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# EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020



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## **Administration of the Government of Georgia**

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## Contents

LIST OF FIGURES .....	4
LIST OF TABLES .....	4
LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	5
Foreword by Prime Minister .....	7
Executive Summary .....	8
Purpose of the Report and Methodology.....	9
<b>Chapter 1. Donor coordination system and an overview of the ongoing assistance to Georgia .....</b>	<b>10</b>
1.1. Donor Coordination System.....	10
1.2. International Assistance in Numbers .....	10
1.3. Annual Assistance (2020).....	13
<b>Chapter 2. Assistance by Thematic Areas.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Economic Growth .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Sustainable Use of Natural Resources.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Social Welfare and Human Capital Development.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Good Governance and Rule of Law and Justice .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Other Aid Flows.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Georgia and Sustainable Development Goals.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Support provided in response to COVID-19 .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Annex 1 – GoG Thematic Areas and OECD Sectors .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Annex 2 – Ongoing Aid Data .....</b>	<b>33</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Share of ODA by aid types .....	8
Figure 2. Ten largest donors according to the types of assistance .....	11
Figure 3. Aggregated Aid Flows by Thematic Allocation.....	13
Figure 4. Five Largest donors for 2020.....	13
Figure 5. Multi-lateral and bilateral aid in 2020 .....	14
Figure 6. Assistance by type in 2020.....	14
Figure 7. Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (EG) .....	16
Figure 8. Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (SUNR) .....	188
Figure 9. Largest donors by volume (Social Welfare and Human Capital Development).....	20
Figure 10. Largest donors by volume (Good Governance and Rule of Law and Justice).....	22

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Ten Largest Donors in 2020 by Volume .....	11
Table 2. Total Volume of Cumulative Ongoing Aid from Bilateral and Multilateral Donors .....	12
Table 3. Variety of Assistance of the bilateral donors (GEL).....	12
Table 4. Bilateral Donors Providing All their Funding as Grants or Tech. Assistance (GEL).....	12
Table 5. Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (SW and HCD) .....	20
Table 6. Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (GG and RLJ).....	22
Table 7. Other Aid Flows - largest donors by volume and aid types .....	23
Table 8. The volume and alignment of major financial flows to the SDGs.....	24
Table 9. COVID-19 Donor Assistance - largest donors by volume in 2020 .....	25
Table 10. COVID-19 Donor Assistance aid types and share.....	26

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AA</b>	Association Agreement
<b>ADA</b>	Austrian Development Agency
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AFD</b>	France Développement Agency (Agence Française de Développement)
<b>AIIB</b>	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
<b>Agog</b>	Administration of the Government
<b>Coe</b>	Council of Europe
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease 2019
<b>CRS</b>	Creditor Reporting System
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>DCU</b>	Donor Coordination Unit
<b>eAIMS</b>	Electronic Aid Information Management System
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EG</b>	Economic Growth
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUR</b>	Euro
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GEL</b>	Georgian Lari
<b>GG</b>	Good Governance
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gases
<b>GoG</b>	Government of Georgia
<b>HCD</b>	Human Capital Development
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IFIs</b>	International Financial Institutions
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>KfW</b>	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
<b>LEPL</b>	Legal Entity of Public Law
<b>MICS</b>	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health, and Social Affairs of Georgia
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>NEAP</b>	National Environmental Action Programme
<b>NECP</b>	National Energy and Climate Plan
<b>NBSAP</b>	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
- RDP** Regional Development Program
- RLJ** Rule of Law and Justice
- SDC** Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- SDGs** Sustainable Development Goals
- SIDA** Swedish International Development Agency
- SMEs** Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
- SUNR** Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- SOE** State Owned Enterprises
- TA** Technical Assistance
- TSA** Targeted Social Assistance
- TSO** Transmission System Operator
- UK** United Kingdom
- UN** United Nations
- UNFCCC** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- UNICEF** United Nations Children’s Fund
- USA** United States of America
- USAID** United States Agency for International Development
- USD** United States dollar
- VET** Vocational Education and Training
- VNR** Voluntary National Reviews

## Foreword by Prime Minister



The Annual Report on the External Aid to Georgia 2020 delivers a comprehensive picture of the assistance provided by our respected International Development Partners. During 2020 and in the current global environment, the new type of the coronavirus impacted the whole world and nations experienced substantial challenges and difficulties despite their economic or social strength. In this regard, we are particularly grateful to our partners for their uninterrupted and bold support to the people of Georgia.

The Government of Georgia continues successful reforms to ensure security, enhancement of the democratic institutions, and sustainable development of the country. Let me emphasize the progress that the Government has made to reduce social inequality by increasing the role of the state, improving economic parameters, both in stimulating business and in providing various grants or co-financing mechanisms for ordinary citizens. Additionally, we also plan to further encourage small and medium size enterprises with the aim to develop their economic activity,

ensure more inclusivity and create more sustainable economic structure of the country and increase tourism potential.

Yet another ambitious plan is to maintain macroeconomic stability, fiscal sustainability, reduce external and internal vulnerabilities. The strategic goals of the foreign debt management are to reduce government debt, increase the share of debt in GEL in total government debt, develop the state securities market, and increase the focus on local currency loans.

Human rights protection is among the key priorities of the Government of Georgia. The second National Human Rights Strategy provides for institutional democracy and equal enjoyment of civil, political, social and economic rights for the citizens of Georgia. The Strategy acknowledges an importance of ensuring equal opportunities to everyone and with this aspiration puts special emphasis on vulnerable groups.

Georgia is firmly committed to the constitutionally declared European and Euro-Atlantic integration path and democratic development of the country in line with the EU-Georgia Association Agenda as well as the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The overall goal for the coming years is to achieve the highest living standards for the people of Georgia ensuring prosperity, security, and safety for our citizens. However, no ambitious development plan could have been possible to reach without the assistance provided by our international partners. The Annual External Aid Report vividly shows the dynamics of fruitful collaboration among the Government of Georgia and the Development Partners. Here, I would like to take this opportunity and express our gratitude to all our international friends and partners for unwavering support and assistance.

**Irakli Garibashvili**  
Prime Minister of Georgia

## Executive Summary

The Report ‘External Aid to Georgia - 2020’ discusses the assistance received by Georgia from international donors. It reviews assistance by types and thematic areas. In general, the patterns of international financial assistance to Georgia demonstrate the coherence with the major reform priorities of the country.

In 2020, Georgia’s cumulative ongoing aid increased by 29.65% in comparison to the previous year and reached almost 27.9 billion GEL.

There are several important points to note:

- Some of the thematic areas saw increases in funding. Funding for ‘Good Governance’ increased by 65% - the largest percentage increase.
- Loans make up to around 82% of total funding, Grants and Guarantees 13%. The rest is provided as technical assistance (experts and material-technical<sup>1</sup>) and Humanitarian Aid.
- Multilateral institutions provide most of the loans (86 %) and grants (12%). Bilateral donors provide funding in the form of grants/guarantees and/or technical assistance, although some bilateral donors, such as Germany, France, Austria, Japan, and the USA, also provide loans.
- Noteworthy, to further strengthen Georgia’s ability to tackle economic and social challenges, Georgia has received a significant amount of additional loans, grants, and emergency relief funding, as well as technical assistance (see Table 7 and 8). Due to the support provided in response to COVID-19 the category „Other“ aid flows grew by approximately 93.8%.

