

SDG Financing Report, Georgia

December 2020

Introduction

This paper is written to present the results of a study commissioned by the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Georgia. The study reviewed the available guidelines and analysis prepared by the UN and used them as a framework for inquiry. The analysis presented in this paper attempts to answer the following questions: (1) what are the types of financial flows available to Georgia (internal and external)? (2) Is it possible to ‘match’ the available financing with SDGs? (3) Is sufficient information available regarding the volumes of financial flows; what information is missing? (4) What is the position of Georgia’s development partners on linking their assistance to SDGS? (5) How does the Government of Georgia make the linkages with SDGs in its State Budget? The paper also presents conclusions and recommendations for the next steps leading to producing *SDG Financing Strategy* for Georgia.

The UN Secretary General’s Strategy for Financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2018) and The Roadmap for Financing (2019) reflect actions and initiatives to mobilize investment and support for financing the 2030 Agenda¹. The Interagency Task Force on Financing for Development has prepared annual reports since 2016 to monitor progress. Its 2020 report has identified some unfavorable trends (in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic) that will affect SDG financing globally in the coming years². These trends are applicable for Georgia and frame the analysis in Section 1. In addition, the UN is in the process of introducing Integrated National Funding Framework to assist countries in strengthening strategic planning processes.³ The Table below lists the elements of the financial flows that represent Action Areas of the Addis Agenda,⁴ where A stands for domestic public resources; B - Domestic and international business and finance, C - International development cooperation, D - International trade as an engine for development, E - Debt and debt sustainability, F - Addressing systemic issues, G - Science, technology, innovation and capacity-building.

Public (A, C, E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General government public finance (tax and non-tax revenues; budgeting and execution) • Public borrowing (debt management; innovative debt instruments) • Public investment (e.g. state-owned enterprises, quasipublic funds) • Development cooperation flows
Private (B, F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic commercial investment • Foreign direct investment • International and domestic portfolio investment • Domestic bank lending (including issues related to financial inclusion, fintech)

¹ SDG Funding and Financing Cooperation Framework. Cooperation Framework Companion Piece. May, 2020

² <https://developmentfinance.un.org/fsdr2020>

³ See <https://inff.org/> for more information.

⁴ For more information on Addis Ababa Action Agenda see:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=2051&menu=35>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrowing from international banks • Remittances • Spending by NGOs, philanthropists, faith-based organizations
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Table 1. Financing flows for SDGs⁵

Some work was also done globally to see how SDGs interact with one another. A simple seven-point scale map was devised by a group of scientists to illustrate these interactions⁶. This map was used as one of the instruments in a 2019 study by the UN in Georgia⁷. The study found that there are strong interlinkages among SDGs and suggested ‘accelerators’ or issues, which have the potential to stimulate progress in many other areas, if they receive concentrated attention: decentralized development, investing in youth, leaving no one behind, going green with energy production and consumption. Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2020 can be used as a tool to contextualize the financing of SDGs in Georgia. It asserts that six recent unfavorable trends are amplified by the economic shocks related to the COVID-19 pandemic: slowing economic growth; declining assistance; growing financial risks, high debt risk, trade restrictions, increasing environmental shocks⁸.

The present study uses three different methods of data collection. This includes review of documents (of donors, government, UN), online interviews with government partners, international donors and private sector and an online survey carried out in November 2020 (see Annexes I, II and III).

Section 1 presents the financial landscape and possible envelope for financing for Georgia. This section also discusses the potential linkage with SDGs of all the financial sources except ODA and State Budget of Georgia. Section 2 describes Georgia’s positioning vis-à-vis SDGs. This includes institutional and policy measures as well as the initial attempts to link programs to SDGs. The section draws linkages between the SDG nationalized by Georgia and the State Budget of 2019 and presents the financing available from the State Budget for the ‘linked’ SDGs. Section 3 describes the linkages between ODA and SDGs and the funding available. The results of the questionnaire are also presented here. Section 4 offers some conclusions and recommendations.

⁵ This table is modified from “Integrated national Financing Frameworks: Inception phase”. D and G do not feature in the table.

⁶ [Policy: Map the interactions between Sustainable Development Goals : Nature News & Comment](#)

⁷ Accelerating Progress Towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Identifying Priority Areas for Action in Georgia (2019).

⁸ Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2020, International Taskforce on Financing for Development

Section 1. Financial Landscape

This Section presents the financial landscape and available financial envelope. It does not consider what, if any, is the direct contribution of these financial flows to the achievement of SDGs. For example, there are concerns that some investments may be harmful for the environment.⁹ Table 2 below presents available information. The figures are given for 2019, Georgian sources are shown in GEL (converted to USD)¹⁰ and international sources are shown in USD).

