



EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2019



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Association Agreement
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AFD	France Développement Agency (Agence Française de Développement)
AGWP	Annual Governmental Work Plan
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
Agog	Administration of the Government
BAU	business as usual
BDD	Basic Data and Directions
Coe	Council of Europe
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of people with Disabilities
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
DCU	Donor Coordination Unit
aims	Electronic Aid Information Management System
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EG	Economic Growth
EIB	European Investment Bank
ENPARD	European Neighborhood Programmed for Agriculture and Rural Development
EU	European Union
Ear	Euro
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEL	Georgian Lari
GG	Good Governance
GHG	greenhouse gases
Gog	Government of Georgia
HCD	Human Capital Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
LEPL	Legal Entity of Public Law
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization

- NBSAP** National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
- ODA** Official Development Assistance
- OECD** Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- PA** Public Administration
- PAR** Public Administration Reform
- PFM** Public Finance Management
- PLN** Polish zloty
- RDP** Regional Development Program
- RLJ** Rule of Law and Justice
- SDC** Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- SDG** Sustainable Development Goals
- SEK** Swedish krona
- SIDA** Swedish International Development Agency
- SMEs** Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
- SNR** Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- SWD** Staff Working Document
- TA** Technical Assistance
- TSA** Targeted Social Assistance
- UK** United Kingdom
- UN** United Nations
- UNDP** United Nations Development Program
- UNFAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- UNFCCC** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund
- UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees
- UNICEF** United Nations Children’s Fund
- USA** United States of America
- USAID** United States Agency for International Development
- USD** United States dollar
- WHO** World Health Organization

FOREWORD BY PRIME MINISTER



The annual 'External Aid in Georgia - 2019' report comes out in trying times. Many of the economic and social gains of the recent years have been weakened by the global reach of the pandemic. Despite these difficulties, the resolve of our government to cooperate closely with our international partners and demonstrate Georgia's adherence to its Euro-Atlantic path remains strong. The report once again highlights these commitments as well as Georgia's pledge to pursue the agenda of Sustainable Development.

Georgia considers freedom, security, human rights and economic development as cornerstones of its prosperity and inclusive growth. In 2019 the process of nationalization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was finalized and, as this report was being prepared, Georgia submitted its second National Voluntary Report to the High-Level Policy Forum in summer 2020.

The Government of Georgia works to ensure equal opportunities to all its citizens – to increase access to education, including vocational education; to prevent gender-based violence and protect women's rights; to support small businesses and to ensure that local municipalities have tools to meet local needs. In short, Georgia is firmly committed to 'leave no one behind'.

Georgia's response to coronavirus pandemic was swift and effective. We are grateful to our partners who provided assistance and demonstrated unwavering solidarity.

No government can achieve all its plans alone. We count on the support of our people and our partners. This report is an excellent example what true and equal cooperation can achieve.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be 'G. Gakharia'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a white background.

Giorgi Gakharia
Prime Minister of Georgia

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Report 'External Aid to Georgia - 2019' discusses the assistance received by Georgia from the international partners. The report reviews the assistance by types and by thematic areas. Overall, the patterns of the international assistance to Georgia demonstrate the coherence with the reform priorities of the country.

In 2019, Georgia's cumulative ongoing aid increased by 40% in comparison to the previous year and reached almost 21.5 billion GEL (see Figure 1 below).

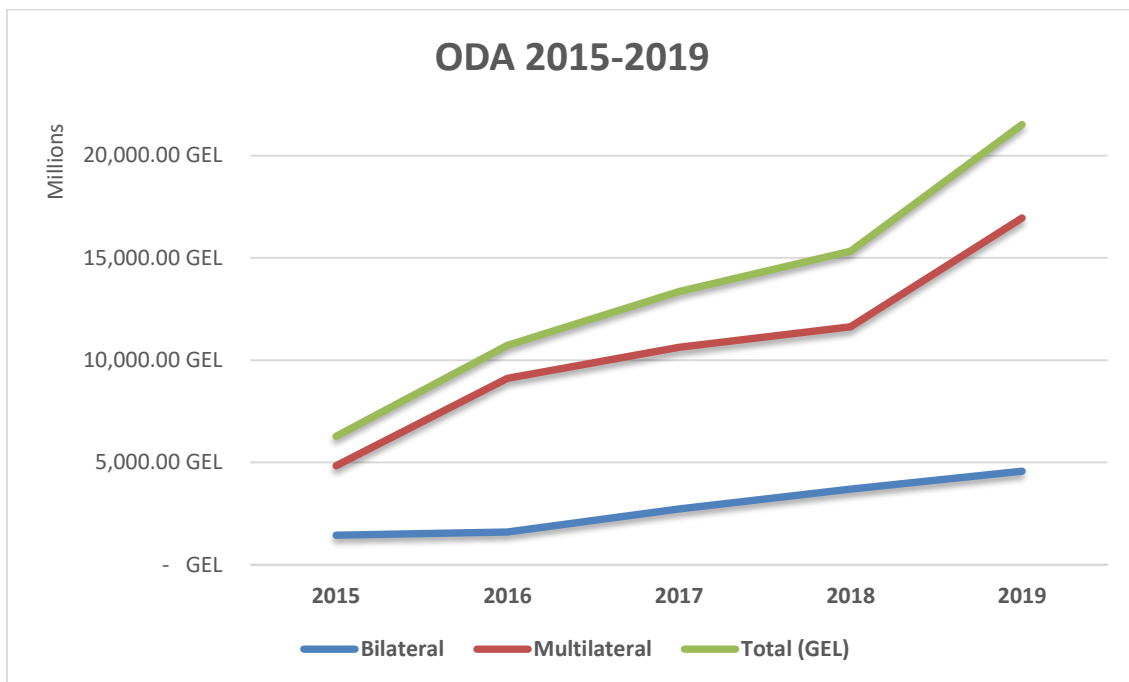


Figure 1. Volumes of aid in 2015-2019

There are several important points to note:

- All thematic areas saw increases in funding. Funding for 'Human Capital Development' increased by 75% - the largest percentage increase.
- Loans make up to around 80% of total funding; grants and guarantees – 13%, the rest is provided as technical assistance (expert and material-technical¹) and humanitarian aid.
- Multilateral institutions provide most of the loans (85.3%) and grants (61.8%).
- Bilateral donors provide funding in the form of grants/guarantee and/or technical assistance, although some bilaterals, such as Austria, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and USA also provide loans.

¹ For the purposes of this report, "material-technical assistance" is defined as provision of technical cooperation using technology, software and machinery.

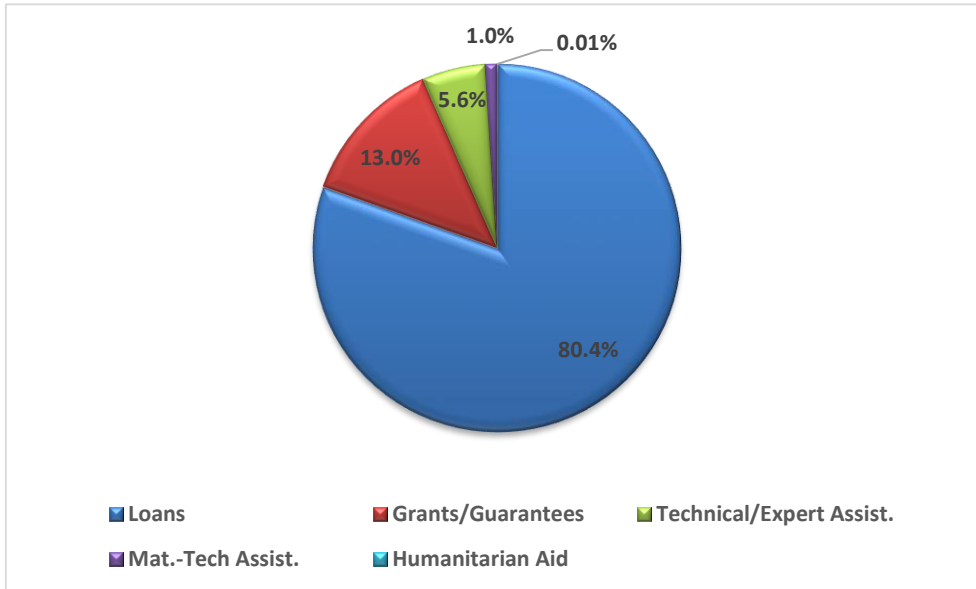


Figure 2. Share of ODA by aid types

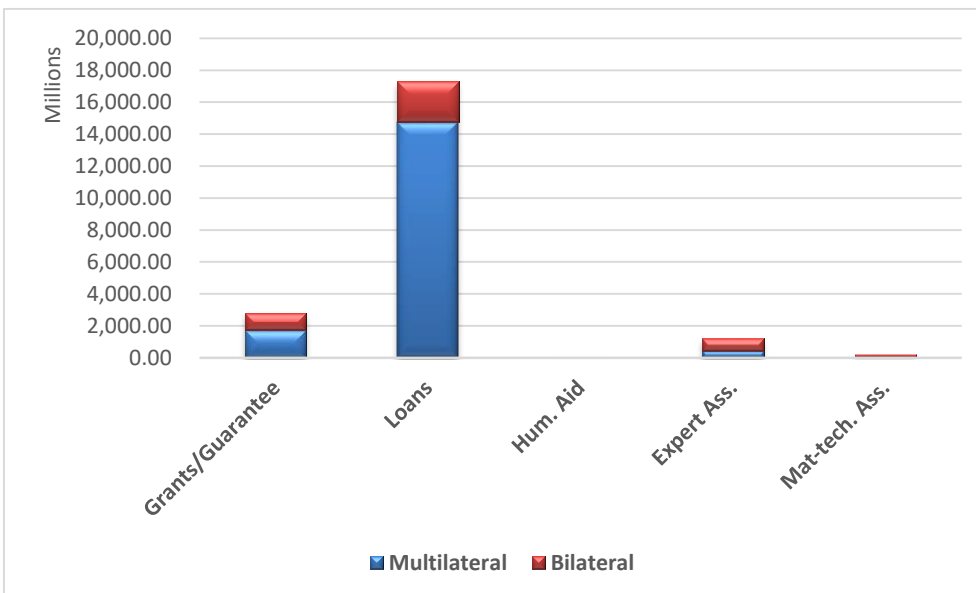


Figure 3 Type of assistance by multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors

INTRODUCTION – PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the report is to provide the full picture of the cumulative ongoing external aid made available to Georgia in 2019 by international partners. The report discusses the reform agenda of the government and, in keeping with the principles of Paris Declaration, aims at making a connection with the aid provided². The report also provides an update of the work of the Government related to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The report is based on the data available in the e-AIMS database³ as of December 31st, 2019. The database is operated by the Donor Coordination Unit of the Administration of Government of Georgia and is populated voluntarily by international partners (usually by May of the subsequent year). In 2019, the e-AIMS system has been redesigned and improved (see Chapter 1). All the basic data presented in the report is accessible to the public. For registered users the system offers analytical and reporting tools.

This report focuses on Official Development Assistance (ODA), both bilateral and multilateral, using the definition of the Development Committee (DAC) Statistical Reporting Directives⁴. The financial data covers cumulative ongoing ODA received in 2019. For the first time, this report also presents annual figures for 2019.

The report contains three chapters. Chapter 1 provides the information on donor coordination system and an overview of the ongoing assistance to Georgia.

Chapter 2 analyzes 6 thematic areas of the ongoing reforms and describes donor assistance in more detail. Each priority/thematic area has an agreed list of OECD sub-sectors (CRS 5-digit purpose codes) to ensure that the development assistance is correctly classified⁵. These areas are economic growth, sustainable use of natural resources, social welfare, human capital development, good governance and rule of law and justice. For the purposes of this report the areas of social welfare and human capital development are consolidated and reported on together; the same refers to good governance and rule of law and justice. For the assistance that cannot be classified as one of the six thematic areas, the report uses the label 'other'.

Chapter 3 compares the assistance provided in 2015-2019 by donor, type, and thematic area.