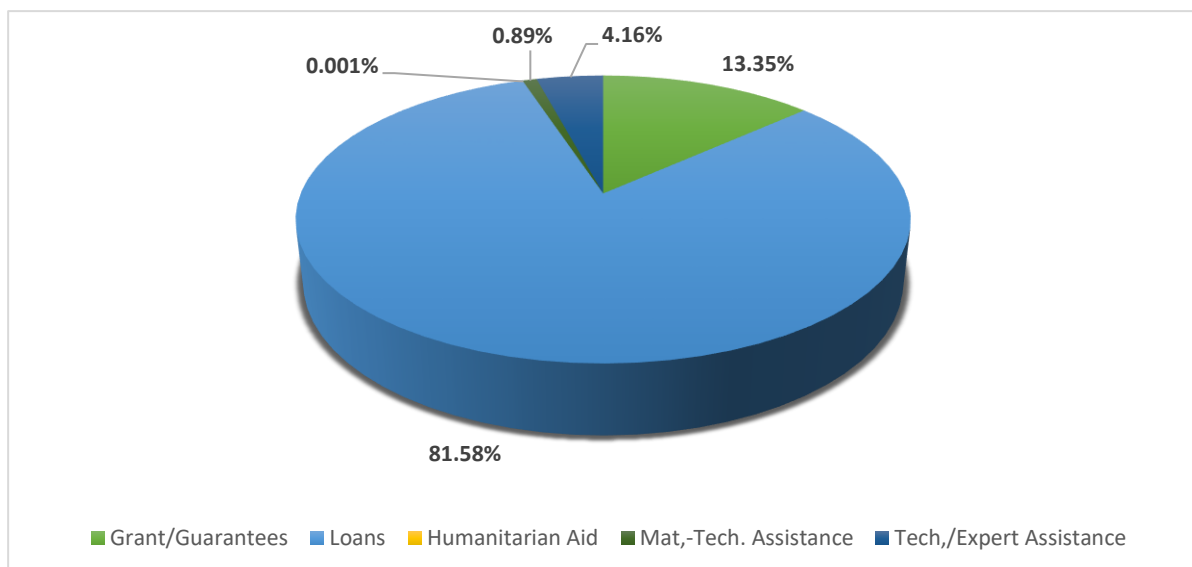


Figure 1. Share of ODA by aid types

<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this report, “material-technical assistance” is defined as a provision of technical cooperation using technology, software and machinery.



## Purpose of the Report and Methodology

The purpose of the report is to provide a full picture of the cumulative ongoing external aid made available to Georgia in 2020 by international partners. This report contributes to the analysis of aid effectiveness, strengthened national ownership and alignment with the national priorities, improved accountability, and efficiency. It focuses on Official Development Assistance (ODA), both bilateral and multilateral, using the definition of the Development Committee (DAC) Statistical Reporting Directives<sup>2</sup>.

Furthermore, the report discusses the reform agenda of the government and in keeping with the principles of the Paris Declaration, aims at making a connection with the aid provided<sup>3</sup>. The report also displays the contributions donors have made in 2020 to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the donor support in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

While the report focuses on the assistance provided in 2020, its preparation took place in 2021, the second year in succession marked by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is based on the data available in the electronic Aid Information Management System (e-AIMS) database<sup>4</sup>. The database is operated by the Donor Coordination Unit (DCU) of the Administration of Government of Georgia and is populated voluntarily by international partners.

The 2020 External Aid Report contains three chapters. Chapter 1 provides information on the donor coordination system and a general 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 classified<sup>5</sup>. 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 sake of parsimony and the avoidance of redundancy, 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“. Moreover, chapter 2 includes brief information on contributions donors have made in 2020 to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and considering significant financial assistance from donors in response to the COVID-19 pandemic for coping with the current economic, health, and societal crisis, a sub-chapter on donor support amid pandemic was added.

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<sup>2</sup> [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)

<sup>3</sup> 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>

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.eaims.ge).

<sup>5</sup> The sector breakdown according to each thematic area is provided in Annex I.

## Chapter 1. Donor coordination system and an overview of the ongoing assistance to Georgia

### 1.1. Donor Coordination System

In 2015, the Government of Georgia approved the Rule on External Aid Coordination in Georgia<sup>6</sup>, establishing the mechanisms and tools for increasing Government ownership of ODA. The Government strives to align donor aid with national priorities as per international principles of aid effectiveness and to the obligations related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The Donor Coordination Unit (DCU), as part of the Department of Policy Planning and Government Coordination of the Administration of the Government of Georgia, is mandated to work for 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.

### 1.2. International Assistance in Numbers

Given that the whole world is still staying amid the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and Georgia has reached the status of an upper-middle-income country<sup>7</sup>, it is not surprising that most of the financial flows would constitute loans or investment projects. The Government has adopted a General Government Debt Management Strategy 2019-2021. But due to the COVID-19 crisis, the net external debt of Georgia grew significantly and amounted up to \$11.6 billion which is 71.3 % of GDP as of 30 September 2020.

As shown in Figure 2 and Table 2, the largest amount of assistance comes from multilateral aid. Most of the assistance consists of Loans and Loans provided for Investment Projects. Currently, the largest multilateral aid is provided by the EU institutions (27.13%)<sup>8</sup>, ADB (22.67%), and EBRD (10.02%). The vast majority of bilateral ODA in Georgia comes from the members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that make up the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC)<sup>9</sup>. The largest bilateral donors are Germany (13.28%), France (3.23%), and the USA (3.02%).

<sup>6</sup> Government Decree №238, June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015.

<sup>7</sup> WB, [New country classifications by income level: 2019-2020](#)

<sup>8</sup> The term 'EU Institutions' refers to the European Union (EU) and the European Investment Bank (EIB)

<sup>9</sup> 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.

# EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

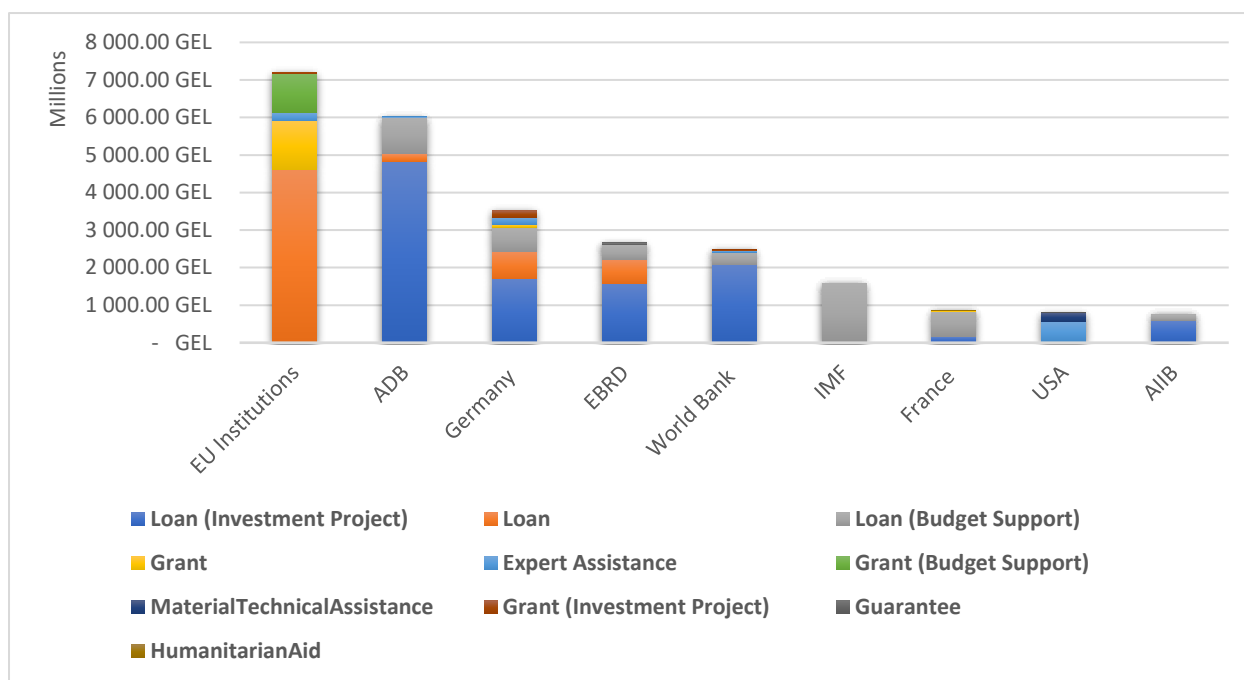


Figure 2. Ten largest donors according to the types of assistance

Donor	Amount GEL	Amount USD	Share
EU Institutions	7 200 013 164.48 GEL	5 531 483 555.86 USD	27.13%
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	6 014 366 723.70 GEL	2 406 318 181.30 USD	22.67%
Germany	3 523 207 642.42 GEL	1 274 976 208.21 USD	13.28%
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	2 659 741 121.88 GEL	919 883 010.93 USD	10.02%
World Bank	2 479 486 815.43 GEL	1 015 025 491.50 USD	9.34%
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1 570 800 000.00 GEL	660 000 000.00 USD	5.92%
France	857 019 846.59 GEL	278 370 132.71 USD	3.23%
United States of America	800 115 326.20 GEL	321 248 245.84 USD	3.02%
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	750 489 888.00 GEL	263 715 000.00 USD	2.83%
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	679 728 332.00 GEL	359 200 000.00 USD	2.56%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26 534 968 860.71 GEL</b>	<b>13 030 219 826.35 USD</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Ten Largest Donors in 2020 by Volume

The total volume of ongoing aid from all sources combined (OECD DAC members, non-DAC providers, and multilateral agencies) is 27.9 billion GEL. The exchange rate of GEL/USD is calculated from the start date of the ongoing project and does not correspond with the period of drafting of the report. 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 share of bilateral aid in Georgia is about 23% of total financing for development. The multilateral share of aid is 77%. Table 3 below includes the list of the largest bilateral donors and outlines the variety of the assistance they provided to Georgia. According to Table 4 Poland, Switzerland, and Denmark are the top three bilateral donors providing all their funding only as grants or tech assistance.

# EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

Donors Type	Amount
Bilateral Donors	6 349 864 239.09 GEL
Multilateral Donors	21 553 120 839.62 GEL
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27 902 985 078.71 GEL</b>

Table 2. Total Volume of Cumulative Ongoing Aid from Bilateral and Multilateral Donors

Donor	Grants	Guarantee	Loan	Humanitarian Aid	Mat.-Tech. Assist.	Techn./Expert Assist.	Grand Total
Germany	260 102 389.37		3 081 372 300.00		63 760.00	181 669 193.06	3 523 207 642.42
France	11 986 281.36		839 582 000.00	10 015.65	5 426.19	5 436 123.40	857 019 846.59
USA	21 557 588.18	2 693 051.44	8 465 932.77		220 336 517.20	547 062 236.61	800 115 326.20
Sweden	185 795 075.98	29 472 002.05				10 150 000.00	225 417 078.03
Austria	52 638 500.21		119 843 400.00			2 101 778.29	174 583 678.50
Japan	4 743 842.88		95 697 000.00		443 030.57	1 037 288.00	101 921 161.45

Table 3. Variety of Assistance of the bilateral donors (GEL)

Donor	Grants	Techn./Expert Assist.	Mat.-Tech. Assist.	Humanitarian Aid	Grand Total
Poland	312 365 958.62	1 567 367.60			313 933 326.22
Switzerland	118 524 769.68	1 492 609.80			120 017 379.48
Denmark	57 469 800.00	16 776 400.00			74 246 200.00
Norway	54 709 327.58	7 110 871.60			61 820 199.18
United Kingdom		36 612 317.31			36 612 317.31
Czech Republic	20 488 934.12	5 114 394.99	421 690.50		26 025 019.61
Netherlands	10 916 681.00	945 507.52			11 862 188.52
Estonia	3 051 501.24	2 345 075.31	723 665.52	103 728.00	6 223 970.07
Turkey	67 429.86	870 529.90	2 269 255.47	268 616.20	3 475 831.43
Slovakia	2 937 818.88				2 937 818.88
Bulgaria	1 345 197.10				1 345 197.10

Table 4. Bilateral Donors Providing All their Funding as Grants or Tech. Assistance (GEL)

The six thematic areas selected by the GoG and respective aggregated aid flows are shown in **Figure 3** below and are described in more detail in Chapter 2 of this report. The Other aid flows include contributions such as multisectoral aid, administrative costs, and emergency response, among others.

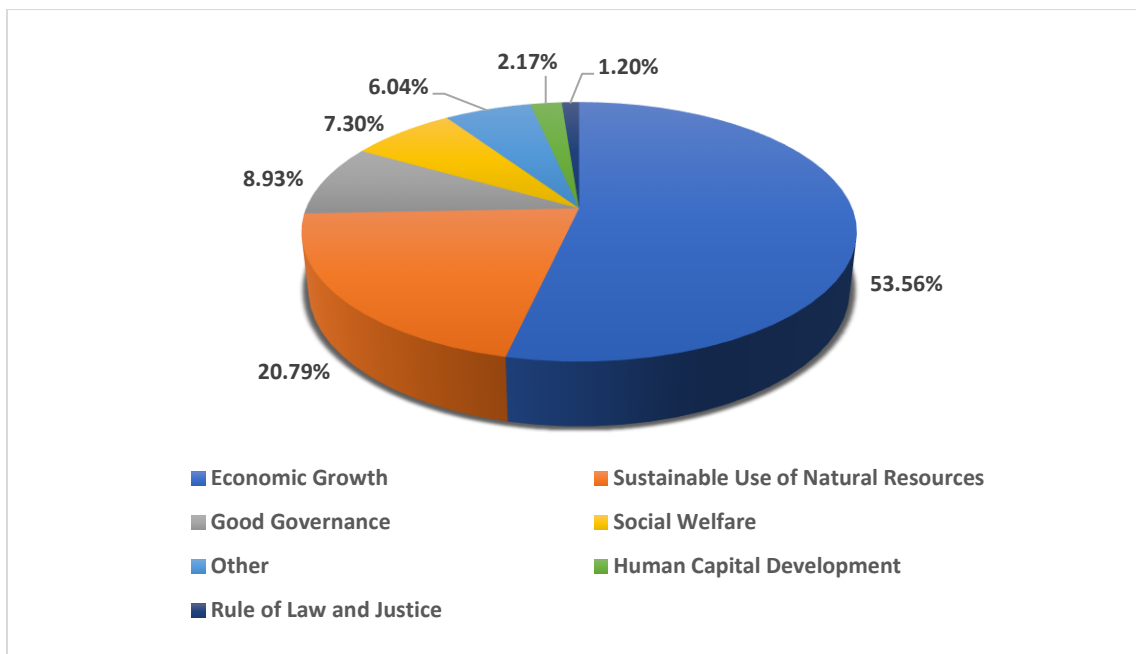


Figure 3. Aggregated Aid Flows by Thematic Allocation

### 1.3. Annual Assistance (2020)

This section presents figures of aid provided by donors in 2020 (as opposed to the rest of the report which provides cumulative figures). The total amount of aid is 4.8 billion GEL. Almost 75 % of this assistance (more than 3.6 billion GEL) is provided by five largest donors (see Figure 4).