Type	Element	Amount	% of GDP ¹¹	Source
Public	General government public expenditure (State budget execution)	13.3 bn GEL (4.7 bn USD)	26.9	MOF
	Public borrowing (internal and external debt)	4.2 bn GEL (1.5bn USD)/5.7 bn USD ¹²	8.5%/32.5	MOF
	Public investment (Partnership Fund, Total Assets)	4.9 bn GEL (1.7bn USD) ¹³	9.7	fund.ge
	Development cooperation	2.3 bn GEL	4.6	e-AIMS.ge
Private	Foreign direct investment	1.26-1.31 bn USD	7.2-7.4	UNCTAD/GeoStat
	Domestic bank lending (stock)	32.2 bn GEL (11.4 bn USD)	65.1	NBG
	Illicit Financial Flows. in/out (% total trade with advanced nations)	8.4/25.6 ¹⁴		GFI
	Remittances	1.5-2.2 bn USD	8.5-12.5	NBG/World Bank
	Spending by NGOs, philanthropists, faith-based organizations	Unclear/possible overlaps		n/a

Table 2 Financial Sources for SDGs in Georgia (2019)

The SDG linkages with the State budget and ODA will be discussed in Sections 2 and 3. For other types of finances, the following information would be important to consider when linking to SDGs:

- **External and domestic debt.** The amount of annual debt servicing is an important factor to consider for the purposes of SDG financing, as it competes with other priorities in the budget. In 2019 almost 1.2 billion GEL or 9 % of total expenditure went to pay external debt (both service and principal).
- **Public investment.** Georgia's Partnership Fund has been used in this report as a proxy for public investment as it manages companies with government ownership (such as

⁹ <https://www.agenda.ge/en/news/2020/2791>

¹⁰ GEL amounts are converted to USD at the exchange rate of 2.83 GEL/USD (average NBG rate for 2019)

¹¹ The figure of GDP 2019 for Georgia is taken from:

<https://www.geostat.ge/ka/modules/categories/23/mtliani-shida-produkti-mshp>

¹² By end of November 2020, the external debt stands at almost 7 bn USD and internal debt stands at 6 bn GEL.

¹³ From Consolidated Financial Statement of the year ending with 31.12.2019.

¹⁴ COMTRADE-based trade mis-invoicing. <https://gfintegrity.org/report/2019-iff-update/>

Georgian Railways and GOGC) and invests in the sectors of energy, agriculture, manufacturing, real estate/tourism and logistics¹⁵.

Private

- **Foreign direct investment.** FDI has been decreasing in Georgia in 2018 and 2019 (both nominally and as percent of GDP).¹⁶ A large part of the investments in 2019 went to financial sector and energy (see Chart 1). More research is needed to make linkages with specific SDGs.

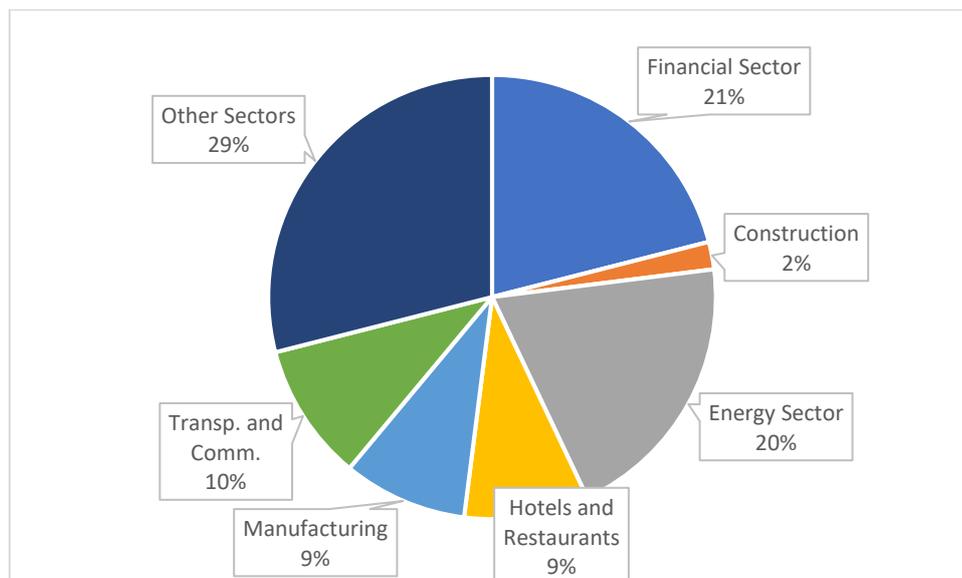


Chart 1 FDI by Sectors (Source: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia)

- **Domestic lending** by commercial banks in Georgia reached slightly more than 32.2 billion GEL as of end of December 2019 (stock)¹⁷. Some of these represent on-lending financed by international banks and a certain overlap with ODA is possible here. As with the case of FDI, more research is needed to link these funds with specific SDGs.
- **Illicit Financial Flows.** A 2019 report on the subject was prepared by Global Financial Integrity based on the data of 2006-2015. It presents the percentage of mis-invoicing in trade data and illustrates the volume of tax evasion that could be prevented. Stopping the illicit outflow of funds would add to the overall spending envelope of the Georgian budget.
- **Remittances.** According to the NBG data, net remittances to Georgia in 2019 constituted almost 1.5 billion USD. The World Bank puts this number even higher – at 2.2 billion USD.¹⁸

¹⁵ <https://www.fund.ge/>

¹⁶ <http://www.economy.ge/?page=ecoreview&s=37&lang=en>, accessed on 25.11.2020, UNCTAD World Investment Report 2020, Annex table 1.