² This is in full concurrence with the work undertaken by OECD to develop a new measure - Total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD), to promote greater transparency about the full array of officially supported development finance provided in support of the 2030 Agenda – including resources provided through South-South co-operation, triangular co-operation, multilateral institutions and emerging and traditional donors. For more info see: <http://oecd/tossd>

³ The system is a joint product of the Research and Systems Analysis Department of LEPL Financial Analytical Service – Ministry of Finance, EU Assistance Coordination Department – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Donor Coordination Unit of Policy Planning and Coordination Department of the Administration of the Government. See www.eaims.ge.

⁴ [http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DCDDAC\(2016\)3FINAL.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DCDDAC(2016)3FINAL.pdf)

⁵ The sector breakdown according to each thematic area is provided in Annex I.

CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW

Donor Coordination System

In 2015, the Government of Georgia approved the Rule on External Aid Coordination in Georgia⁶, establishing mechanisms and tools for increasing Government ownership of Official Development Assistance (ODA). The Government strives to align donor aid with national priorities as per international principles of aid effectiveness and to the obligations related to Sustainable Development Goals. Donor Coordination Unit (DCU), as part of the Department of Policy Planning and Coordination of the Administration of the Government, is mandated to work for a more effective aid coordination mechanisms and arrangements, agreed on within the community of development partners. The Ministry of Finance coordinates the issues related to external debt and loan portfolios.

In 2019, after consultations within the government as well as with other stakeholders, DCU made changes to the eAIMS database. The system is now more efficient and effective, and many donor representatives have been trained to facilitate the use of the system. Figures 4 and 5 below show ten largest donors according the new and old typology.

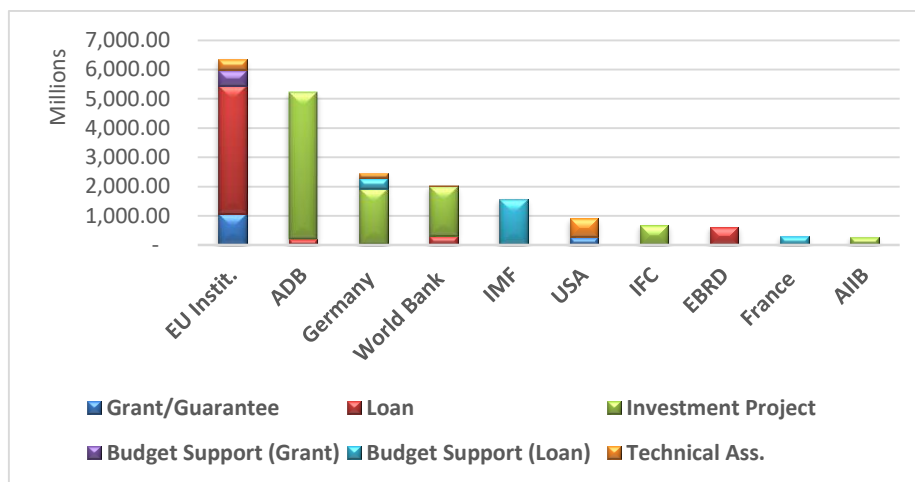


Figure 4 Ten Largest Donors by Type of Aid (old typology)

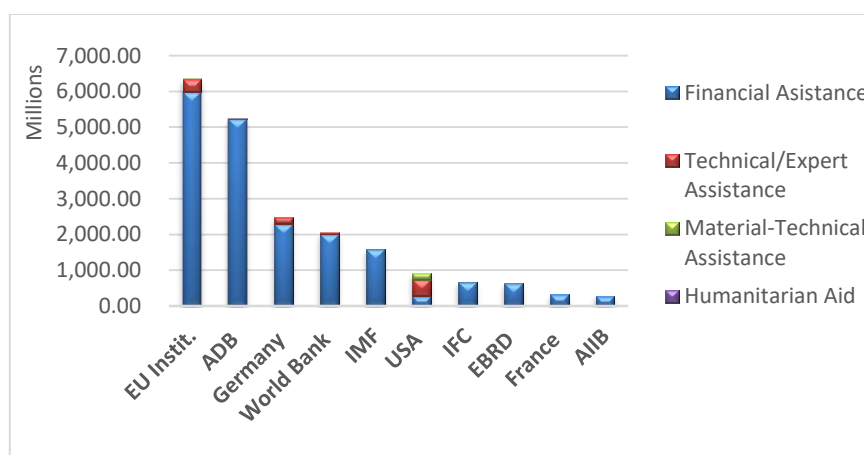


Figure 5 Ten Largest Donors by Type of Aid (new typology)

⁶ Government Decree №238, June 1st, 2015.

In 2019 Georgia nationalized all 17 Goals as well as 93 targets and 200 indicators and built institutional structure, policy framework and statistical capacity to implement its nationalized Sustainable Development Goals. An Action Plan for Localization of the SDGs was elaborated to involve the municipalities in the implementation process. In January 2020, a Donor Coordination Forum, which brought together representatives of the Georgian government and donor community was an important step in reinforcing the ideas of sustainable development and covered the issues of governance, economic policy, regional development, human capital development, social welfare, environmental protection, agriculture and conflict resolution.

In July 2020, the Government of Georgia presented its second National Voluntary Review to the HLPF. The Review was elaborated through wide consultation both within the government and with civil society stakeholders. The Report presented progress in the three priority areas for Georgia: Human Capital Development and Social Welfare; Economic Growth and Democratic Governance. While these areas cover 11 Sustainable Development Goals, the Statistical Annex of the report covers all 17 Goals and presents baseline as well as latest data available. The report utilized the findings of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) made available in late 2019. This survey supported by UNICEF and other UN Agencies provided baseline values for many indicators of the nationalized SDGs.

International Assistance

This report contributes to aid effectiveness – strengthened national ownership and alignment, improved accountability, and efficiency. Like in previous years it was prepared by the Donor Coordination Unit (DCU) with the technical assistance of the EU Delegation. It reflects the changes to e-AIMS system and continues to adhere to OECD principles. The report focuses on the assistance provided in 2019, although its preparation took place in 2020, the year marked by the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-related assistance received by Georgia will be reflected in the next report. Suffice it to say that the pandemic once again highlighted the value of good communication and close cooperation between the recipient government and donors and the importance to target assistance to the specific needs.

The year of 2019 saw an increase (40%) in ODA compared to the previous year. There was increase in funding in all thematic areas, except the category of “Other Aid” (for more details, see chapter 3). Ten largest donors provide 95.4%⁷ of the total aid. As shown in the Table 1, the largest amount of assistance came from multilateral aid.

Donor	Amount GEL	Amount USD	Share
EU Institutions	6,358,441,558.35 GEL	2,717,321,574.01 USD	29.55%
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	5,243,553,318.00 GEL	2,222,290,000.00 USD	24.36%
Germany	2,465,893,492.51 GEL	999,281,464.99 USD	11.46%
World Bank	2,057,158,902.86 GEL	955,445,897.80 USD	9.56%
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1,577,940,000.00 GEL	663,000,000.00 USD	7.332%
United States of America	922,469,585.60 GEL	429,770,522.25 USD	4.29%
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	679,728,332.00 GEL	359,200,000.00 USD	3.16%
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	627,324,590.00 GEL	272,033,374.66 USD	2.91%
France	320,795,771.47 GEL	109,822,010.94 USD	1.49%
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	278,160,000.00 GEL	114,000,000.00 USD	1.29%
Total of ten largest donors	20,531,465,550.80 GEL	8,842,164,844.65 USD	95.4%

Table 1. Ten Largest Donors in 2019 by Volume

⁷ 18.9 billion GEL out of total 19.9 billion GEL

The total volume of ongoing aid from all sources combined (OECD DAC members, non-DAC providers and multilateral agencies) is 21.5 billion GEL (9.2 billion USD). The exchange rate of GEL/USD is calculated from the start date of the ongoing project, and not the current exchange rate. Aggregated aid data for ongoing assistance is reported as the sum of multi-year budgetary allocations, which indicate the total amount of funds donors have originally committed to the projects.

The vast majority of bilateral ODA in Georgia comes from the members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that make up the OECD’s Development Assistance Committee (DAC)⁸. The share of bilateral aid in Georgia is 21.2% of total financing for development. Multilateral share of aid is 78.8%. In 2019, the largest bilateral donors to Georgia were Germany, USA, and France with 81.2% of total bilateral aid. About 80% of total multilateral aid is provided by EU institutions⁹, ADB and World Bank.

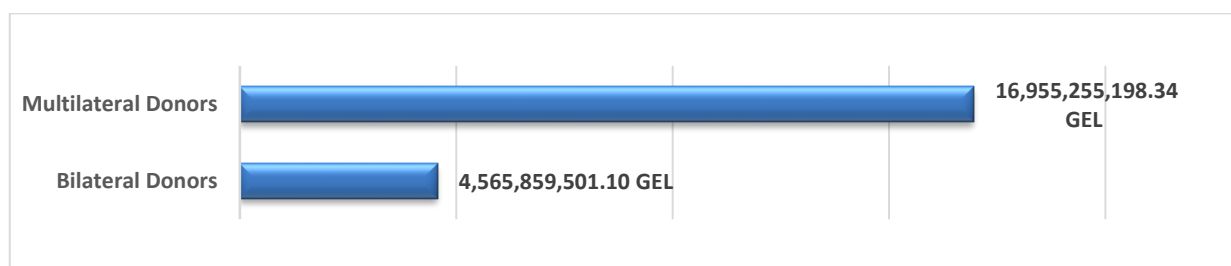


Figure 6 Total Volume of Cumulative Ongoing Aid from Bilateral and Multilateral Donors

Given that Georgia has reached the status of upper middle-income country¹⁰, it is not surprising that most of the financial flows would constitute loans or investment projects. The Government adopted a General Government Debt Management Strategy 2019-2021. Towards the end of 2019 the public debt of the Government stood at the 39.8 % of GDP¹¹. Largest lenders are shown below¹².

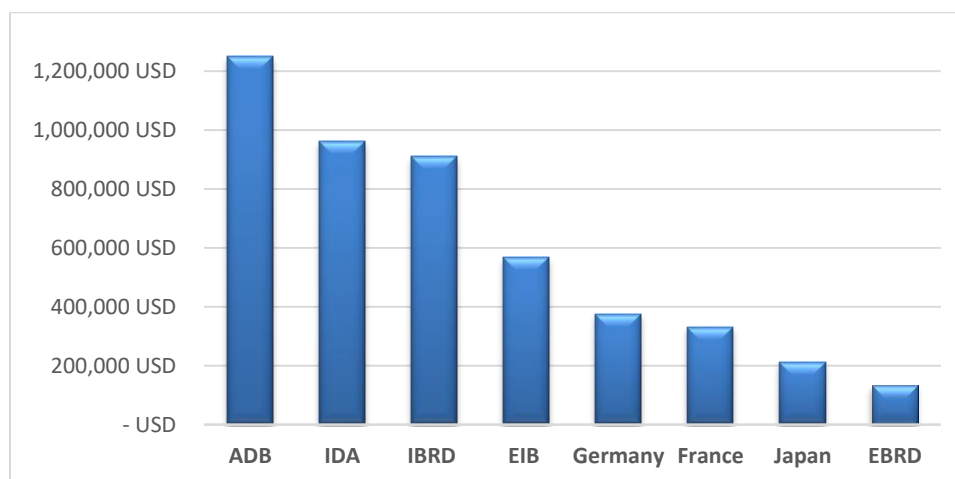


Figure 7 Largest lenders as of 31.12.2019 (stock, in thousand USD)

⁸ Although the EU is a full DAC member, it is often presented as a multilateral organization in DAC publications for statistical and analytical purposes. This report reflects this dichotomy.

⁹ Funding from EUD and EIB is combined here. The EU is a full DAC member and is presented as a multilateral organization for the purposes of this report.

¹⁰ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-country-classifications-income-level-2019-2020>

¹¹ Report of GoG to the Parliament – 29.05.2020

¹² <https://mof.ge/en/5228>

Many bilateral donors provide 100% of their assistance in the form of grants and technical assistance. This type of assistance amounted to about 0.36 billion GEL, or about 2% of the total assistance.