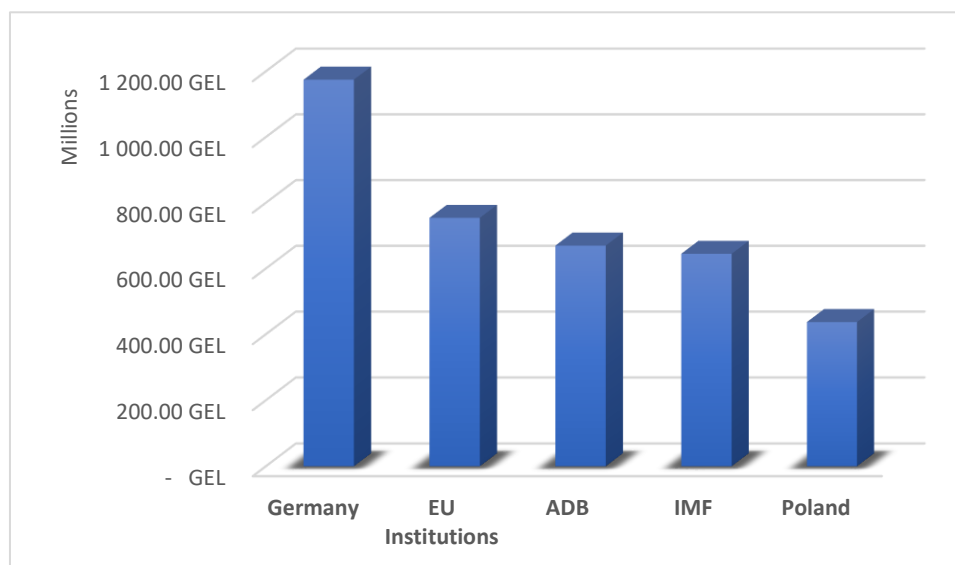


Figure 4. Five Largest donors for 2020

Most of the assistance is provided by multilateral donors (see Figure 5).

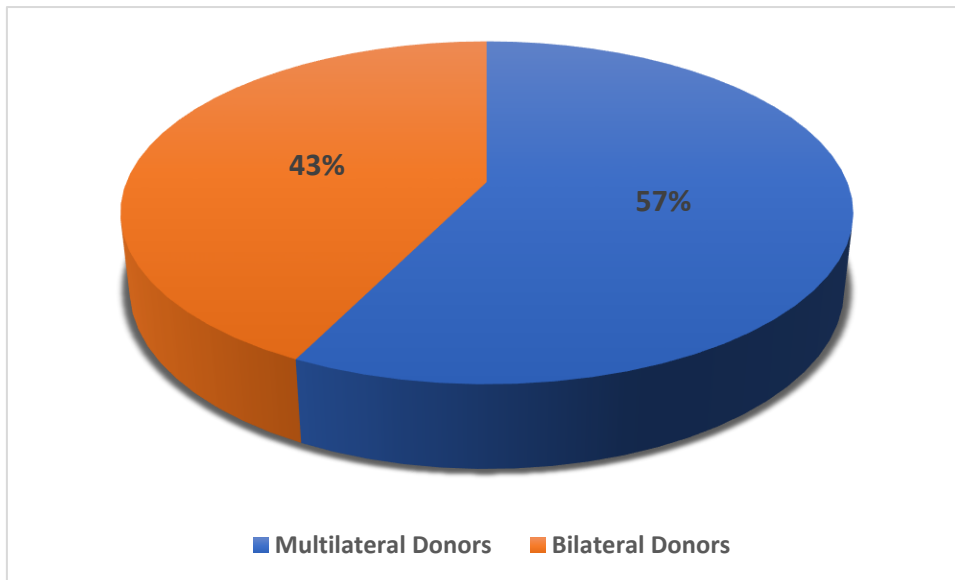


Figure 5. Multi-lateral and bilateral aid in 2020

Most of the assistance, about 66 % comes from loans, followed by grants (27%) and expert assistance (4%).

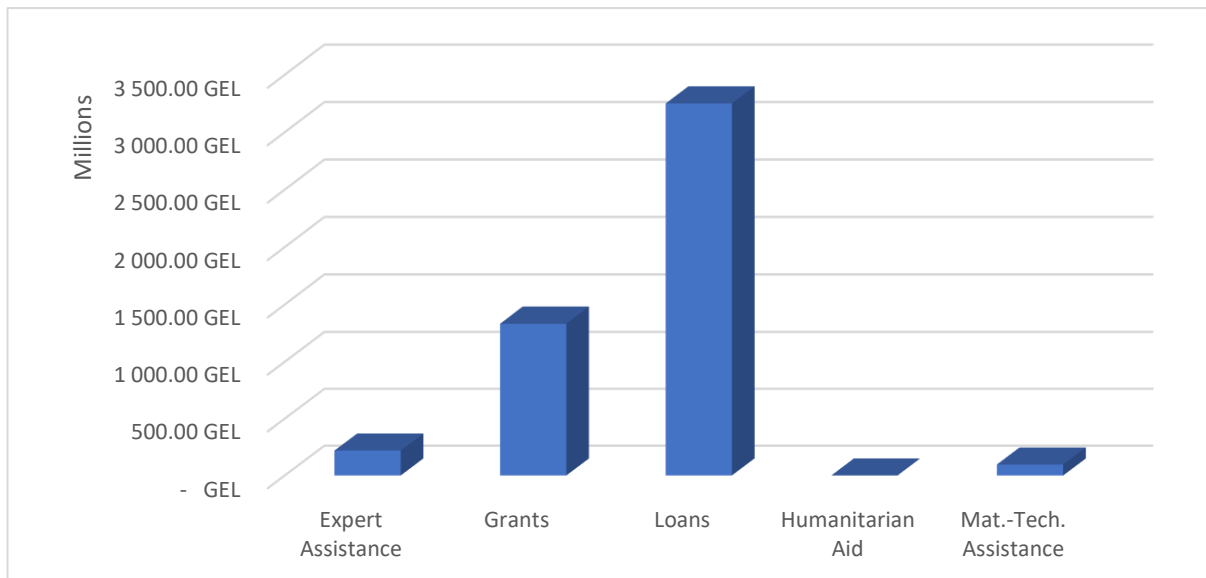


Figure 6. Assistance by type in 2020

## Chapter 2. Assistance by Thematic Areas

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

### Economic Growth

While in 2019 Georgia's growth rate was 5.1% and Georgia was moved from lower to upper-middle-income countries by the World Bank classification<sup>10</sup>, the trend has greatly changed during 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic recession, that has hampered economic activity in both developed and developing countries. According to IV Quarterly Economic Outlook of the Ministry of Finance in December 2020, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year (2019, Q4), the decrease in real GDP amounted to 7.9 %, while the average real growth in 2020 was set at 6.1 %. This decrease was caused mostly due to COVID-19 related measures and lockdowns causing the decline in economic activity, in the areas such as tourism (reduction of revenue from tourism by 93.8 %), retail and hospitality, transport and construction sectors, both within the country and due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic around the world. Annual inflation in 2020 Q4 equaled 3.3 % while core inflation equals 4.9 %<sup>11</sup>.