¹⁷ <https://www.nbg.gov.ge/index.php?m=304> accessed on 25.11.2020

¹⁸ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT>, <https://www.nbg.gov.ge/index.php?m=304&lng=eng>

Expert agree¹⁹ that most of these funds are spent by recipients to avert poverty and can be linked to SDG 1.

- Spending by NGOs, philanthropists, faith-based organizations – this element has some information gaps. At the level of state institutions there is no systematic information regarding incomes or spending by local NGOs and in many cases they are funded through public funds (ODA or Georgian government). Many of the international NGOs operating in Georgia are also funded through ODA or funds from abroad that are not systematically calculated. In the absence of a law on philanthropy, private donations that may occur towards NGOs or charities are also difficult to calculate. Same is true of faith-based organizations. The biggest such organization – the Georgian Orthodox Church, which receives funding from the State Budget (25.1 m GEL in 2019 (8.86 m USD) as well as donations from private citizens, is opaque about its spending.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic, it is not clear if this financial envelope will stay the same or decrease. According to a simulation performed by UN DESA, Georgia might experience significant decline in GDP growth, decline in FDI as well as decline in government investment. At the same time, public debt will increase²⁰.

Section 2 Georgia positioning on SDGs

The Government of Georgia appears committed to the implementation of SDGs. It was one of the first governments to present a National Voluntary Review (VNR) at the High-Level Policy Forum (HLPF) in 2016 and presented a second VNR in summer 2020. The Review covered three areas that are considered priorities for Georgia: Human Capital Development and Social Welfare; Economic Growth and Democratic Governance – they cover 11 Sustainable Development Goals. At the same time, the Statistical Annex of the report covers all 17 Goals and presents baseline as well as latest data available²¹.

An institutional structure was set up in May 2017 when the Sustainable Development Council was created chaired by the Head of Government Administration, with the mandate to coordinate the nationalization of the goals and to monitor their implementation. In January 2020, this Council was replaced by the Inter-agency Council for Sustainable Development Goals²². Four thematic Working Groups - on (i) Social Inclusion, (ii) Economic Development, (iii) Democratic Governance, and (iv) Sustainable Energy and Environmental Protection – are co-chaired by the relevant representatives of the Government of Georgia, UN and civil society. In 2019 an Action Plan for Localization of the SDGs was elaborated to involve the

¹⁹ Interview with NBG.

²⁰ Assessment of economic and social impacts of shocks induced by COVID-19 using the expanded World Economic Forecasting Model. UNDESA, December 2020.

²¹ Voluntary National Review, Georgia 2020

²² Order of the Prime Minister of Georgia #14, January 23, 2020.

municipalities in the implementation process. Also, the Parliament of Georgia approved its own Strategy to Support and Monitor the Implementation of SDGs²³.

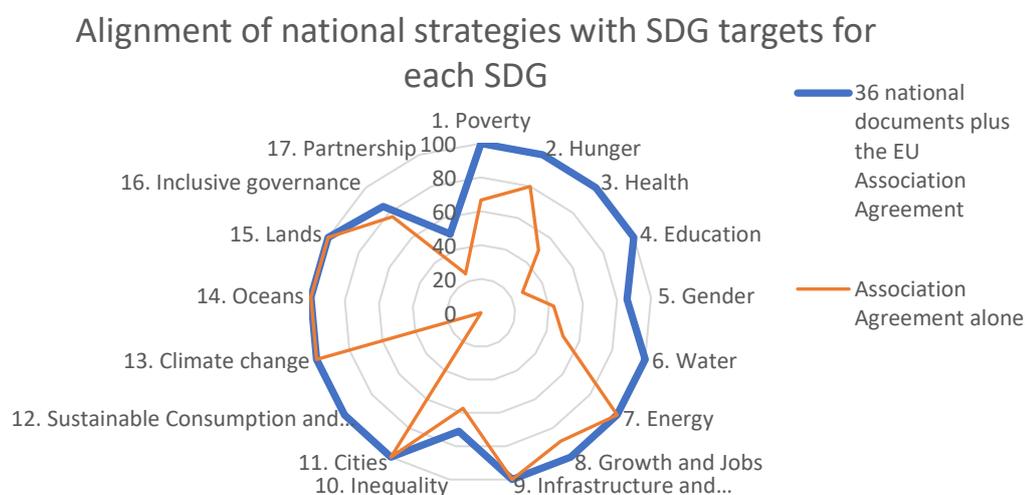


Chart 2 SDG linkages to Association Agenda and National Documents (Source: Accelerating Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Identifying Priority Areas for Action in Georgia, 2019)