Donor	Grants	Techn./Expert Assist.	Mat.-Tech. Assist.	Hum. Aid	TOTAL
Switzerland	101,535,788.86	330,450.00			101,866,238.86
Denmark	67,529,300.00	16,776,400.00			84,305,700.00
Norway	10,502,821.94	73,402,034.06			83,904,856.00
UK	3,984,027.98	40,485,108.21	319,222.60		44,788,358.79
Czech Rep.	15,116,845.91	4,060,916.62	2,091,898.55		21,269,661.08
Poland	5,084,433.11	2,331,899.15			7,416,332.26
Turkey	274,510.48	240,873.80	6,851,813.24	17,217.00	7,384,414.52
Estonia	3,143,155.33	3,378,338.50	620,819.52		7,142,313.35
Italy	437,700.00	6,060,000.00			6,497,700.00
Bulgaria	984,581.16	539,151.31			1,523,732.47
Latvia		441,101.92			441,101.92
Lithuania	245,796.95	192,138.00			437,934.95

Table 2 Bilateral Donors Providing All their Funding as Grants or Tech. Assistance (GEL)

There are several donors that provide more variety of aid, with USA and Sweden providing Guarantee. France also provided some humanitarian aid.

Donor	Grants	Loans	Guarantee	Techn./Expert Assist.	Mat.-Tech. Assist.	Hum. Aid	TOTAL
Germany	268,975,276.09	2,014,750,500.00		182,167,716.42			2,465,893,492.51
USA	260,422,362.98	8,465,932.77	2,693,051.44	470,800,723.80	180,087,514.61		922,469,585.60
France	8,409,150.99	308,449,500.00		1,736,120.48		2,201,000.00	320,795,771.47
Sweden	189,555,333.20		5,800,000.00	12,154,882.93			207,510,216.13
Austria	46,207,735.28	119,843,400.00		2,101,778.29			168,152,913.57
Japan	4,402,094.33	95,697,000.00		890,400.00	443,030.57		101,432,524.90
Netherlands	9,785,223.49	281,079.43		679,616.70	59,992.00		10,805,911.62
Slovakia	1,625,073.80	24,454.29		171,213.00			1,820,741.09

Table 3 Variety of Assistance (GEL)

The six thematic areas selected by the GoG are shown in Figure 8 below and are described in more detail in Chapter 2 of this report. The contributions that do not fall under these 6 thematic areas are reported as Other Aid Flows. These include multisectoral aid, administrative costs, and emergency response, among others.

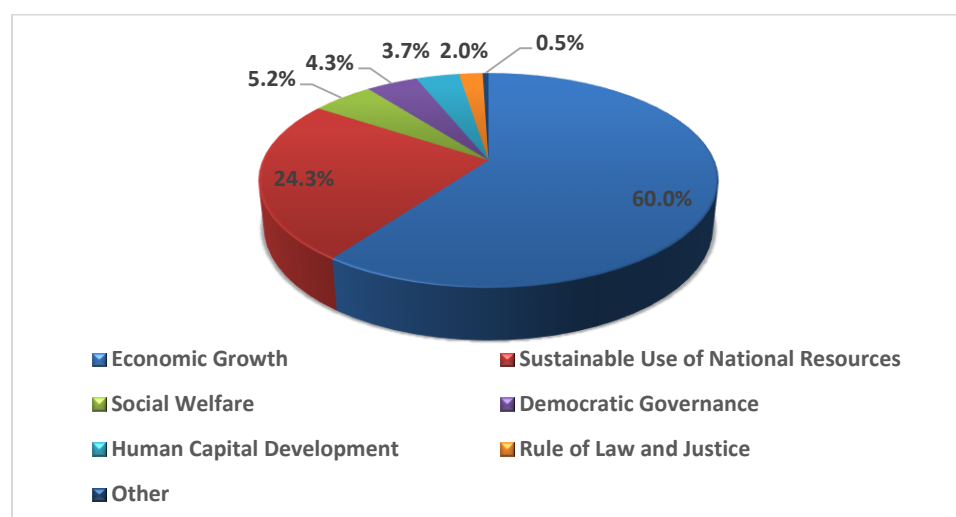


Figure 8 Aggregate Aid Flows by Thematic Allocation

Annual Assistance – 2019

This section presents figures of aid provided by donors in 2019 (as opposed to the rest of the report which provides cumulative figures)¹³. The total amount of aid is 2.3 billion GEL. Almost 83% of this assistance (more than 1.7 billion GEL) is provided by five largest donors (see Figure 9)

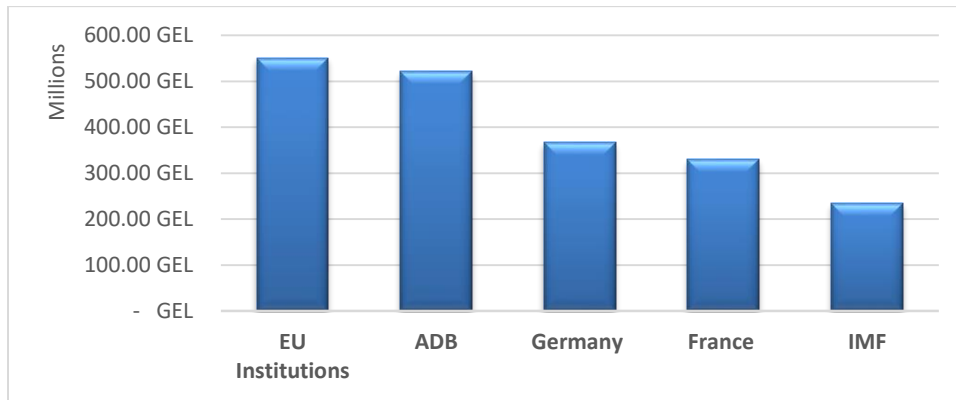


Figure 9 Five Largest donors for 2019

Most of the assistance is provided by multilateral donors (see Figure 10).

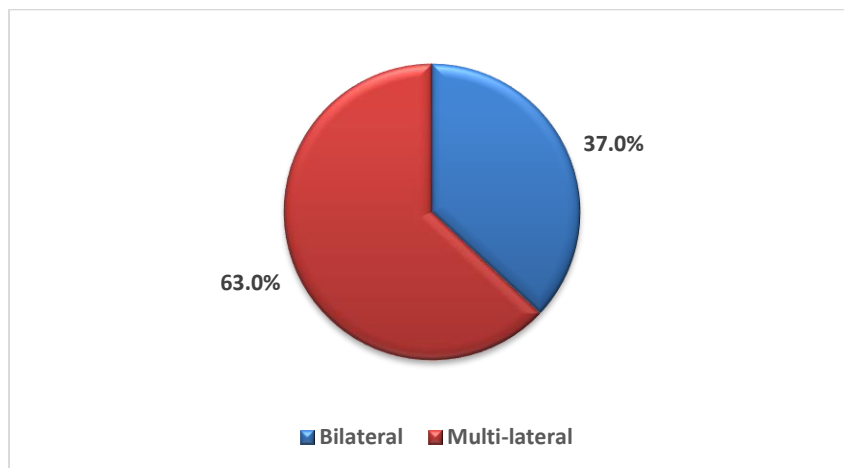


Figure 10 Multi-lateral and bilateral aid in 2019

Most of the assistance, about 74% comes from loans, followed by grants (16%) and expert assistance (9%).

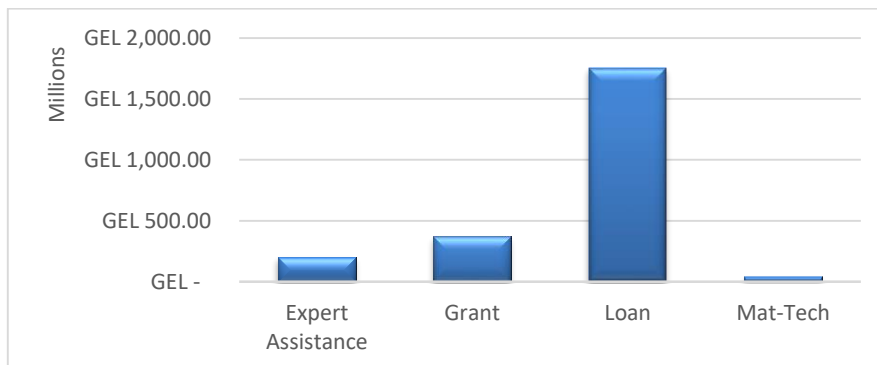


Figure 11 Annual 2019 assistance by type.

¹³ e-AIMS system contains information on 27 donors and the analysis is done on this basis.

CHAPTER 2 ASSISTANCE BY THEMATIC AREAS

This chapter will provide a brief overview of Government's efforts followed by the analysis of the assistance for each thematic area.

As shown in the Figure 8 above, the six thematic areas are not equally financed (for more details on thematic areas and sub-sectors, see Annex II). The thematic area of 'economic growth' constitutes 60% of all flows, followed by the thematic area of 'sustainable use of natural resources' (24.3%). All other areas together constitute 15.7% of total aid. In fact, the sub-sector of road/rail transport under the area of 'economic growth' is larger than all other thematic areas combined. Some sub-sectors under 'economic growth' and 'sustainable use of natural resources' are larger or compatible in size with the assistance provided to the thematic areas of 'social welfare', 'good governance', 'human capital development', 'rule of law' and 'other' (see Table 4 below).

Area	Amount
Road/Rail Transport (sub-sector of EG)	8,738,970,899.03 GEL
All areas except EG	8,604,222,229.10 GEL
Private Sector Development (sub-sector of EG)	3,423,478,742.58 GEL
All areas except EG and SUNR	3,371,170,318.62 GEL
Energy Policy and Power Generation (sub-sector of SUNR)	2,778,876,012.08 GEL
Water Supply and Sanitation (sub-sector of SUNR)	1,905,666,465.27 GEL
Thematic area of Social Welfare	1,118,060,631.17 GEL

Table 4 Comparison of Financial Allocations

Economic Growth

In 2019 Georgia's growth rate was 5.1%. GDP per capita reached nominal USD 4,763. Georgia was moved from lower to upper middle-income countries by the World Bank classification¹⁴. Inflation increased by 7%¹⁵ (end of period) reflecting nominal effective depreciation of the lari and excise tax increases. According to the IMF, the current account deficit reached historic low 5.1 percent of GDP in 2019, largely due to the combination of strong export performance and subdued imports growth, which offset the lower-than-expected proceeds from tourism and remittances in 2019. Slow import growth reflected the impact of tighter lending standards on imports of consumer goods, lower FDI-related imports, lower oil prices, and one-off effects¹⁶. The export of goods produced in Georgia increased by 4% in comparison to 2018 and reached a historical maximum of 2,324.5 million USD¹⁷.

Georgia continues to be ranked high in the 'Doing Business Index.' In the report published in by the World Bank, it ranked # 7, ahead of all the countries of the region and many countries of EU¹⁸. In the 2020 Index of Economic Freedom by Heritage Foundation, Georgia ranks #12 overall and # 6 among 45 countries in the Europe region.¹⁹ Largest sectors of Georgian economy (based on share in 2019 nominal GDP) are wholesale and retail trade

¹⁴ Voluntary National Review Georgia, 2020.

¹⁵ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/georgia/overview#3>

¹⁶ <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2020/05/05/Georgia-Sixth-Review-Under-the-Extended-Arrangement-and-Requests-for-a-Waiver-of-49394>. We will be able to provide a link to the 7th review document within one month. However, the 7th review documents will have no news from 2019 actual numbers.

¹⁷ <https://www.geostat.ge/ka/modules/categories/35/sagareo-vachroba>

¹⁸ https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/pdf/db2020/Doing-Business-2020_rankings.pdf

¹⁹ <https://www.heritage.org/index/ranking>

(14%), real estate (12%), manufacturing (10%), construction (9%), agriculture and forestry (7%), public administration, defense and social security (7%), transportation (7%), financial services and insurance (5%), while remaining share of the economy is distributed among all other sectors (29%). Over the past years, Georgian economy has been transforming towards service sectors. The tourism sector has been increasing substantially with average annual growth rate of 10% in the period of 2015-2019, as Georgia aims to reach 7.9% share of tourism in its GDP²⁰.

Georgia continues to implement its 2015-2020 strategy for the Agricultural Development of Georgia (SADG), 2017-2020 Rural Development Strategy and Regional Development Program 2018-2021. A new 2021-2027 agricultural and rural development strategy and its Action Plan for 2021-2023 were approved in December 2019²¹. The institutional reform of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) was completed in 2019, with the establishment of a new Agriculture and Rural Development Agency. Based on the broad regional development objectives for 2018-2021, a pilot integrated regional development programmes were prepared for the regions of Kakheti, Imereti, Guria, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti and identified priorities for investment: 1) urban renewal – integrated actions in urban areas; 2) unique tourism potential; 3) entrepreneurship, competitiveness and innovation of local SMEs; 4) integrated local development; and 5) efficient local administration and partners for development²².