The Georgian authorities have committed to curbing the pandemic while continuing to support the economy. According to the IMF report despite strict measures to reduce mobility, economic growth has not been as negative as observed in other countries<sup>12</sup>. Although it is difficult to predict the path of the pandemic, and the associated impact on economic activity, Georgia's economy is projected to recover in 2021, with the baseline assumptions that there are no further severe waves of COVID-19 infections<sup>13</sup>.

Georgia continues to be ranked high in the Doing Business Index. In the report published by the World Bank, in 2020 it ranked #7, ahead of all the countries of the region and many countries of the EU<sup>14</sup>. In the 2020 Index of Economic Freedom by Heritage Foundation, Georgia ranks #12 overall and #6 among 45 countries in Europe.<sup>15</sup>

Despite the pandemic, the authorities have advanced the infrastructure development plans to strengthen Georgia's position as a regional logistics hub<sup>16</sup>. The GoG continued its work on the new Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Development Strategy through regular meetings of public-private working groups. Later in 2021 the Georgia's SME Development Strategy 2021- 2025 was finalized and adopted.

In 2020 the state programme - *Produce in Georgia* published its data showing that between 2014-2019, the programme supported over 359 projects. The total investment value of this support was - 783 mln. GEL, which created more than 13 000 jobs<sup>17</sup>. Furthermore, the State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) reform was carried on and the disclosure and monitoring of SOEs improved significantly, the authorities conducted a sectorization exercise of all SOEs, which was finalized in March 2020. Among Central Asia and Eastern Europe countries, Georgia is the first country to carry out such a comprehensive sectorization exercise<sup>18</sup>. Furthermore, agriculture and rural development have an important role to play in the country's sustainable economic development and inclusive economic growth. Georgia continues to implement its 2015-2020 strategy for the Agricultural Development of

<sup>10</sup> Voluntary National Review Georgia, 2020

<sup>11</sup> MoF, 2020 Quarterly Economic Outlook, p.7

<sup>12</sup> IMF [Staff Country Reports 2020](#) (7<sup>th</sup> Review)

<sup>13</sup> WB, [Recent Economic Developments](#) Overview

<sup>14</sup> [Doing Business 2020](#)

<sup>15</sup> Heritage.org 2020 [INDEX of Economic Freedom](#)

<sup>16</sup> IMF [Staff Country Reports 2020](#) (7<sup>th</sup> Review), p.16

<sup>17</sup> Enterprise Georgia – Results of the Industrial component 2019, published in 2020

<sup>18</sup> MoF, Fiscal Risk Analysis 2020

Georgia, 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 already approved in December 2019<sup>19</sup>.

## 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 14.9 billion GEL (53.6 % of all aid). This sector is dominated by financing for transport development that includes infrastructure as well as transport promotion projects. It should be mentioned that standing at 8.7 billion GEL this sector accounts for 58.4% of total assistance provided to Georgia. 95% of the assistance in transport development is provided by multilateral institutions – ADB (48%), EU Institutions (38%), and the World Bank (7%).

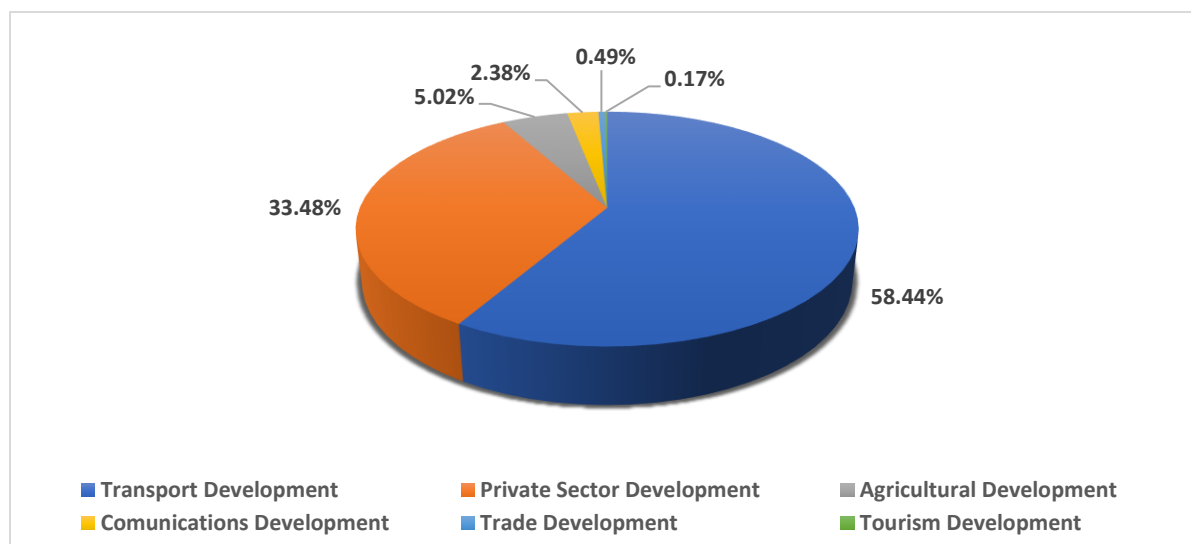


Figure 7. Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (EG)

## Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The thematic area of ‘sustainable use of natural resources’ includes issues of energy, climate, water management, environmental, and waste management. Georgia pursues the double goal to achieve economic growth while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability.

During 2020 Georgia kept implementing the Third National Environmental Action Programme (NEAP) - the country’s main strategic document in the field of environment and natural resources protection. The document defines the long-term strategic priorities of the sector and a specific action plan for 2017-2021.

<sup>19</sup> MEPA [Strategies and Action Plans](#)



To foster the green economy a new draft law on "Environmental Liability" was approved. The new bill on environmental responsibility has been elaborated upon the principle of "the polluter pays" and aims to legally regulate the prevention and mitigation of environmental damage. The draft law is expected to be approved by the parliament of Georgia at the beginning of the year 2021.