A government portal has been created (sdg.gov.ge) and contains information on the institutional set-up, reports and an SDG Tracker. Georgia nationalized all 17 Goals as well as 93 targets and 200 indicators. A MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support for the 2030 Agenda) study commissioned by UN in Georgia in 2019 examined 55 national and sub-national policy documents and reviewed the national budget's Basic Data and Directions document for 2017-2020. It concluded that 36 national strategies and the Georgia-EU Association Agreement together cover 93 % of the country's nationalized SDG targets (see Chart 2). The study also conducted a so-called "complexity analysis" to assess the degree to which achieving SDG targets in one area could help to accelerate progress in other areas.

It should be noted that national programs are not created based on the need to achieve SDGs. Rather, the aim is to align the existing programs with the SDGs.²⁴ At the time of MAPS preparation there were gaps in alignment with Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17. IDFI study in September 2019 attempted to link SDG indicators with national policies and found that only 23% were fully covered by national policy documents. 28% of the indicators were not reflected in any strategies or action plans and 49% were partially reflected.²⁵ In preparation of 2020 budget, three programs – 'On HIV/AIDS', 'On Monitoring, Forecasting and Prevention in

²³ <http://www.parliament.ge/uploads/other/120/120631.pdf>

²⁴ An interview with a government employee.

²⁵ Extent of SDGs Integration in the National Public Policy System of Georgia, IDFI, 2019

Environmental Protection’ and ‘On Development Infrastructure of Schools” – were obliged to report on their alignment with SDGs²⁶.

Linkages with SDGs

For the purposes of this study Georgia’s nationalized SDG targets and indicators were juxtaposed with the execution report of the State Budget of Georgia for 2019²⁷. The purpose of the exercise was to find whether SDGs are linked and/or associated to the State Budget. 200 indicators were reviewed. The following approach was selected: if the content of an indicator is covered in the budget, it was considered to be *fully* associated (e.g., indicator 3.3.2.1. denoted the number of TB cases in penitentiary facilities. There is a corresponding budget (code 26.02.02) which funds medical services at the penitentiary facilities). In some cases, budget covers only some beneficiaries (e.g., indicator 3.2.2.1 denoted mothers who received post-natal care at home or in a hospital within two days of birth – the corresponding budget (code 27 03) covers only mothers below the poverty line – this indicator was considered *partially* covered. In many cases there was no corresponding budgetary coverage. Chart 3 shows the percentage of nationalized indicators fully or partially covered by budgetary code, as well as the percentage of indicators not covered (the percentage of such indicators per goal). 100% represents all indicators per goal – e.g., there are 11 indicators under Goal 1. Out of these – 5 (or 45%) are fully linked, 3 each (or 27%) are partially linked or not linked.

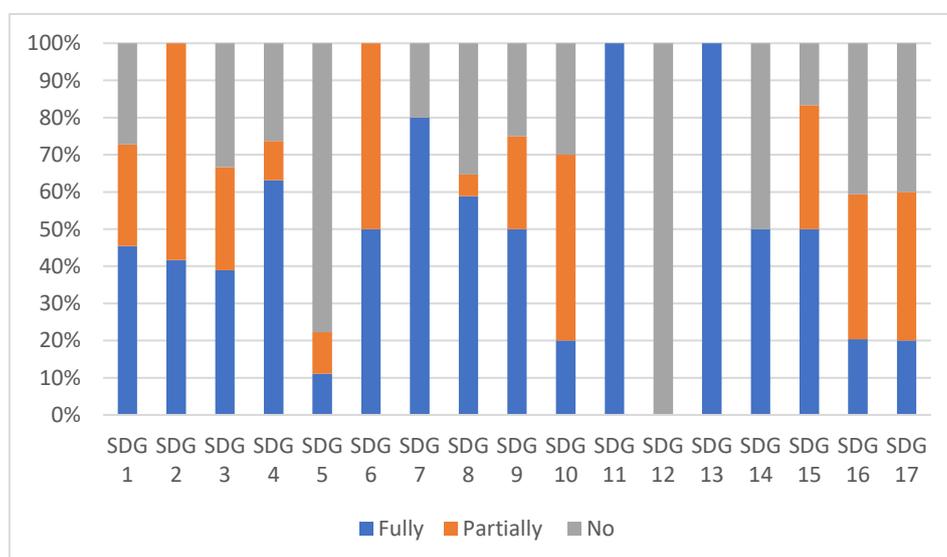


Chart 3. Linkages with SDG Indicators in 2019 GoG Budget (Source: author’s own research)

Chart 4 presents the funding for SDGs in the 2019 State Budget (shown in USD). SDG 1 (poverty reduction) appears to have the largest funding (2.5 bn USD), followed by SDG 3 (health - 1.5 bn USD) and SDG 4 (education - 1.4 bn USD). In other words, the 5 ‘fully’ linked

²⁶ Decree #1600 of the Government of Georgia, 2019, 10 July.