External Aid:

The thematic area of Economic Growth is the largest recipient of assistance from the international donor community with a total active/ongoing aid portfolio of 12.9 billion GEL (60% of all aid). This sector is dominated by financing for road/rail transport. It should be mentioned that standing at 8.7 billion GEL this sector accounts for 40.6% of total assistance provided to Georgia. 95% of the assistance in road/rail transport is provided by multilateral institutions – ADB (48%), EU Institutions (37%), and the World Bank (9%).

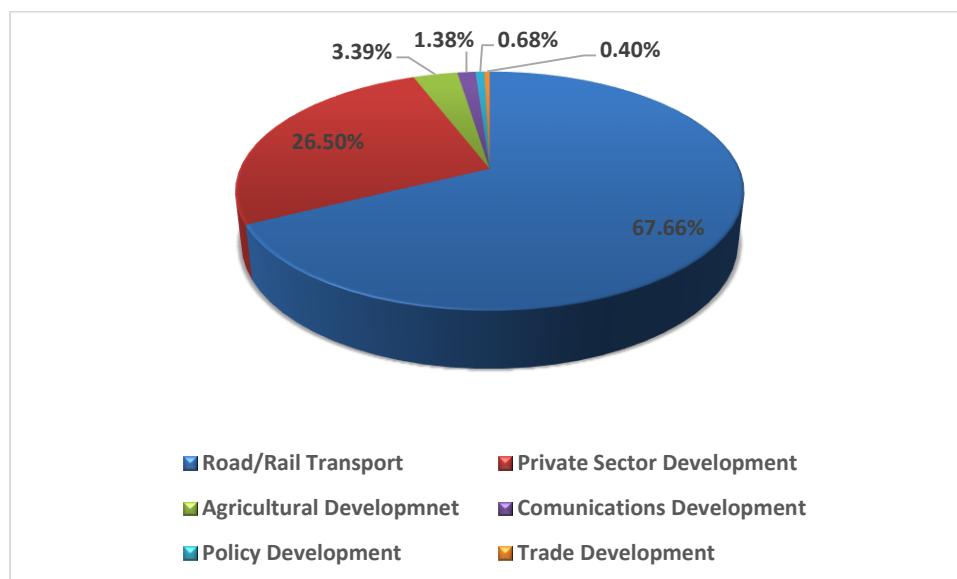


Figure 12 Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (EG)

²⁰ Voluntary National Review Georgia, 2020

²¹ <https://mepa.gov.ge/Ge/Strategy>

²² 2020 Association Implementation Report on Georgia

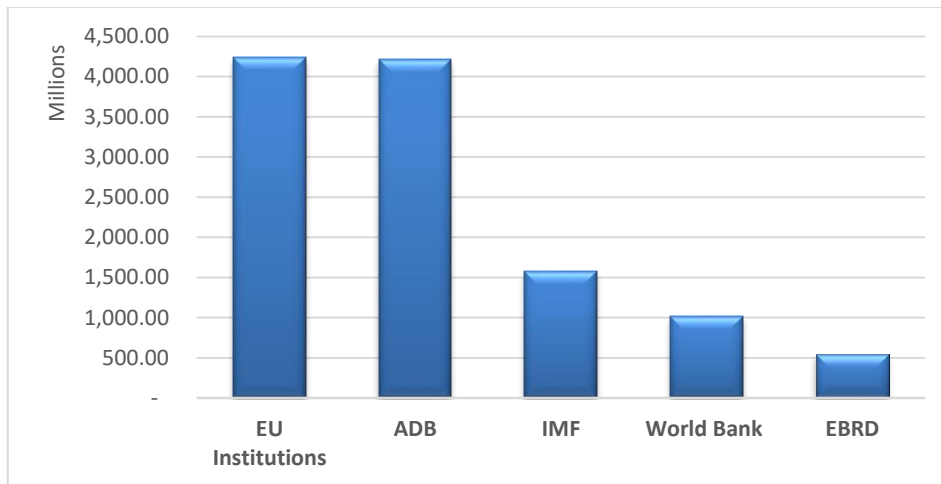


Figure 13 Largest Donors in Economic Growth by volume

A significant portion of the assistance to the thematic area of ‘Economic Growth’ – more than 1.8 billion GEL – comes in the form of assistance to the private sector. This sub-sector shows a bigger variety of donors – both multilaterals and bilaterals.

Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The thematic area of ‘sustainable use of natural resource’ includes issues of energy, water management, environmental and waste management. In 2019, around 99% of Georgian population was connected to the power grid. The access to natural gas has also been increasing substantially from 68% in 2015 to 75% in 2018²³.

Some important legislation was enacted in these areas in 2019. The new Forest Code was presented to Parliament and approved in the first reading in October, 2019²⁴. Two laws – “On Energy and Water Supply Law” and “On Production and Use of Renewable Energy” were adopted by the Parliament on December 20th 2019²⁵. An important waste management milestone was reached when production, use and selling of all kinds of plastic bags was prohibited from April 1st, 2019²⁶. Several legislative initiatives are under discussion. These include draft law “On Responsibility for Environmental Protection” and draft law “On Biodiversity” as well as draft changes to the law “On Protection of Atmospheric Air”. New nature reserves with the total area of 4,871 ha were added to the Javakheti Protected Territory with the change of relevant law in December 2019²⁷.

External Aid:

According to the eAIMS database, the SUNR thematic area is the second largest recipient of assistance from the international donor community with total active/ongoing aid portfolio at above 5.2 billion GEL (24.3% of total assistance provided). Donor assistance is consistent with the priorities of the Government of Georgia as shown in Figure 14 below. Largest share of the assistance is provided for energy policy and power generation, followed by water supply and sanitation, waste management and environmental protection.

²³ Voluntary National Review Georgia, 2020

²⁴ The new Forest Code was approved on May 22nd, 2020 to be in force from January 1st, 2021 (source: <https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/4874066?publication=0>)

²⁵ <https://matsne.gov.ge/ka>

²⁶ Based on Government Decree #472 of 14.09.2018 (source: <https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/4325640?publication=0>)

²⁷ Report of GoG to the Parliament on Implementation of Government Program 2019-2020

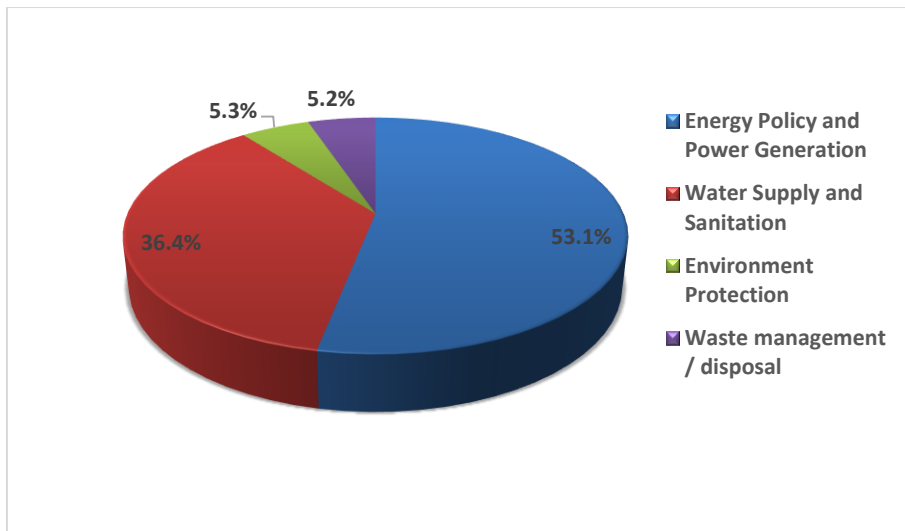


Figure 14 Share of Aid by Sub-Sector (SUNR)

The largest donors in this thematic area are Germany (42%), ADB (18.7%) and EU Institutions (16.8%). A major part of development assistance in the SUNR thematic area consists of loans and investment projects, although there is also some TA and grants.

Similar to 2018, Germany is the leader in this thematic area, as it continues to provide assistance to the Samgori South Dome Underground Gas Storage project – at almost 449 million GEL it is the single largest project in this sector.

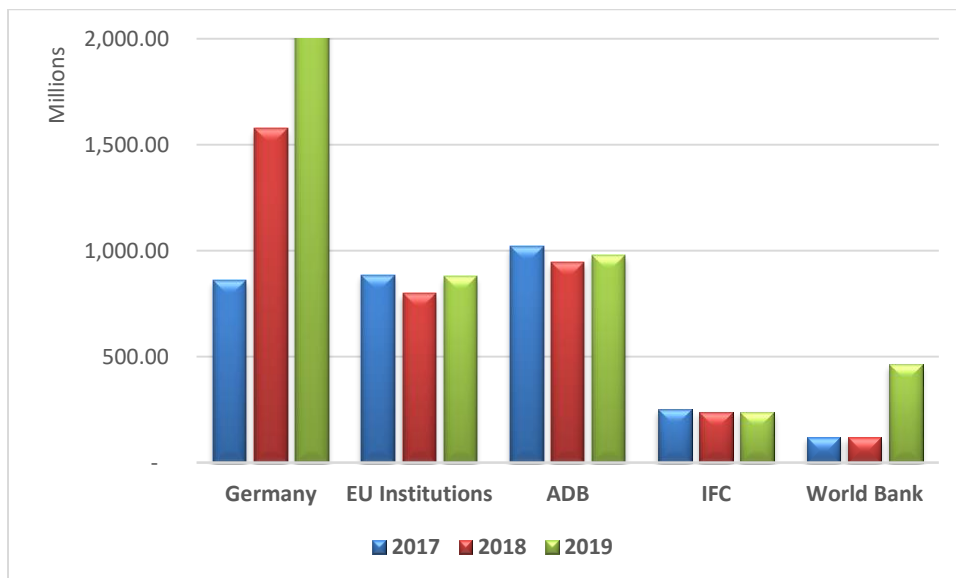


Figure 15 Largest Donors

Social Welfare and Human Capital Development

The Government translated the priority that it assigns to the education into the budget increase - from GEL 818 million in 2015 to almost GEL 1.6 billion in 2019. The Government continues to implement a new unified strategy for education and science for 2017-21, addressing preschool, general, vocational, and tertiary education, adult education and science. The strategy is based on the principle of lifelong learning (LLL) and aims at achieving high level of accessibility and quality of the education at all levels²⁸.

Unemployment is relatively high among younger population (with 30.8% unemployment among 20-24 years' age group in 2018). Unemployment among women is lower (10.1%), than that for men (12.8%), however, substantial gender gap remains in labor force participation with 54.5% for women and 72.6% for men, as of 2019²⁹. About 20 % of people continue to live under the absolute poverty line³⁰. In 2018, 11.9% (monthly average) of population received Targeted Social Assistance (TSA)³¹; 97,127 people (monthly average) benefitted from Universal Health Care program. The Employment Service Agency was established in October 2019 separating employment services from social services. The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoIDPLHSA) has drawn up a new labour market strategy for 2019-2023³². Up to 30 different dual education programs have been implemented to increase the participation of the private sector in the vocational education. Up to 230 students were admitted in 2019 (in 2016-2018 the figure was 620 students)³³.

External Aid:

According to the eAIMS database, the combined financing for the thematic areas of Social Welfare and Human Capital Development is 1.9 billion GEL or 9% of the total aid provided to Georgia. The largest donors in these sectors were World Bank, EU Institutions and USA. Combined assistance of these donors comprised 72% of all assistance in these sectors.