In 2020 the implementation of Georgia's Energy Sector Reform was continued. The 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of the Energy Sector Reform Programme was completed. In March 2020 the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development adopted the ten-year transmission system development plan for the TSO. In April 2020 Government of Georgia further adopted Electricity Market Concept Design (Resolution №246). The Concept introduces general principles for organizing and functioning of the wholesale market of electricity. On 21 May 2020, the Parliament of Georgia adopted two new legal acts – the Law on Energy Efficiency and the Law on Energy Performance of Buildings. In addition, new amendments to the Law on Energy and Water Supply were made in compliance with the commitments made towards the EU and the European Energy Community. Thus, the Georgian Government has been working towards the reduction of dependency on imports via the utilization of local renewable energy resources and as a result, ensuring the country's energy security and economic development. One of the most important measures to achieve mentioned goals is the development and subsequent adoption of the integrated National Energy and Climate Plan 2021 – 2030 (NECP). Draft chapters of the NECP have been submitted to the Energy Community Secretariat in August 2020. The Work on the analytical part of the plan, on the policy scenarios, is still ongoing. The NECP covers the period from 2021 to 2030 and is built upon 5 Key dimensions: Decarbonisation, Energy Efficiency, Energy Security, Internal Energy Market, Research, innovation, and competitiveness.

Additionally, it is important to note that the new Law on Water Resources Management is in the process of being considered and adopted by the parliament of Georgia.

For effective implementation of the climate change policy, in January 2020 Georgia has established the Intergovernmental Climate Change Council (by decree #54). The elaboration process of the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Georgia is in the final stage and will be adopted at the beginning of 2021 by the Climate Change Council and submitted to the UNFCCC.

On 22 May 2020, the Forest Code of Georgia was approved by the Parliament<sup>20</sup>. The document covers all important parts of the forest sector reform and establishes the principles of sustainable forest management. Its main goal is to establish sustainable and multi-purpose forest use, preserve forest ecosystems and use their socio-economic benefits wisely.

Concerning biodiversity and nature protection, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Georgia (2014 – 2020) are still in the implementation phase and the draft Law on Biodiversity is in its final development stage. The submission of the draft law to the Government is planned for the end of 2020.

Important reforms have been implemented in the field of waste management in recent years. Following the requirements of the Waste Management Code (2015) the National Waste Management Strategy (2016-2030) and National Waste Action Plan (2016-2020) are being implemented. Ongoing activities include construction of the new EU standards-compliant regional non-hazardous Waste landfills and waste transfer stations.

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<sup>20</sup> [New Forest Code](#) was approved on May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2020 to be in force from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021

**External Aid:**

According to the eAIMS database, the SUNR thematic area is the second-largest recipient of assistance from the international donor community with a total active/ongoing aid portfolio at above 5.8 billion GEL (20.8% of total assistance provided). Donor assistance is consistent with the priorities of the Government of Georgia as shown in **Figure 8** below. The largest share of the assistance is provided for energy policy and power generation, followed by water supply and sanitation, waste management, and environmental protection.

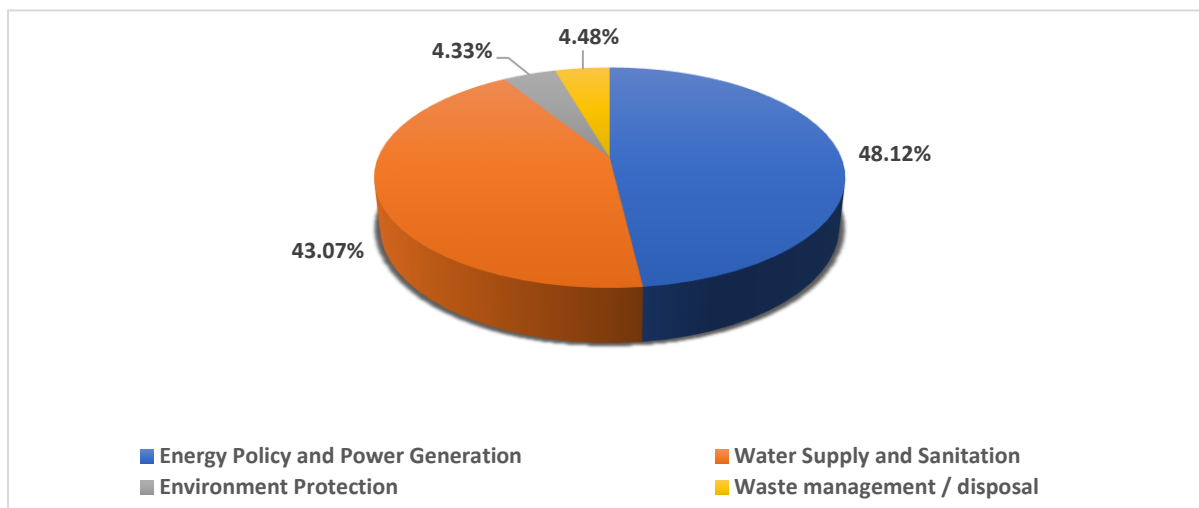


Figure 8. Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (SUNR)

The largest donors in this thematic area are Germany (43%), ADB (17%), and the EU Institutions (15%). A major part of development assistance in the SUNR thematic area consists of loans and investment projects, although there is also some technical assistance and grants.

## Social Welfare and Human Capital Development

As already mentioned, the spread of COVID – 19 caused significant economic disruption, as well as a major shock in providing health and social services. In order to flatten the curve, to slow down the spread of COVID-19, and not overwhelm the health system all at once, multiple regulations and restrictions have entered into force. The Government has made great efforts to prepare the health system to face increased demand for hospitalization and care of COVID-19 patients while remaining able to provide at least basic services for the non-COVID-19 patients. All diagnostic, laboratory, and treatment costs of the COVID-19 patients are covered by the GoG.

Noteworthy to mention at present, the Government of Georgia is finalizing the implementation of the Human Rights Strategy for 2014-2020 and working on the new Human Rights Strategy for 2021-2030. Important to note that in 2019 Georgia adopted the new The Code on the Rights of the Child, a special law that unites all main principles crucial for a child's wellbeing, which fully entered into force on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2020<sup>21</sup>.

The main mechanism for supporting poor Georgian households stays the Targeted Social Assistance (TSA) programme, which provides cash transfers and some in-kind benefits. The number of registered and TSA beneficiary families in the country remains high, and it saw an increase amid the pandemic.

<sup>21</sup> Code on the Rights of the Child in Georgia, developed by the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee of the Parliament with the technical support of UNICEF Georgia.

According to 2020, the percentage of such families was 14.1% of the total population of the country i.e., 330.9 thousand registered families, of which 146.6 thousand were the number of beneficiaries (= total of 524,598 people).<sup>22</sup>

The impact of COVID-19 on the labour market was significant. In 2020 about 21.3 % of people continue to live under the absolute poverty line<sup>23</sup>. According to the Indicators of the Labour Force Report of the GeoStat 2020 (Q4), the unemployment rate in Georgia notably increased compared to the corresponding period of the previous year and equaled 20.4 %, rising sharply from an estimated 12% at end of 2019 (Q4)<sup>24</sup>. Georgia's existing well-established system for targeted social assistance offered a solid basis for supporting low-income and vulnerable households and leveraging a response to the economic shocks caused by COVID-19 regulations. In March 2020, the Government announced Economic Support Measures aimed at the mitigation of the negative impacts from COVID-19, which also included multiple social assistance measures, food distribution, suspension of property and income taxes, subsidized utility fees and credits, etc.

Despite challenges posed by the spread of COVID-19 Georgia continued the labour reforms by modernizing the Labour Code and bringing the country closer to international standards. The Parliament of Georgia adopted multiple amendments such as the Law on Labor Inspection and the amendments to the Labor Code and the Organic Law on Labor Safety.