²⁷ Budgets of Adjara Autonomous Republic and the city of Tbilisi, which also represent public funding, were not analyzed. At the time of writing of this report (December 2020), the execution report of budget 2020 was not yet available.

indicators for SDG 1 have the largest financing from the State Budget. At the same time, the funding for 12 ‘fully’ linked indicators of SDG 4 is about 0.5 bn USD. What could be the reason for relatively low proportion of SDG indicators linked with budgetary funding and/or low funding for those indicators that are linked? Could it be that some indicators need more regulatory or legislative work and are not easy to monetize (e.g., under SDG 5 or 16 – gender or governance)? Or, perhaps they are not considered as a priority? Voluntary National Review 2020 does not include SDGs 6, 11, 13, 15, 15 and 17. The funding for these goals in the 2019 budget amount to just 0.3 bn USD or about 6% of the total budget. This could be one of the suggested answers to the questions, but more research and analysis is needed.

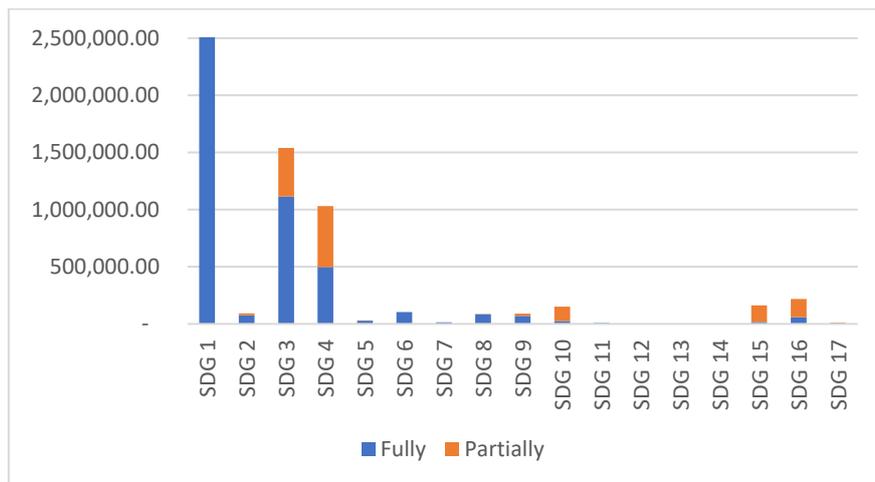


Chart 4. SDG Funding from 2019 State Budget (thous USD) (Source: author’s own research)

Section 3. Development Cooperation and linkages with SDGs

This Section presents the analysis of the e-AIMS system and the brief online survey as well as the conclusions from the discussions with development partners.

Overall, it appears that both the Georgian Government and international development partners plan their interventions in accordance with their strategic priorities before making the linkages with the SDGs. When asked to rank which SDGs should Georgia prioritize in its current development agenda economic growth (SDG 8) came first (score 13.25), followed by poverty reduction (SDG 1, score 12.84) and education (SDG 4, score 12.53) – see Chart 5.

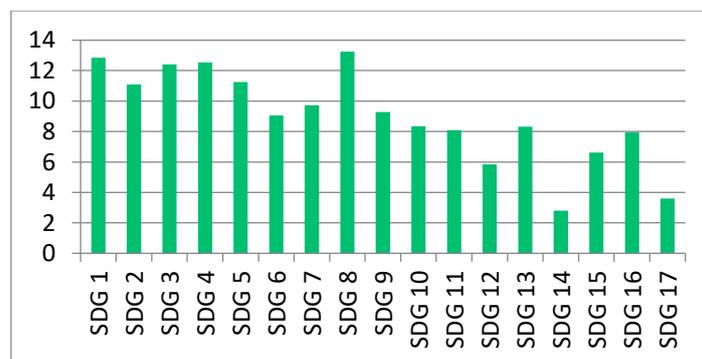


Chart 5. Priority Scores) (Source: survey)

At the same time, any donors explicitly mention contribution to SDGs as an overarching objective of their work or attribute their development cooperation to SDGs. Some partners have mapped their contribution (e.g., KfW²⁸) at the global level. 84.6% of respondents to the questionnaire (33 of 39) indicated that their development cooperation is explicitly linked to SDGs, three respondents plan to do so next year. As Chart 6 shows development cooperation is closely linked with the SDG 5 (gender) (65.6%), followed by SDGs 8 (ec. growth) and 16 (governance) (50%) and SDGs 1 (poverty reduction) and 4 (education) (37.5%).