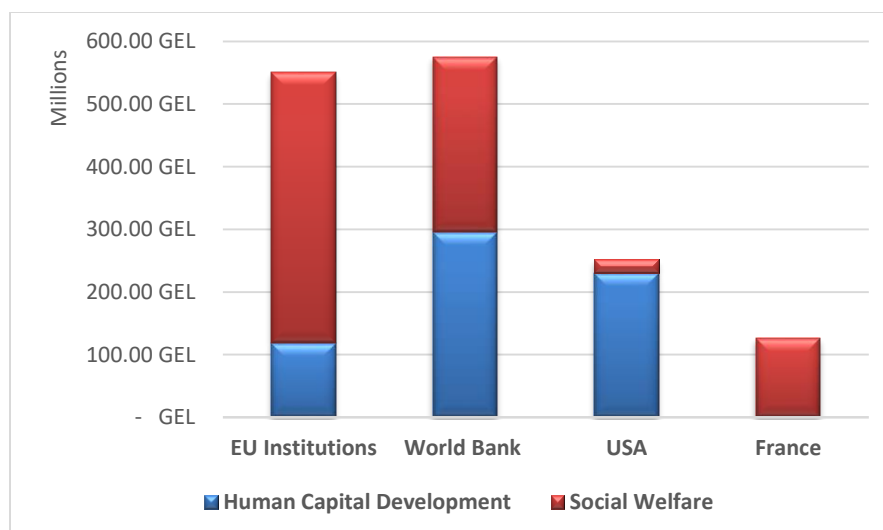


Figure 16 Largest donors by volume (Human Capital and Social Welfare)

²⁸ Voluntary National Review, Georgia 2020

²⁹ Voluntary National Review Georgia 2020

³⁰ <https://www.geostat.ge/ka/modules/categories/192/tskhovrebis-done>

³¹ http://ssa.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=&sec_id=1297

³² Association Implementation Report on Georgia. Joint Staff Working Document. February 2020

³³ Report of GoG to the Parliament on Implementation of Government Program 2019-2020

The biggest assistance in terms of sub-sectors goes to rural development and multisector education. It is interesting to note that culture and early/primary education receive the least funding.

Sub-Sector	Amount
Rural development	565,560,055.62 GEL
Multisectoral Education	456,512,760.31 GEL
Health	192,229,513.55 GEL
Social Services	153,178,597.52 GEL
Secondary education	135,301,894.80 GEL
Urban Development	129,114,650.52 GEL
Vocational training	102,876,869.07 GEL
Higher Education	81,951,481.52 GEL
Employment Policy	75,460,981.20 GEL
Early/ Primary Education	9,292,183.66 GEL
Culture and recreation	2,516,832.76 GEL

Table 5 Funding by Sub-Sector

It is interesting to note that funding for the sector of Human Capital Development (sub-sector Multi-Sectoral Education) increased by 75% in comparison to 2018. This is explained by the start of the World Bank project “Georgia I2Q - Innovation, Inclusion and Quality”. Shares on assistance to various sub-sectors of education are shown in Figure 17 below.

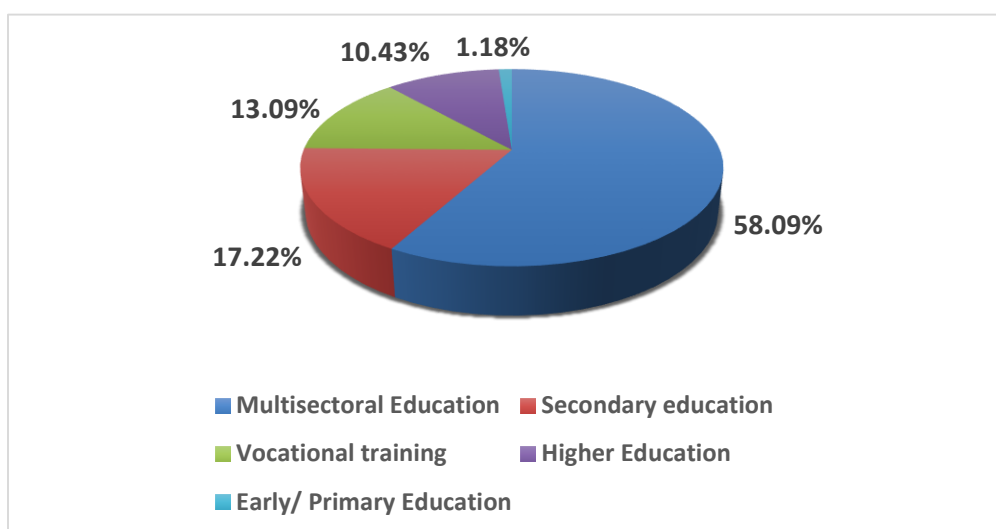


Figure 17 Share of aid in education (HCD)

Good Governance and Rule of Law and Justice

The Government of Georgia approved its new 2019-2020 Action Plan for Public Administration Reform (PAR) with the purpose of implementing the goals of the Public Administration Reform Roadmap 2020 in June 2019. It consists of six main areas: Policy Planning, Civil Service and Human Resource Management, Accountability, Service Delivery, Public Finance Management, Local Municipalities³⁴. Secondary legislation implementing the

³⁴ http://gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=geo&sec_id=423&info_id=72422

Civil Service Law was also adopted in the course of the year. New classification and remuneration systems now apply to all civil servants and a new performance appraisal approach being piloted in key ministries will be extended to all institutions³⁵.

Georgia has finalized the Fourth Wave of judicial reform in summer 2019 and appointed judges for life tenures to the Supreme Court. Law on Mediation was adopted in 2019 ensuring the comprehensive framework for functioning of both out and in-court mediation. Use of mediation and arbitration gives parties time and cost-effective access to justice³⁶.

Georgia retains a high ranking in the Transparency International’s Anti-Corruption Index (score of 56/100, ranking 44/180).³⁷ Georgia is part of OECD Anti-Corruption Network (ACN). Georgia has steadily improved its ranking in World Bank’s World Governance Indicators from 2008 to 2018. It is worthwhile to note that in some of the indicators (Regulatory Quality, Control of Corruption, Government Effectiveness) Georgia ranks higher than average of the region of Europe and Central Asia³⁸.

The 2019 Global Gender Gap Index of World Economic Forum (WEF) gives Georgia 0.708 score in terms of gender parity and ranks Georgia at 74th place among 153 countries.³⁹ In September 2019, Georgia adopted a Child Rights’ Code which will fully enter into force on June 1st, 2020, a special law which unites all main principles crucial for a child’s wellbeing⁴⁰.

External Aid:

According to the eAIMS database, the thematic areas of Good Governance and Rule of Law and Justice has received more than 1.3 billion GEL or about 6% of the total assistance provided to Georgia. EU Institutions, USA and Sweden remain the largest donors for these sectors, providing 83.1% of the total assistance to the two sectors. Norway merits a special mention in this context as its assistance increased significantly in these sectors, from 2 million GEL in 2018 to almost 46 million in 2019.

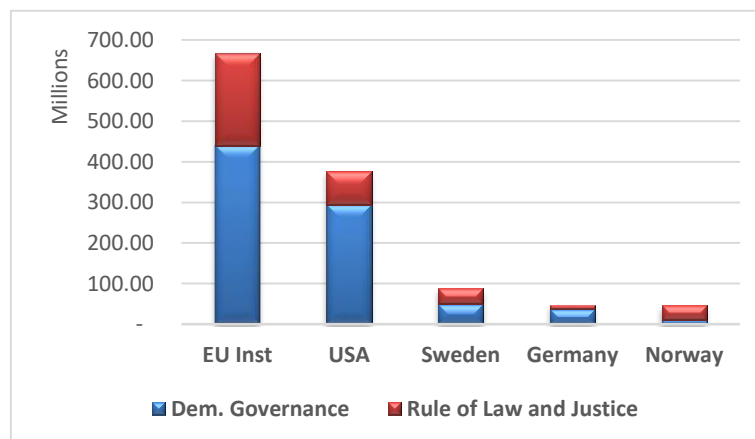


Figure 18 Largest Donors (Good Governance and Rule of Law)

³⁵ Association Implementation Report on Georgia. Joint Staff Working Document. February 2020

³⁶ Voluntary National Review, Georgia 2020

³⁷ <https://www.transparency.org/en/countries/georgia#>

³⁸ <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports>

³⁹ <https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>

⁴⁰ <https://www.unicef.org/georgia/press-releases/unicef-welcomes-adoption-historic-code-rights-child-georgia>

In these thematic areas the assistance is provided through grants, technical assistance or budget support. The three sub-sectors that receive the biggest amount of assistance: Public Administration, Anti-corruption work and PFM; Legal and Judicial Development and Support to Civil Society (see table 6 below).

Sub-Sector	Amount
PA, Anti-corruption, PFM	530,873,960.26 GEL
Legal and Judicial Development	254,230,076.98 GEL
Support to Civil Society	177,268,202.92 GEL
Conflict Prevention	148,654,596.32 GEL
Human Rights and Mobility	87,455,476.91 GEL
Decentralization	77,878,123.92 GEL
Gender Equality	63,425,321.43 GEL
Legislatures and Political Parties	22,642,510.00 GEL

Table 6 Assistance by Sub-sectors (Good Governance and Rule of Law)

Other Aid Flows

Contributions that are not included in the six thematic areas as defined in this report as Other Aid Flows. The analysis of Other Aid Flows is structured using OECD sub-sectors (see Table 7). Overall assistance in this sector is about 105 million GEL or about 0.5% of the total assistance. Of this, about 45%, or more than 47 million GEL goes to Multisectoral Aid. It is interesting to note that several donors, such as Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden and Turkey continue to collaborate for the project “Responding to child sexual exploitation and abuse in Georgia, phase I”, implemented through Council of Europe in Georgia.

Donor	Relief and Emergency	Multi-sector Aid	Total
Germany	30,128,000.00	18,664,050.00	48,792,050.00
EU Institutions	-	25,673,891.20	25,673,891.20
EBRD	-	13,768,560.00	13,768,560.00
USA	1,605,800.00	4,111,800.00	5,717,600.00
World Bank	-	5,507,205.00	5,507,205.00
Poland	3,006,710.81	62,012.10	3,068,722.91
Japan	915,512.99	-	915,512.99
Turkey	-	573,586.34	573,586.34
Bulgaria	95,427.25	62,775.00	158,202.25
Council of Europe (CoE)	-	152,500.00	152,500.00
Czech Republic	99,800.25	-	99,800.25
Latvia	-	62,775.00	62,775.00
Lithuania	-	62,775.00	62,775.00
Norway	-	62,775.00	62,775.00
Sweden	-	62,775.00	62,775.00
Slovakia	-	48,762.41	48,762.41
UNHCR	-	18,736.00	18,736.00

Table 7 Assistance in Other Sector

CHAPTER 3 COMPARISON 2015-2019

The comparison of international assistance to Georgia shows a steady growth from 2015 to 2019. As Figure 19 demonstrates, this growth was especially pronounced in 2016 and was caused by the increase in multilateral assistance. In 2017, 2018 and 2019 the growth continued steadily.

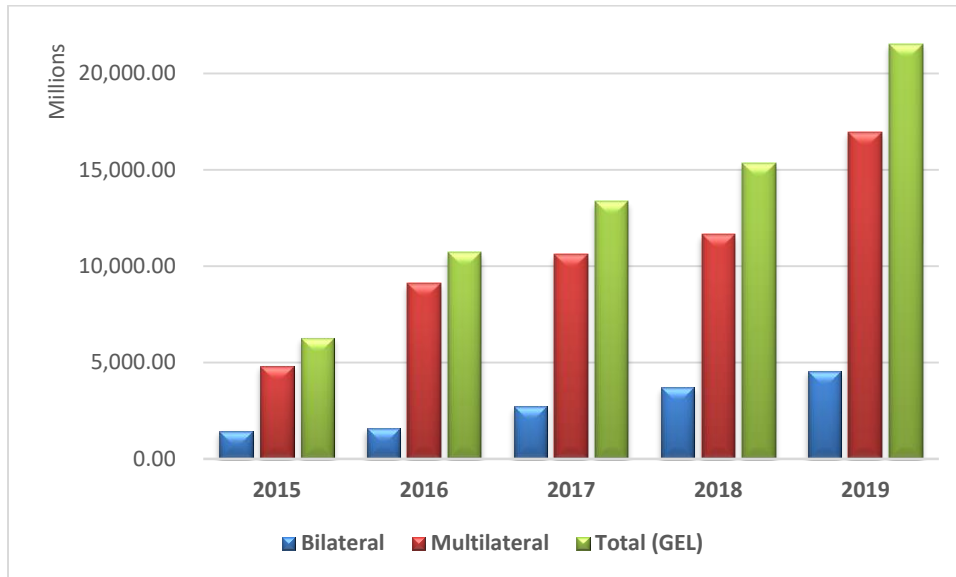


Figure 19 ODA in 2015-2019

EU Institutions (EIB and EUD) and ADB continue to be the leaders in provision of assistance and have increased their funding in 2019 also. At the same time, the ADB shows a 68% increase of financing compared with the previous year.