The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health, and Social Affairs of Georgia (MoH) implements the new Labour Market Strategy for 2019-2023<sup>25</sup>. From January 2020, the Employment Support Agency under the MoH became operational. The Employment Support Agency will embrace functions and mandates of the Social Service Agency in terms of labor and employment support.

Improving the quality of education and vocational training remains key to increasing the skills of the labor force and raising potential output in the medium term. Georgia is currently implementing the Unified Strategy of Education and Science (2017-2021) and the Strategy of Vocational Education and Training (2013-2020). The strategies are based on the principle of lifelong learning and aim at achieving a high level of accessibility and quality of education at all levels<sup>26</sup>. The Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, with the support of the development partners, started actively working on the unified strategy and action plan for education and science for 2022-2032 that also includes the new TVET strategy (2021-2025). The unified strategy for 2022-2032 will be the main policy document of the Ministry, which will cover all areas of the education system: pre-school education, general, vocational and higher education, adult education and science.

In 2020 closure of educational institution and facilities due to COVID-19 have brought significant disruptions to education across the world, including Georgia. Accordingly, it has become the task of the Government to mobilize all the resources required for distance learning to ensure the participation of students in the educational process. The resources include both, equipment as well as the readiness of teachers to deliver online lessons/lectures, program modifications, and adapt to e-learning platforms.

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<sup>22</sup> Social Service Agency [Database 2020](#)

<sup>23</sup> GeorStat, [Standards of Living Data 2020](#)

<sup>24</sup> WB, [Recent Economic Developments](#) Overview

<sup>25</sup> Association Implementation Report on Georgia. Joint Staff Working Document, February 2020

<sup>26</sup> Voluntary National Review, Georgia 2020

## External Aid:

According to the eAIMS database, combined financing for the thematic areas of Social Welfare and Human Capital Development is 2.6 billion GEL or 9.5% of the total aid provided to Georgia. The largest donors in these sectors were World Bank, the EU Institutions, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). Combined assistance of these donors comprised 79% of all assistance in these sectors. Worth noting that due to the Pandemic the largest share of aid was addressed to the Health sub-sector, amounting to 1.8 billion GEL.

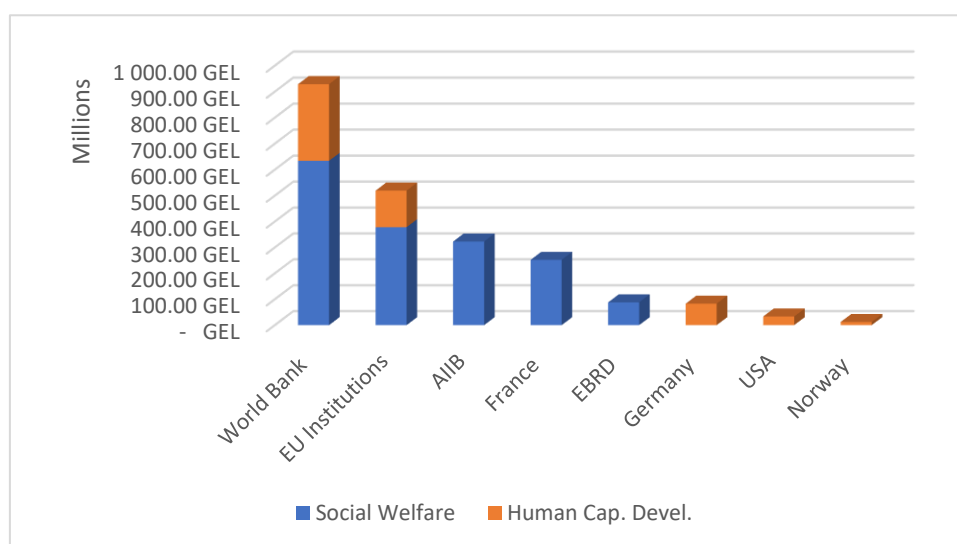


Figure 9. Largest donors by volume (Social Welfare and Human Capital Development)

Sector	Amount
Health	1 829 591 400.35 GEL
Multisectoral Education	454 539 871.10 GEL
Early/ Primary Education	138 127 673.07 GEL
Culture and recreation	121 048 141.50 GEL
Employment Policy	82 990 247.55 GEL
Higher Education	10 650 886.17 GEL
Secondary education	2 016 310.01 GEL
Rural development	1 540 582.63 GEL
Social Services	1 176 800.00 GEL
Vocational training	985 543.89 GEL
Urban Development	388 500.00 GEL

Table 5. Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (SW and HCD)

## Good Governance and Rule of Law and Justice

For implementing the Public Administration Reform (PAR), the Government of Georgia, once every two years approves the Public Administration Reform Action Plan. In 2019 the 2019-2020 Action Plan for PAR with the purpose of implementing the goals of the Public Administration Reform Roadmap 2020 was approved. It consists of six main areas: Policy Planning, Civil Service and Human Resource Management, Accountability, Service Delivery, Public Finance Management, Local Municipalities<sup>27</sup>. Recently the Secretariat of the Interagency Coordination Council for PAR presented the Annual Report on the Implementation of the PAR Action Plan 2019-2020 (prepared by the Secretariat of the Council) and the report on the implementation of the PAR Roadmap (prepared by an independent expert). In the annual monitoring report, the Secretariat indicates that some of the necessary measures to achieve the outcome indicators were delayed by the pandemic.

Very importantly, in 2020 a new Policy Development and Coordination Framework was adopted by the Georgian Government<sup>28</sup>. The Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Handbook, which sets standards for policy planning, monitoring, and evaluation and provides an assisted methodological guide for policymakers in the policy planning, monitoring, and evaluation process.

The adoption of the Decentralization Strategy 2020-2025 is an important achievement towards the realization of citizens' fundamental rights concerning self-government. The main directions of the Decentralization Strategy for 2020-2025 are as follows: 1. Increase of powers of local self-government 2. Build material and financial capacity of local self-government 3. Develop reliable, accountable, transparent, and results-oriented self-government.

Georgia retains a high ranking according to Transparency International's Anti-Corruption Index (score of 56/100, ranking 45/180).<sup>29</sup> Over the years Georgia has shown significant progress in the six areas of World Governance indicators (accountability, political stability, and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality role of law, and control of corruption). It is worthwhile to note that in some of the indicators (Regulatory Quality, Control of Corruption, Government Effectiveness) Georgia ranks higher than average in the region of Europe and Central Asia<sup>30</sup>.

In 2016-2020, "two waves" of judicial reform and significant legislative changes were implemented. Among them, the electronic allocation of cases in courts was introduced, and the norms on the disciplinary liability of judges and legal proceedings were improved. Significant steps have been taken to increase the transparency and publicity of the High Council of Justice. In September 2020 the Parliament of Georgia passed the amendments to the Law on Common Courts, which concern the procedure for the selection of the Supreme Court judges.

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<sup>27</sup> AGOG, [PAR Action Plan 2019-2020](#)

<sup>28</sup> [Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Handbook](#), 2019

<sup>29</sup> Transparency International, [Country Data](#)

<sup>30</sup> WB, [Worldwide Governance Indicators](#) (WGI)

## External Aid:

According to the e-AIMS database, the thematic areas of Good Governance and Rule of Law and Justice have received more than 2.8 billion GEL or about 10% of the total assistance provided to Georgia. ADB, EU Institutions, and the USA are the largest donors for these sectors, providing 82% of the total assistance to the two sectors.