Chart 6. SDG linkage to dev.coop (% of responses) (Source: survey)

The charts above show some association between stating a priority and linking development cooperation with SDGs. For example, gender (SDG 5) and ec. growth (SDG 8) are linked with the development cooperation and are also high on the priority list. At the same time, infrastructure (SDG 9) and energy (SDG 7) are not in the high range in terms of priorities but take the largest share of donor financing (see Chart 7). It can be argued that economic growth would be impossible without roads and increased energy consumption, so this funding contributes to SDG 8. Similar arguments can be made for other SDGs that are inherently linked (e.g. economic growth and poverty reduction).

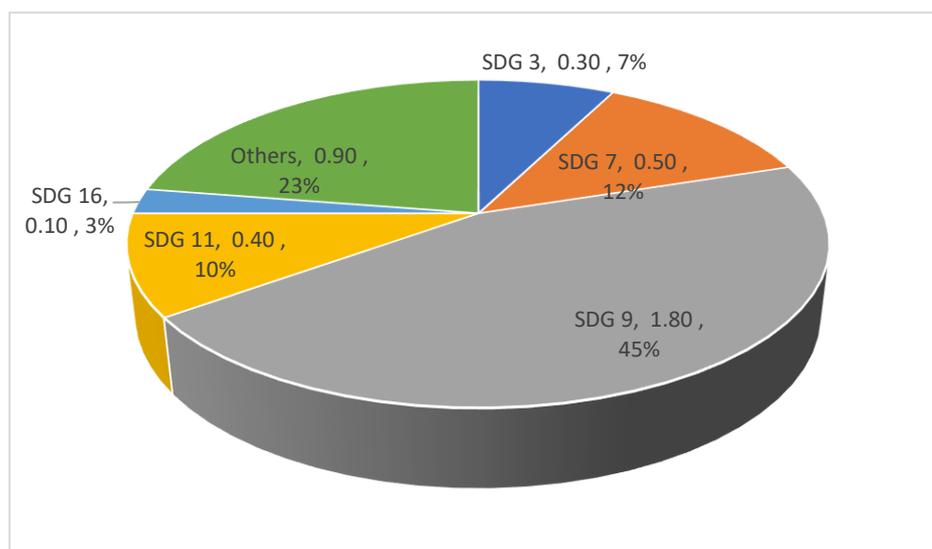


Chart 7 Shares of donor financing (Source: author's own research)

²⁸ <https://www.kfw.de/nachhaltigkeit/KfW-Group/Sustainability/Strategie-Management/KfW-und-SDG/>

Chart 7 shows the five SDGs which have the highest share of donor financing. Chart 8 below offers further analysis of donor funding (it does not include the disproportionately large SDGs 9 and 7). For the projects linked with only one goal, the whole amount of the project was calculated under that goal. For the projects linked with more than one goal, the project amount was divided accordingly and added under respective goals. This was done to avoid double-counting, although admittedly projects cannot spend equally for all goals to which they are linked. Dividing project funding by equal parts simply acknowledges their linkages, in the absence of a better methodology. Another caveat is that the projects are all marked as ‘ongoing’ for the moment of analysis (November 2020) and this is not annual spending. Funding for ec. growth (SDG 8) is the fifth largest in terms of funding (237 m USD), poverty reduction (SDG 1) is the 13th at 42 m USD and education is the seventh at 127 m USD.

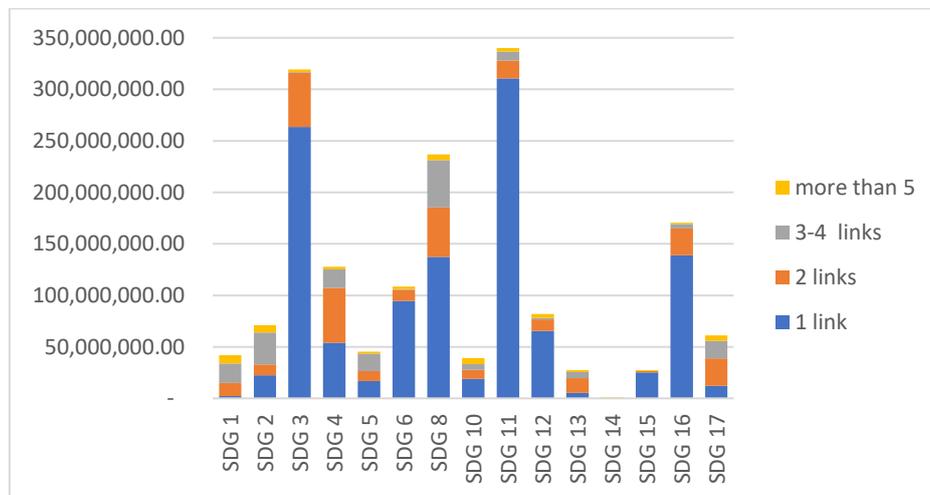


Chart 8 Funding by Goal (Source: authors’s own research)

It is interesting also to see how SDGs are interlinked. It appears that most of the projects (218) are linked to only one goal. At the same time, of those projects that are linked to more than one goal, most are linked to SDG 8 (ec. growth - 49) and SDG 5 (gender – 32). 29 projects are linked to Inequality (SDG 10) and 26 each to poverty (SDG 1) and governance (SDG 16). These linkages suggest the awareness on part of the donor representatives (who fill in the e-AIMS database) that SDGs are inherently interlinked.