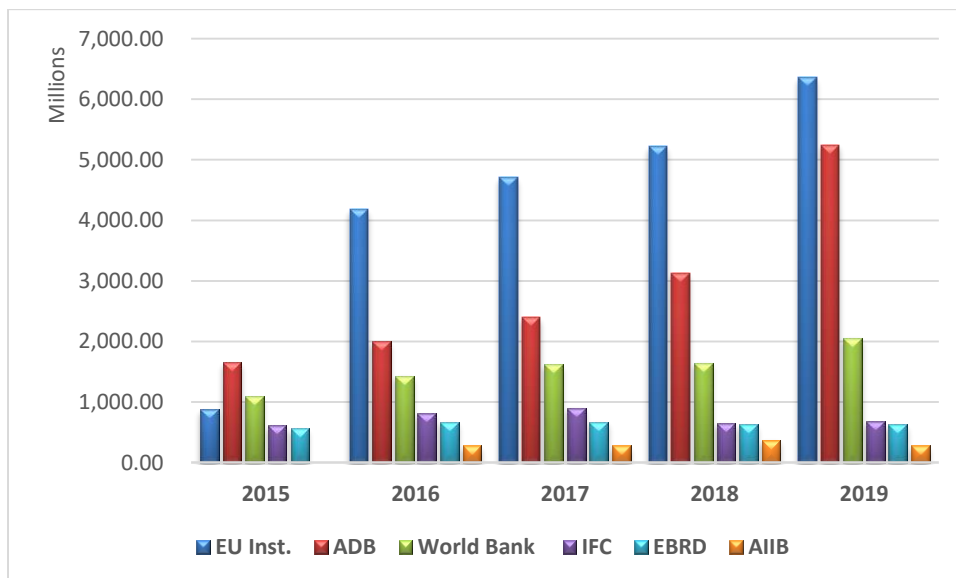


Figure 20 Largest Multilaterals by Volume (2015-2019)

Germany, USA, France and Sweden are the biggest bilateral donors. It is noteworthy that Germany’s assistance has grown steadily through 2017-2019. This increase is explained by allocation for investment projects in the sub-sector of ‘Energy Policy and Power Distribution’.

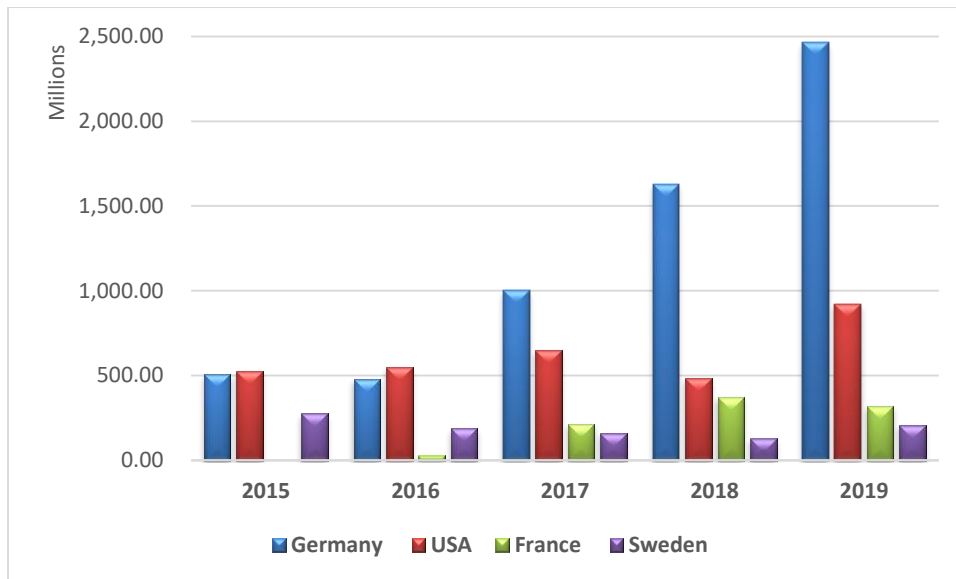


Figure 21 Largest bilateral donors by volume (2015-2019)

In fact, Germany is the only country that is a bilateral provider of aid, among the five biggest donors.

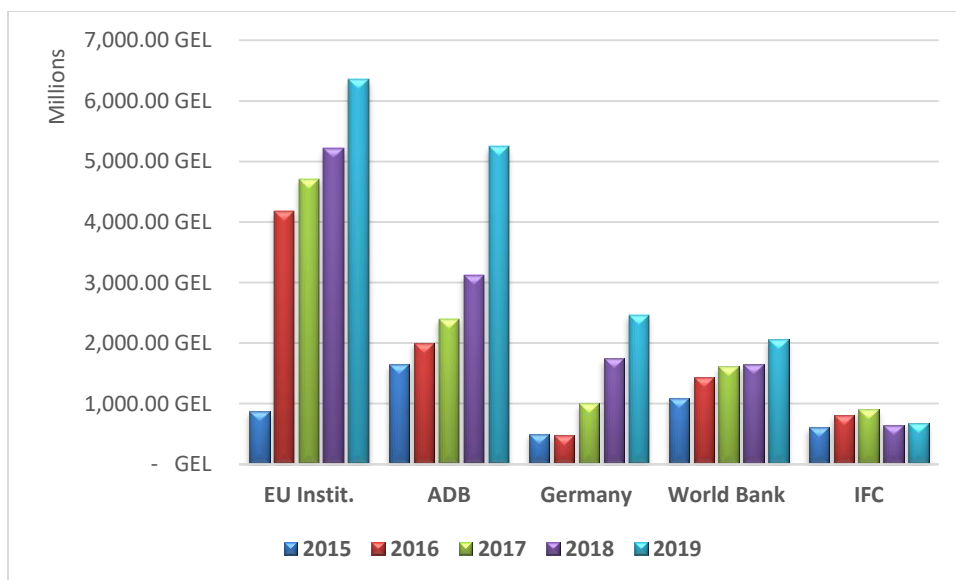


Figure 22 Five Biggest Donors (2015-2019)

For comparison purposes, this report uses the ‘old’ typology of aid. As Figure 23 shows, over the last three years there is a surge in loans and investment projects. The increase in investment projects is especially pronounced in 2019 – 96% of the assistance from ADB, 83% of assistance from the World Bank and 77% of German assistance are in this category.

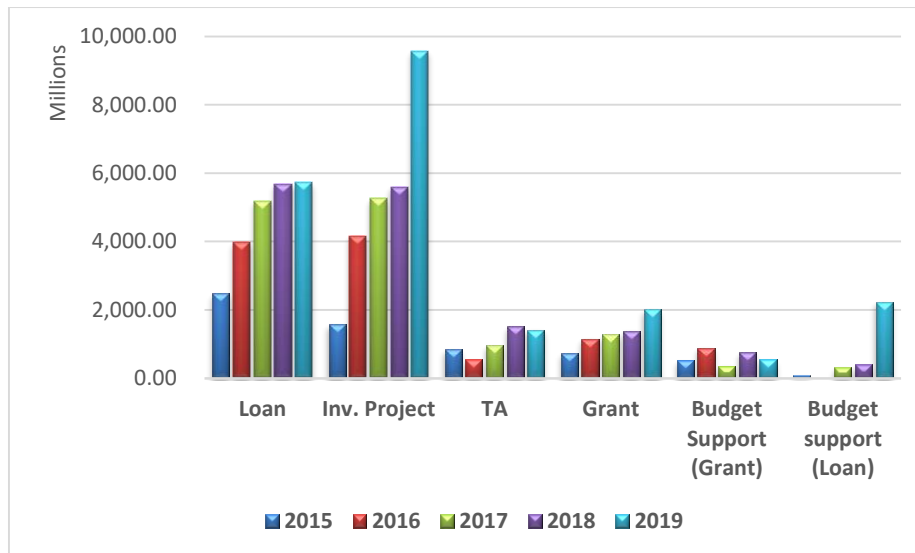


Figure 23 Types of assistance (2015-2019)

This tendency is also apparent when comparing the assistance by thematic areas. The thematic area of ‘economic growth’ and ‘sustainable use of natural resources’ which include expenditures on infrastructure and energy provided by multilateral donors increased considerably in the last two years. The areas of ‘social welfare’ and ‘rule of law and justice’ increased slightly. At the same time, the areas of ‘good governance’ and ‘human capital development’ increased by 44% and 75% respectively.

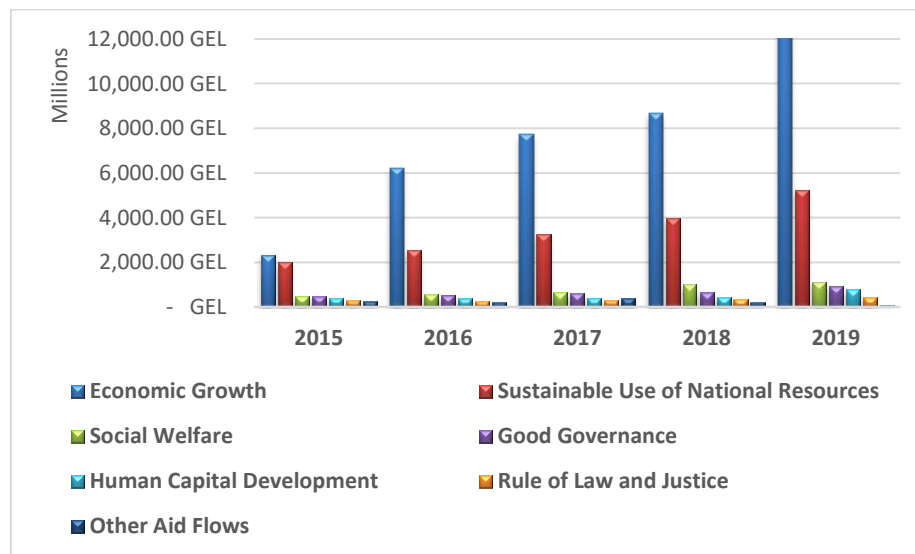


Figure 24 Assistance by Thematic Areas (2015-2019)

It should be noted that in 2019 some bilateral donors register spectacular increases in comparison to 2018, as shown in Table 8 below.

Donor	2019	2018	% increase
Norway	83,904,856.00	2,169,701.30	3767%
Turkey	7,384,414.52	212,040.00	3383%
Italy	6,497,700.00	437,700.00	1385%
Slovakia	1,820,741.09	211,460.70	761%
Latvia	441,101.92	202,089.00	118%

Table 8 Biggest increases in 2019 (GEL)

Annex 1.

