Wastes	131
Chapter 14: Chemicals	141
Chapter 15: Ionizing radiation	149
Section VII: Environmental impact of economic sectors	155
Chapter 16: Agriculture and forestry	157
Chapter 17: Transport	165
Chapter 18: Energy and industry	171
Section VIII: State Environmental Management	179
Chapter 19: Environmental policy and planning	181
Chapter 20: Environmental regulation and control	187
Chapter 21: Environmental research, education, and awareness raising	195
List of Figures	200
List of Tables	205
List of Maps	207





SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

This report describes the state of the environment of Georgia. In particular the parameters of different environmental factors are assessed, the type of activities affecting them are described and the actions undertaken to mitigate those impacts. The measures which the Government of Georgia is undertaking to improve the state of the environment are also presented.

Unfortunately this report can not describe the state of the environment in Georgia's occupied territories where no control is possible. Chaotic cutting of rare forest species is taking place in those territories in addition to the exploitation of inert construction materials from Abkhazia's coastal rivers which are being used for infrastructural works in preparation for the Sochi 2014 winter Olympic games. The mines and ores left uncontrolled in these territories are also considered to pose a significant risk to the environment.

AIR QUALITY

During 2005-2009, air quality monitoring in Georgia was conducted on quite a limited scale. In 2009, the air quality was measured in only four cities (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi, Zestaphoni) and only at one station in each city.

The extension and modernisation of the Georgian air monitoring network started in 2009. Tbilisi now has three operational monitoring stations, one of which has commenced ground-level ozone concentration measurements. An air quality monitoring station has been installed in Rustavi. Nevertheless further extension and modernisation of the monitoring network is necessary as well as installation of automatic monitoring units. The parameters for air monitoring are also to be updated – for example, instead of measurements of dust content in air only its finest particles referred to as PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, should be measured.

Motor transport is the main source of air pollution in Georgia. The high volume of emissions from the motor transport sector is a result of many factors. In order to decrease emission levels various measures should be implemented such as: the gradual phasing in of stricter motor fuel quality and vehicle emission standards in combination with enforcement of those requirements; establishment and gradual decrease of an age limit for cars; traffic optimisation; development of electric transport, etc.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Global climate change is one of the most acute problems in the world today. Its impact can already be observed in Georgia: extreme natural occurrences have become more frequent and climatic parameters have changed. The following regions of Georgia are the most sensitive to climate change: high mountains, sea coast and the semi-deserts of East Georgia. It is necessary that climate change adaptation measures are planned and implemented in those regions to minimize physical threats and possible economic losses.

At the same time, like many countries, Georgia is going to take measures to reduce as much as possible the main cause of climate change – greenhouse gases. A priority area is the more intensive use of the Clean Develop-

abstracts drinking water from individual groundwater sources (from springs and wells) and uses it without any prior treatment. The gradual re-establishment of groundwater quality monitoring is necessary, in particular in the regions within the boundaries of Samegrelo, Tskaltubo, Alazani, Kartli and Marneuli-Gardabani artesian basins.

The network of surface water monitoring should also be extended, in particular in recreational waters as regular water monitoring takes place at only one point on one recreational lake – Paliastomi. A system of regular water quality monitoring in recreational lakes together with a warning system for the public should be introduced. The reasons for contamination of recreational waters should also be identified and eliminated.

Regular monitoring of drinking water quality commenced in Georgia in 2008-2009. Programmes aimed at the improvement of drinking water supply systems are underway in many regions in Georgia and will lead to significant improvements in the quality of drinking water supplies.

The biological monitoring data of the Black Sea coastal waters of Georgia show an improvement of the ecosystem (as in the whole Black Sea). The quality of recreational sea waters is generally satisfactory although a number of cases of high levels of pollution was observed close to the river estuaries (Tchorokhi, Supsa, Bartskhana). Municipal wastewaters represent the main cause of pollution of these waters as well.

Renovation of the sewage network, including the construction of new wastewater treatment plants, and the construction of modern landfills are underway throughout the whole country (including the Black Sea Coastal Zone). These works will significantly reduce pollution loads entering Georgia's waters and improve the water quality in surface water bodies.

LAND AND SOIL

Georgian land resources are limited and protection of land and soil is essential. The total area of terrestrial territory is 69.7 thousand square kilometres, of which only 15% can be cultivated and 70% has a natural-economic use (forests, bushes, meadows and pastures). One form

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_9841