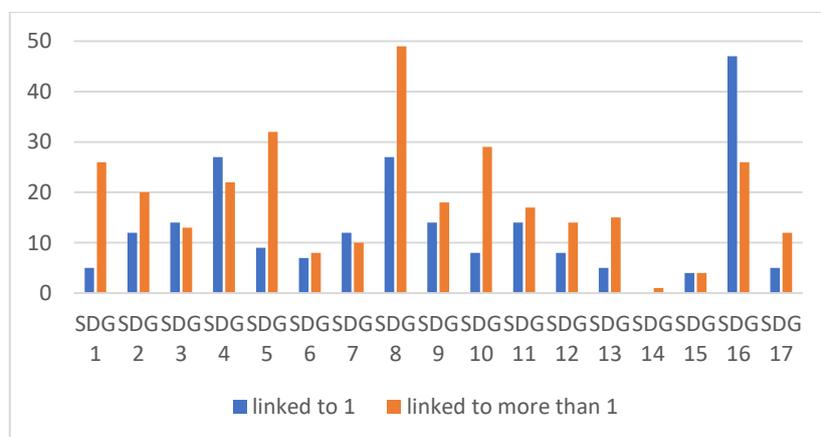


Chart 9. # of projects linked. (Source: author’s own research)

We can now try to show the funding linked to SDGs both from the State Budget and from ODA. Chart 9 puts together these two types of funding²⁹. It appears that the GoG funding goes toward poverty reduction, health and education (SDGs 1, 3, 4), while a large part of ODA covers infrastructure needs (SDGs 7 and 9). Of course, it should be noted that the latter mostly comes in the form of loans, the servicing of which will eventually become part of the government's budget. From this chart we can also discern that only comparatively small amount of funding goes to gender issues, inequality, environment and governance (SDGs 5, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16).

	GoG	ODA
SDG 1	2,568.78	41.94
SDG 2	92.47	70.95
SDG 3	1,556.99	319.27
SDG 4	1,042.45	127.88
SDG 5	28.91	45.45
SDG 6	105.14	108.53
SDG 7	15.08	534.82
SDG 8	86.63	236.98
SDG 9	89.89	1,790.02
SDG 10	153.37	39.16
SDG 11	7.54	340.09
SDG 12	-	81.79
SDG 13	3.53	27.49
SDG 14	3.53	1.10
SDG 15	163.81	27.35
SDG 16	219.78	170.66
SDG 17	10.99	61.09

Table 3 Funding for SDGs by GoG and ODA (m USD) (Source: author's own research)

²⁹ The author realizes that the State Budget covers 2019 and that 'ongoing' ODA projects might cover more than one year, but the purpose is to show trends.

Section 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Story of the SDGs

- At the moment, SDGs are not the main planning framework. Both Government institutions and international donors plan according to their own declared priorities. These priorities are subsequently explicitly or implicitly linked with SDGs.
- There is considerable interaction and overlap of SDG targets. Some analysis of these interaction is already available (e.g MAPS study). Many ODA projects are linked to more than one SDGs, suggesting that there is an awareness and understanding of the interaction of different goals.
- In the absence of reliable (or, indeed, any) *costing* it is impossible to determine whether financial gaps exist for SDG implementation. This report was able to show which SDGs receive more attention. More research and analysis are needed to see a) whether this ‘attention’ is directed to ‘right’ SDGs and b) even if it is going in the ‘right’ direction, whether the financing is enough, or more is needed.
- The State Budget of Georgia allocates larger sums to poverty reduction, health and education SDGs. The largest proportion of ODA goes to infrastructure and energy.
- Some SDGs are easier to budget for. For example, it is relatively uncomplicated to decide how much money is needed to treat prisoners with C Hepatitis (indicator 3.3.4.2), but more complicated to budget for decreasing of gender pay gap (indicator 5.5.2.3). Large volume of funding for infrastructure is also not surprising - these projects tend to be expensive. At the same time, SDG 5 – focusing on gender issues appears to not attract large funding – one explanation could be that these issues require more regulatory and legislative work rather than targeted funding. In cases like these, partnerships (with private sector, faith-based organizations, etc.) that go beyond financing may be the answer.

Information gaps

- For most of the financial flows identified in Table 1, amounts can be calculated for Georgia. More research is needed to see if the financial envelope could be increased and how.
- Gathering information on the amount of funds spent by local and international NGOs, private philanthropies/foundations or faith-based institutions would require additional research (one issue would be to avoid double-counting when NGOs are funded through ODA or GoG).
- Even before COVID-19 pandemic, the Georgian economy had its problems. As DESA study demonstrated, the country faces “decline in GDP growth unexperienced in last 20 years” (study cited above). This will possibly decrease the financial envelope available for SDG implementation.
- It was possible to make meaningful links between SDGs and some financial sources such as State Budget, ODA and remittances. Even in these cases, many assumptions had to be

made. More scrutiny is needed, and some preliminary assumptions must be made before future analysis.