GoG Thematic Areas and OECD Sectors

GOG Thematic Areas	OECD Sub-sector
Economic Growth	
	Transport policy and administrative management
	Road transport
	Rail transport
	Water transport
	Air transport
	Storage
	Education and training in transport and storage
	Communications policy and administrative management
	Telecommunications
	Radio/television/print media
	Information and communication technology (ICT)
	Financial policy and administrative management
	Monetary institutions
	Formal sector financial intermediaries
	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries
	Education/training in banking and financial services
	Business Policy and Administration
	Privatisation
	Industrial policy and administrative management
	Industrial development
	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
	Cottage industries and handicraft
	Agro-industries
	Forest industries
	Textiles, leather and substitutes
	Chemicals
	Fertilizer plants
	Cement/lime/plaster
	Energy manufacturing (fossil fuels)
	Pharmaceutical production
	Basic metal industries
	Non-ferrous metal industries
	Engineering
	Transport equipment industry
	Technological research and development
	Construction policy and administrative management
	Trade policy and administrative management
	Trade facilitation
	Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

	Multilateral trade negotiations
	Trade-related adjustment
	Trade education/training
	Tourism policy and administrative management
	Other commodity assistance
	Import support (capital goods)
	Import support (commodities)
	Agricultural policy and administrative management
	Agricultural development
	Agricultural land resources
	Agricultural water resources
	Agricultural inputs
	Food crop production
	Industrial crops/export crops
	Livestock
	Agrarian reform
	Agricultural alternative development
	Agricultural extension
	Agricultural education/training
	Agricultural research
	Agricultural services
	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control
	Agricultural financial services
	Agricultural co-operatives
	Livestock/veterinary services
	Remittance facilitation, promotion and optimisation
	Business development services
	Responsible Business Conduct
	Modern biofuels manufacturing
	Clean cooking appliances manufacturing
Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	
	Energy policy and administrative management
	Energy generation, non-renewable sources, unspecified
	Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies
	Electric power transmission and distribution (centralised grids)
	Gas distribution
	Oil-fired electric power plants
	Natural gas-fired electric power plants
	Coal-fired electric power plants
	Nuclear power plants
	Hydro-electric power plants
	Geothermal energy
	Solar energy - thermal applications
	Wind energy

Marine energy
Biofuel-fired power plants
Energy education/training
Energy research
Water sector policy and administrative management
Water resources conservation (including data collection)
Water supply and sanitation - large systems
Water supply - large systems
Sanitation - large systems
Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation
Basic drinking water supply
Basic sanitation
River basins' development
Waste management / disposal
Education and training in water supply and sanitation
Forestry policy and administrative management
Forestry development
Fuelwood/charcoal
Forestry education/training
Forestry research
Forestry Services
Fishing policy and administrative management
Fishery development
Fishery education/training
Fishery research
Fishery services
Mineral/mining policy and administrative management
Mineral prospection and exploration
Coal
Oil and gas (upstream)
Ferrous metals
Nonferrous metals
Precious metals/materials
Industrial minerals
Fertilizer minerals
Offshore minerals
General environmental protection
Environmental policy and administrative management
Biosphere protection
Bio-diversity
Site preservation
Flood prevention/control
Environmental education/ training
Environmental research
Disaster prevention and preparedness

	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency
	Hybrid energy electric power plants
	Nuclear energy electric power plants and nuclear safety
	Energy distribution
	Heat plants
	District heating and cooling
	Electric power transmission and distribution (isolated mini-grids)
	Retail gas distribution
	Retail distribution of liquid or solid fossil fuels
	Electric mobility infrastructures
	Disaster Risk Reduction
	Multi-hazard response preparedness
	Fossil fuel electric power plants with carbon capture and storage (CCS)
	Non-renewable waste-fired electric power plants
	Solar energy for centralised grids
	Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems
Social Welfare	
	Health, general
	Health policy and administrative management
	Medical education/training
	Medical research
	Medical services
	Basic health care
	Basic health infrastructure
	Basic nutrition
	Infectious disease control
	Health education
	Malaria control
	Tuberculosis control
	Health personnel development
	Population policy and administrative management
	Reproductive health care
	Family planning
	STD control including HIV/AIDS
	Personnel development for population and reproductive health
	Social Protection
	Employment policy and administrative management
	Housing policy and administrative management
	Low-cost housing
	Multisector aid for basic social services
	Culture and recreation
	Statistical capacity building
	Narcotics control
	Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS
	Urban development and management

	Rural development
	Non-agricultural alternative development
	Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)
	NCDs control, general
	Tobacco use control
	Control of harmful use of alcohol and drugs
	Promotion of mental health and well-being
	Other prevention and treatment of NCDs
	Research for prevention and control of NCDs
	Social Dialogue
Good Governance	
	Government and civil society, general
	Public Finance Management
	Anti-Corruption Organizations and Institutions
	Elections
	Decentralization and Support to Subnational Government
	Democratic Participation and Civil Society
	Public Sector Policy and Administrative Management
	Media and Free Flow of Information
	Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security
	Security System Management and Reform
	Civilian Peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
	Reintegration and SALW control
	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
	Participation in international peacekeeping operations
	Child soldiers (Prevention and demobilisation)
	Domestic revenue mobilisation
	Public Procurement
	Macroeconomic policy
Human Capital Development	
	Education, level unspecified
	Education policy and administrative management
	Education facilities and training
	Teacher training
	Educational research
	Basic education
	Primary education
	Basic life skills for youth and adults
	Early childhood education
	Post-secondary education
	Higher education
	Advanced technical and managerial training
	Multisector education/training
	Research/scientific institutions
	Secondary education

	Vocational training
Rule of Law and Justice	
	Legislatures and Political Parties
	Legal and Judicial Development
	Human Rights
	Women's rights organisations and movements, and government institutions
	Ending violence against women and girls
	Labour Rights
	Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility
Social Welfare	
	Emergency Response
	Material relief assistance and services
	Emergency food assistance
	Relief co-ordination; protection and support services
	Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation
	Multisector aid
	Administrative costs (non-sector allocable)
	Refugees in donor countries (non-sector allocable)
	Sectors not specified
	Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)
	General budget support-related aid
	Food assistance
	Developmental food aid/Food security assistance
	Action relating to debt
	Debt forgiveness
	Relief of multilateral debt
	Rescheduling and refinancing
	Debt for development SWAP
	Other debt SWAP
	Debt buy-back
	Food security policy and administrative management
	Household food security programmes
	Food safety and quality
	Food safety and quality
	Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation

Annex 2. Ongoing Aid Data by Types of Aid and Donors

Donor	Financial Assistance							Humanitarian Aid			Material-Technical Assistance				Expert Assistance	Grand Total
	Grant			Guarantee	Loan			Food	Humanitarian Aid (Other)	Machinery	Material-Technical Assistance (Other)	Software	Technologies			
	Grant (Budget Support)	Grant	Grant (Investment Project)		Loan (Budget Support)	Loan	Loan (Investment Project)									
EU Institutions	538,665,700.00 GEL	1,076,157,379.57 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	4,370,003,991.70 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	19,677,600.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	353,936,887.08 GEL	6,358,441,558.35 GEL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	204,314,400.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	17,304,418.00 GEL	5,243,553,318.00 GEL
Germany	- GEL	46,860,060.95 GEL	222,115,215.15 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	344,555,700.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	182,167,716.42 GEL	2,465,893,492.51 GEL
World Bank	- GEL	2,665,462.00 GEL	16,644,810.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	303,966,700.00 GEL	1,686,041,030.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	47,840,900.86 GEL	2,057,158,902.86 GEL
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,577,940,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,577,940,000.00 GEL
United States of America	1,620,945.00 GEL	258,801,417.98 GEL	- GEL	2,693,051.44 GEL	- GEL	8,465,932.77 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	180,087,514.61 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	470,800,723.80 GEL	922,469,585.60 GEL
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	679,728,332.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	679,728,332.00 GEL
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	627,324,590.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	627,324,590.00 GEL
France	20,900.76 GEL	8,092,851.50 GEL	295,398.74 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	308,449,500.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2,201,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,736,120.48 GEL	320,795,771.47 GEL
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	278,160,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	278,160,000.00 GEL
Sweden	- GEL	189,555,333.20 GEL	- GEL	5,800,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	12,154,882.93 GEL	207,510,216.13 GEL
Austria	- GEL	46,207,735.28 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	119,843,400.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2,101,778.29 GEL	168,152,913.57 GEL
Switzerland	- GEL	101,535,788.86 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	330,450.00 GEL	101,866,238.86 GEL
Japan	- GEL	4,402,094.33 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	95,697,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	443,030.57 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	890,400.00 GEL	101,432,524.90 GEL
Denmark	- GEL	67,529,300.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	16,776,400.00 GEL	84,305,700.00 GEL
Norway	- GEL	73,402,034.06 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	10,502,821.94 GEL	83,904,856.00 GEL
Global Fund	- GEL	57,778,787.03 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	57,778,787.03 GEL
United Kingdom	- GEL	3,984,027.98 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	319,222.60 GEL	- GEL	40,485,108.21 GEL	44,788,358.79 GEL
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	- GEL	24,167,275.65 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	24,167,275.65 GEL
Czech Republic	5,292,793.33 GEL	9,824,052.58 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2,091,898.55 GEL	- GEL	4,060,916.62 GEL	21,269,661.08 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	- GEL	10,194,403.38 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	9,440,304.00 GEL	19,634,707.38 GEL
Netherlands	- GEL	9,785,223.49 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	281,079.43 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	59,992.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	679,616.70 GEL	10,805,911.62 GEL
Council of Europe (CoE)	606,000.00 GEL	2,175,970.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	6,080,242.36 GEL	8,862,212.36 GEL
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	8,135,498.36 GEL	8,135,498.36 GEL
Poland	- GEL	5,084,433.11 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2,331,498.15 GEL	7,416,332.26 GEL
Turkey	- GEL	274,510.48 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	17,217.00 GEL	- GEL	289,985.50 GEL	6,561,827.74 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	240,879.80 GEL	7,384,414.52 GEL
Estonia	- GEL	3,143,155.33 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	159,097.25 GEL	- GEL	178,880.00 GEL	282,842.27 GEL	3,378,338.50 GEL	7,142,313.35 GEL
Italy	- GEL	437,700.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	6,060,000.00 GEL	6,497,700.00 GEL
United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)	- GEL	4,304,804.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	76,555.00 GEL	147,667.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	249,644.00 GEL	4,778,670.00 GEL
World Health Organization (WHO)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	4,188,565.00 GEL	4,188,565.00 GEL
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2,232,369.30 GEL	2,232,369.30 GEL
Slovakia	1,578,916.99 GEL	- GEL	46,156.87 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	24,454.29 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	171,213.00 GEL	1,820,741.09 GEL
Bulgaria	- GEL	984,581.16 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	539,151.31 GEL	1,523,732.47 GEL
IOM Development Fund (IDF)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	982,825.00 GEL	982,825.00 GEL
UN Women	- GEL	968,476.30 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	968,476.30 GEL
Latvia	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	441,101.92 GEL	441,101.92 GEL
Lithuania	36,756.00 GEL	209,040.95 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	192,138.00 GEL	437,934.95 GEL
NATO	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	419,331.75 GEL	419,331.75 GEL
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	- GEL	392,055.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	392,055.00 GEL
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	305,793.00 GEL	305,793.00 GEL
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	101,931.00 GEL	101,931.00 GEL
Grand Total	547,822,012.02 GEL	2,008,917,954.17 GEL	239,101,580.75 GEL	8,493,051.44 GEL	2,230,943,200.00 GEL	5,729,921,548.19 GEL	9,336,060,662.00 GEL	17,217.00 GEL	2,201,000.00 GEL	366,540.50 GEL	206,633,706.60 GEL	238,872.00 GEL	3,136,993.99 GEL	1,207,260,360.78 GEL	21,521,114,609.44 GEL	