- In other cases (FDI, public investments, domestic bank lending) making SDG linkages was impossible at this point. More information is needed on the sectors where these investments are made and what impact they might have on SDG implementation (some impact may be negative, or it may be canceling out the positive impact of other measures).
- Most of the respondents noted that the representatives of the private sector in Georgia are not fully aware of SDGs. Even when they work on related issues (e.g., renewable energy sources), this work is not ‘packaged’ in terms of SDGs. Many respondents also felt that the government needs to show more leadership and perhaps, offer incentives and information to include private sector in SDG implementation.

Recommendations

1	A robust methodology should be agreed on linking SDGs with all financial sources to gain a better understanding of available financial envelope.	UN, Development partners, GoG , academia/civil society.
2	Regular (annual) analysis of the financial sources should be conducted.	UN, GoG.
3	Available information on SDG accelerators should be utilized more actively and costed to try to direct resources towards the implementation of those SDG targets that would have a positive multiplier effect.	UN, Development partners, GoG , academia/civil society.
4	A closer cooperation with (at least) the banking sector and Partnership Fund should be pursued to analyze their funding in terms of SDG contribution (positive or negative).	UN, academia.
5	In general, work with private sector should be more active to raise their awareness of SDGs.	UN, GoG.
6	Careful monitoring of the economic situation is needed, given that post-pandemic recovery may be difficult, and implementation of SDGs may suffer.	UN, Development partners, GoG , academia/civil society.
7	Increased awareness of SDGs and their (possible) role in implementation	Private sector, UN, GoG.

Annex I Bibliography

UN Documents

1. Development Finance Assessment Guidebook
2. Integrated National Financing Frameworks
3. Secretary General Strategy for Financing SDGs
4. SDG Financing and Funding of Cooperation Framework
5. Assessment of economic and social impacts of shocks induced by COVID-19 using the expanded World Economic Forecasting Model. UNDESA, December 2020

National Documents

1. Voluntary National Review 2020
2. UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
3. SDG prioritization matrix
4. Extent of SDGs Integration in the National Public Policy System of Georgia, IDFI, 2019
5. Accelerating Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Identifying Priority Areas for Action in Georgia
6. Basic Data and Directions
7. Donor Financing Programs

Annex II List of respondents

Government

1. Ms. Natia Gulua, Deputy Head of Budget Department
2. Ms. Ano Kvernadze, Head of Policy Planning and Cooperation Department

UN

1. Ms. Lela Bakradze, UNFPA
2. Mr. Giorgi Nanobashvili, UNDP
3. Mr. Zaza Chelidze, FAO

Development Partners

1. Mr. Sebastian Molineus, World Bank
2. Ms. Catarina Bjorlin Hansen, EBRD
3. Mr. George Luarsabishvili, ADB
4. Mr. Kamel Bouhman, ADB
5. Mr. Beka Tagauri, SDC
6. Ms. Sofia Svanadze, SDC
7. Mr. Erik Illes, Sweden
8. Mr. Catalin Gherman, EUD
9. Mr. Stig Kjeldsen, EUD
10. Ms. Lidija Christmann, Germany
11. Mr. Klaus Veigel, KfW

Private Sector

1. Ms. Nino Esakia, Ernst&Young

Annex III Questions for the online survey

1. Is your development program/ODA explicitly linked to SDGs in Georgia (yes, no, d/k)?
 - a. If yes, which ones?
2. If 'no' to question 1, does your organization have plans to explicitly link its development program/ODA to SDGs in Georgia starting
 - a. Next year?
 - b. By 2025?
 - c. Other ?
3. In the next 5 years
 - a. We expect to reorient our programs to implement priority SDGs
 - b. We expect some decrease of funding
 - c. We expect some increases of funding
 - d. We expect to discontinue our activities in Georgia
4. In your view, which are the most relevant Sustainable Development Goals for Georgia?
Please rate on a scale of 1-17, where 1 is the least relevant and 17 is the most relevant.

Annex IV List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asia Development Bank
BDD	Basic Data and Directions
e-AIMS	e-AID Information Management System
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EUD	European Delegation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GEL	Georgian Lari
GFI	Global Financial Integrity
GoG	Government of Georgia
GOGC	Georgian Gas and Oil Company

HLPF	High Level P Forum
IDFI	Institute for Development of Freedom of Information
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, a German state-owned Development Bank
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support for the 2030 Agenda
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NBG	National Bank of Georgia
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USD	US Dollars

Annex V State Budget

Annex VI ODA

(Annexes V and VI are presented separately in Excel)