Ongoing Aid Flows by Donors and Thematic Areas

Donor	Economic Growth	Sustainable Use of National Resources	Social Welfare	Democratic Governance	Human Capital Development	Rule of Law and Justice	Other	Grand Total
EU Institutions	4,237,004,098.75 GEL	877,467,690.11 GEL	432,342,754.72 GEL	439,300,799.07 GEL	117,865,827.82 GEL	228,786,496.68 GEL	25,673,891.20 GEL	6,358,441,558.35 GEL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	4,217,042,173.00 GEL	977,565,725.00 GEL	44,664,000.00 GEL	4,281,420.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	5,243,553,318.00 GEL
Germany	79,717,304.68 GEL	2,196,219,789.83 GEL	5,164,081.20 GEL	37,426,517.57 GEL	87,957,632.64 GEL	10,616,116.60 GEL	48,792,050.00 GEL	2,465,893,492.51 GEL
World Bank	1,012,723,909.61 GEL	462,749,170.00 GEL	280,262,580.50 GEL	1,100,414.77 GEL	294,815,622.98 GEL	- GEL	5,507,205.00 GEL	2,057,158,902.86 GEL
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1,577,940,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,577,940,000.00 GEL
United States of America	247,794,141.60 GEL	39,828,330.16 GEL	22,465,324.29 GEL	294,616,135.41 GEL	229,994,104.36 GEL	82,053,949.78 GEL	5,717,600.00 GEL	922,469,585.60 GEL
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	375,847,106.00 GEL	238,701,796.00 GEL	65,179,430.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	679,728,332.00 GEL
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	544,740,930.00 GEL	60,745,100.00 GEL	8,070,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	13,768,560.00 GEL	627,324,590.00 GEL
France	- GEL	194,559,300.00 GEL	125,541,048.49 GEL	13,591.52 GEL	674,404.18 GEL	7,427.28 GEL	- GEL	320,795,771.47 GEL
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	278,160,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	278,160,000.00 GEL
Sweden	23,159,090.00 GEL	69,073,153.93 GEL	18,500,000.00 GEL	49,279,240.00 GEL	9,454,000.00 GEL	37,981,957.20 GEL	62,775.00 GEL	207,510,216.13 GEL
Austria	131,203,725.23 GEL	24,914,901.29 GEL	2,561,596.50 GEL	4,660,856.47 GEL	4,219,345.30 GEL	592,488.78 GEL	- GEL	168,152,913.57 GEL
Switzerland	55,472,882.40 GEL	16,802,000.00 GEL	1,842,800.00 GEL	23,669,110.00 GEL	4,079,446.46 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	101,866,238.86 GEL
Japan	97,394,250.53 GEL	588,240.04 GEL	648,231.38 GEL	1,139,586.24 GEL	746,703.72 GEL	- GEL	915,512.99 GEL	101,432,524.90 GEL
Denmark	11,520,000.00 GEL	32,050,700.00 GEL	7,575,000.00 GEL	20,760,000.00 GEL	- GEL	12,400,000.00 GEL	- GEL	84,305,700.00 GEL
Norway	9,707,935.00 GEL	11,607,819.41 GEL	- GEL	9,684,858.77 GEL	16,615,800.00 GEL	36,225,667.82 GEL	62,775.00 GEL	83,904,856.00 GEL
Global Fund	- GEL	- GEL	57,778,787.03 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	57,778,787.03 GEL
United Kingdom	4,774,469.65 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	30,123,881.14 GEL	9,890,008.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	44,788,358.79 GEL
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	- GEL	- GEL	14,294,185.76 GEL	6,975,422.52 GEL	2,505,612.37 GEL	392,055.00 GEL	- GEL	24,167,275.65 GEL
Czech Republic	4,301,128.60 GEL	2,090,306.35 GEL	12,225,368.43 GEL	2,553,057.45 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	99,800.25 GEL	21,269,661.08 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	139,350.00 GEL	19,495,357.38 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	19,634,707.38 GEL

EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2019

Netherlands	749,066.21 GEL	- GEL	126,913.92 GEL	4,315,995.00 GEL	874,388.49 GEL	4,739,548.00 GEL	- GEL	10,805,911.62 GEL
Council of Europe (CoE)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2,726,647.36 GEL	- GEL	5,983,065.00 GEL	152,500.00 GEL	8,862,212.36 GEL
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	- GEL	- GEL	7,189,800.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	945,698.36 GEL	- GEL	8,135,498.36 GEL
Poland	691,969.55 GEL	- GEL	401,515.50 GEL	- GEL	1,863,944.30 GEL	1,390,180.00 GEL	3,068,722.91 GEL	7,416,332.26 GEL
Turkey	1,221,423.39 GEL	- GEL	4,933,876.03 GEL	- GEL	506,263.76 GEL	149,265.00 GEL	573,586.34 GEL	7,384,414.52 GEL
Estonia	1,597,132.88 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	453,973.77 GEL	3,237,694.18 GEL	1,853,512.52 GEL	- GEL	7,142,313.35 GEL
Italy	- GEL	6,060,000.00 GEL	151,530.00 GEL	- GEL	286,170.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	6,497,700.00 GEL
United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)	1,984,806.00 GEL	- GEL	1,003,284.00 GEL	43,723.00 GEL	- GEL	1,728,121.00 GEL	18,736.00 GEL	4,778,670.00 GEL
World Health Organization (WHO)	- GEL	- GEL	4,188,565.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	4,188,565.00 GEL
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO)	948,671.30 GEL	1,283,698.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2,232,369.30 GEL
Slovakia	673,828.51 GEL	582,252.35 GEL	177,279.87 GEL	176,354.96 GEL	32,900.00 GEL	129,363.00 GEL	48,762.41 GEL	1,820,741.09 GEL
Bulgaria	327,111.31 GEL	- GEL	190,758.55 GEL	383,074.57 GEL	315,320.79 GEL	149,265.00 GEL	158,202.25 GEL	1,523,732.47 GEL
IOM Development Fund (IDF)	- GEL	- GEL	581,920.00 GEL	400,905.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	982,825.00 GEL
UN Women	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	968,476.30 GEL	- GEL	968,476.30 GEL
Latvia	- GEL	142,384.52 GEL	- GEL	96,628.40 GEL	- GEL	139,314.00 GEL	62,775.00 GEL	441,101.92 GEL
Lithuania	55,966.14 GEL	116,472.12 GEL	- GEL	73,358.69 GEL	- GEL	129,363.00 GEL	62,775.00 GEL	437,934.95 GEL
NATO	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	419,331.75 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	419,331.75 GEL
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	392,055.00 GEL	- GEL	392,055.00 GEL
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	- GEL	305,793.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	305,793.00 GEL
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	- GEL	101,931.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	101,931.00 GEL
Grand Total	12,916,892,470.34 GEL	5,233,051,910.48 GEL	1,118,060,631.17 GEL	934,674,883.43 GEL	785,935,189.36 GEL	427,753,385.32 GEL	104,746,229.35 GEL	21,521,114,699.44 GEL

Volume of Ongoing Aid by OECD Sectors and Donors in Economic Growth

Donor	Road/Rail Transport	Private Sector Development	Agricultural Development	Communications Development	Policy Development	Trade Development	Grand Total
EU Institutions	3,276,009,028.19 GEL	889,682,158.90 GEL	16,816,234.49 GEL	4,635,660.40 GEL	1,010,210.87 GEL	48,850,805.90 GEL	4,237,004,098.75 GEL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	4,212,249,325.00 GEL	4,792,848.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	4,217,042,173.00 GEL
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	- GEL	1,577,940,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,577,940,000.00 GEL
World Bank	807,824,000.00 GEL	28,224,319.61 GEL	122,256,640.00 GEL	- GEL	54,418,950.00 GEL	- GEL	1,012,723,909.61 GEL
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	67,977,900.00 GEL	236,335,200.00 GEL	37,559,530.00 GEL	172,660,280.00 GEL	30,208,020.00 GEL	- GEL	544,740,930.00 GEL
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	- GEL	374,024,186.00 GEL	1,822,920.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	375,847,106.00 GEL
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	278,160,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	278,160,000.00 GEL
United States of America	820,320.00 GEL	129,240,091.57 GEL	117,733,730.03 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	247,794,141.60 GEL
Austria	- GEL	105,849,819.66 GEL	25,353,905.57 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	131,203,725.23 GEL
Japan	95,930,325.84 GEL	207,200.00 GEL	1,245,059.69 GEL	- GEL	11,665.00 GEL	- GEL	97,394,250.53 GEL
Germany	- GEL	47,499,735.79 GEL	32,217,568.89 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	79,717,304.68 GEL
Switzerland	- GEL	1,231,800.00 GEL	54,241,082.40 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	55,472,882.40 GEL
Sweden	- GEL	22,685,520.00 GEL	473,570.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	23,159,090.00 GEL
Denmark	- GEL	- GEL	11,520,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	11,520,000.00 GEL
Norway	- GEL	- GEL	7,861,735.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,846,200.00 GEL	9,707,935.00 GEL
United Kingdom	- GEL	3,322,606.75 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,451,862.90 GEL	- GEL	4,774,469.65 GEL
Czech Republic	- GEL	75,797.70 GEL	3,783,555.57 GEL	- GEL	117,287.83 GEL	324,487.50 GEL	4,301,128.60 GEL
United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)	- GEL	- GEL	1,984,806.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,984,806.00 GEL
Estonia	- GEL	907,657.67 GEL	- GEL	689,475.21 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,597,132.88 GEL
Turkey	- GEL	854,732.65 GEL	366,690.74 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,221,423.39 GEL
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO)	- GEL	- GEL	948,671.30 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	948,671.30 GEL
Netherlands	- GEL	- GEL	524,490.21 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	224,576.00 GEL	749,066.21 GEL
Poland	- GEL	284,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	407,969.55 GEL	- GEL	691,969.55 GEL
Slovakia	- GEL	321,068.28 GEL	333,350.99 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	19,409.24 GEL	673,828.51 GEL
Bulgaria	- GEL	- GEL	327,111.31 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	327,111.31 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	- GEL	- GEL	139,350.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	139,350.00 GEL
Lithuania	- GEL	- GEL	19,210.14 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	36,756.00 GEL	55,966.14 GEL
Grand Total	8,738,970,899.03 GEL	3,423,478,742.58 GEL	437,529,212.32 GEL	177,985,415.61 GEL	87,625,966.15 GEL	51,302,234.64 GEL	12,916,892,470.34 GEL

Ongoing Aid by OECD Sectors and Donors in Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Donor	Energy Policy and Power Generation	Water Supply and Sanitation	Environment Protection	Waste management / disposal	Grand Total
Germany	1,554,682,427.07 GEL	328,962,000.00 GEL	169,051,362.76 GEL	143,524,000.00 GEL	2,196,219,789.83 GEL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1,714,300.00 GEL	975,851,425.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	977,565,725.00 GEL
EU Institutions	238,033,094.79 GEL	575,501,625.00 GEL	18,658,498.59 GEL	45,274,471.73 GEL	877,467,690.11 GEL
World Bank	442,157,029.00 GEL	- GEL	3,947,331.00 GEL	16,644,810.00 GEL	462,749,170.00 GEL
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	238,701,796.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	238,701,796.00 GEL
France	194,559,300.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	194,559,300.00 GEL
Sweden	- GEL	20,104,000.00 GEL	44,137,981.00 GEL	4,831,172.93 GEL	69,073,153.93 GEL
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	23,557,560.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	37,187,540.00 GEL	60,745,100.00 GEL
United States of America	22,257,707.46 GEL	4,376,369.93 GEL	4,728,320.00 GEL	8,465,932.77 GEL	39,828,330.16 GEL
Denmark	32,050,700.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	32,050,700.00 GEL
Austria	19,252,551.29 GEL	- GEL	5,662,350.00 GEL	- GEL	24,914,901.29 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	- GEL	- GEL	10,055,053.38 GEL	9,440,304.00 GEL	19,495,357.38 GEL
Switzerland	- GEL	- GEL	16,802,000.00 GEL	- GEL	16,802,000.00 GEL
Norway	11,607,819.41 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	11,607,819.41 GEL
Italy	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	6,060,000.00 GEL	6,060,000.00 GEL
Czech Republic	20,570.00 GEL	128,040.00 GEL	1,941,696.35 GEL	- GEL	2,090,306.35 GEL
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO)	- GEL	- GEL	1,283,698.00 GEL	- GEL	1,283,698.00 GEL
Japan	192,615.61 GEL	215,834.96 GEL	- GEL	179,789.47 GEL	588,240.04 GEL
Slovakia	26,747.63 GEL	527,170.38 GEL	28,334.33 GEL	- GEL	582,252.35 GEL
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	- GEL	- GEL	305,793.00 GEL	- GEL	305,793.00 GEL
Latvia	- GEL	- GEL	142,384.52 GEL	- GEL	142,384.52 GEL
Lithuania	61,793.82 GEL	- GEL	54,678.30 GEL	- GEL	116,472.12 GEL
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	- GEL	- GEL	101,931.00 GEL	- GEL	101,931.00 GEL
Grand Total	2,778,876,012.08 GEL	1,905,666,465.27 GEL	276,901,412.23 GEL	271,608,020.90 GEL	5,233,051,910.48 GEL

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Lithuania	- GEL	26,192.88 GEL	209,080.20 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	235,273.08 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	- GEL	- GEL	156,805.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	156,805.00 GEL
Bulgaria	- GEL	- GEL	143,163.86 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	143,163.86 GEL
UN Women	- GEL	- GEL	41,104.54 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	41,104.54 GEL
Japan	- GEL	- GEL	15,553.80 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	15,553.80 GEL
Norway	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL
Sweden	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL
Switzerland	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL
Grand Total	202,913,148.81 GEL	99,273,473.48 GEL	227,451,116.61 GEL	42,517,811.68 GEL	766,914,380.00 GEL	320,080,290.23 GEL	667,693,780.25 GEL	76,555.00 GEL	39,190,948.25 GEL	168,972.24 GEL	147,717.68 GEL	2,366,428,194.23 GEL



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