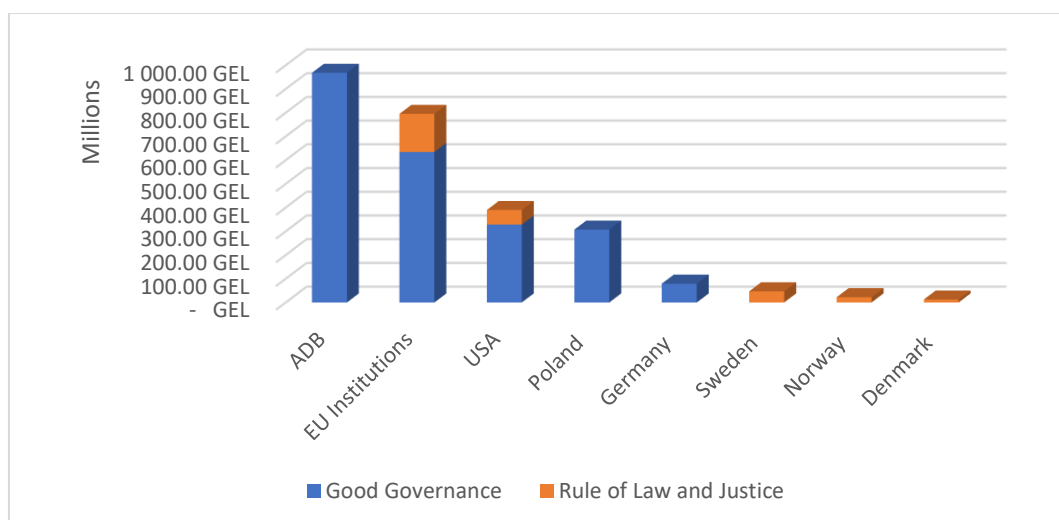


Figure 10. Largest donors by volume (Good Governance and Rule of Law and Justice)

Sector	Amount
PA, Anti-corruption, PFM	1 119 155 091.56 GEL
Conflict Prevention	1 000 810 852.59 GEL
Support to Civil Society	210 325 408.99 GEL
Gender Equality	174 222 320.36 GEL
Decentralization	160 605 353.01 GEL
Human Rights and Mobility	119 720 950.53 GEL
Legal and Judicial Development	29 166 196.56 GEL
Legislatures and Political Parties	12 402 483.78 GEL

Table 6. Cumulative Ongoing Aid by Volume and OECD Sector (GG and RLJ)

# EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

## Other Aid Flows

Contributions that are not included in the six thematic areas as defined in this report as Other Aid Flows. The data regarding Other Aid Flows displays the largest donors by volume and aid types (see Table 7). Overall assistance in this sector is about 1.6 billion GEL or about 6% of the total assistance. Of this, about 47.8%, or more than 806 million GEL goes to Action Related to Debt.

Donor	Action relating to debt	General budget support-related aid	Multisectoral aid	Relief and Emergency	Grand Total
EBRD	806 675 962.18 GEL	-	13 768 560.00 GEL	-	820 444 522.18 GEL
World Bank	-	320 896 240.00 GEL	5 507 205.00 GEL	-	326 403 445.00 GEL
EU Institutions	-	291 090 000.00 GEL	25 120 711.72 GEL	5 523 630.00 GEL	321 734 341.72 GEL
AiIB	-	149 399 280.00 GEL	-	-	149 399 280.00 GEL
Germany	-	-	23 804 480.40 GEL	30 128 000.00 GEL	53 932 480.40 GEL
UN	-	-	2 882 287.59 GEL	2 288 623.50 GEL	5 170 911.09 GEL
Poland	-	-	38 133.60 GEL	2 977 143.51 GEL	3 015 277.11 GEL
USA	-	-	-	1 605 800.00 GEL	1 605 800.00 GEL
IDF	-	-	1 200 963.47 GEL	-	1 200 963.47 GEL
Switzerland	-	-	-	1 162 159.80 GEL	1 162 159.80 GEL
Japan	-	-	-	674 159.13 GEL	674 159.13 GEL
Turkey	-	-	-	574 561.35 GEL	574 561.35 GEL
Slovakia	-	-	-	344 770.00 GEL	344 770.00 GEL
Czech Republic	128 680.00 GEL	-	-	111 411.06 GEL	240 091.06 GEL
CoE	-	-	152 500.00 GEL	-	152 500.00 GEL
Bulgaria	-	-	-	95 427.25 GEL	95 427.25 GEL
Austria	-	-	-	44 632.00 GEL	44 632.00 GEL
France	-	-	-	17 879.65 GEL	17 879.65 GEL
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>806 804 642.18 GEL</b>	<b>761 385 520.00 GEL</b>	<b>72 474 841.78 GEL</b>	<b>45 548 197.25 GEL</b>	<b>1 686 213 201.21 GEL</b>

Table 7. Other Aid Flows - largest donors by volume and aid types

## Georgia and Sustainable Development Goals

Georgia has started the process of nationalization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in early 2016. Later in 2019 the process was finalized and the documents that include all 17 Goals as well as 93 targets and 201 indicators were adopted. Respectively, the policy framework and statistical capacity were developed, and the Administration of the Government was designated as a primary government institution responsible for coordination and implementation of the national sustainable development agenda. An Action Plan for Localization of the SDGs was elaborated to involve the municipalities in the implementation process.

In January 2020 the 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.

## EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

In July 2020, the Government of Georgia presented its 2<sup>nd</sup> National Voluntary Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The Report which encompasses a 2015-2019 reporting period presented progress in the three priority areas for Georgia: Human Capital Development and Social Welfare, Economic Growth, and Good 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. MICS provided baseline values for many indicators of the nationalized SDGs.

Based on the development donor assistance data collected in 2020 through the e-Aims portal, the table below shows the volume and alignment of major financial flows to the SDGs:

SDG	Share
<b>9.1</b> Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	15.7%
<b>1.3</b> Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	10.7%
<b>1.5</b> By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters	10.7%
<b>1. a</b> Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	10.3%
<b>1.4</b> By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance	9.6%
<b>1. b</b> Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	9.4%
<b>1.2</b> By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	9.2%
<b>8.3</b> Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	9.2%
<b>1.1</b> By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	9.2%
<b>8.9</b> By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	5.9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 8. The volume and alignment of major financial flows to the SDGs



## Support provided in response to COVID-19

In January 2020, to counter the global coronavirus pandemic, the government adopted Decree #164 on “Approval of Measures to Prevent the Possible Spread of the New Coronavirus in Georgia and Approval of an Emergency Response Plan for Cases Caused by COVID-19” (later amended with the GoG Decree #625) and established the Interagency Coordination Council. Under the Operational Response Plan, each line ministry and government entity has clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The Government has allocated special funding for the MoH and has also scaled up its communication efforts by establishing a unified hotline and an informational platform (StopCov)<sup>31</sup>.

As already mentioned, the fiscal performance has been adversely affected by the pandemic, both through the slowdown in economic activity and due to the need for additional support to protect the vulnerable and provide sufficient financing to the healthcare sector. COVID-19 support actions (as a part of the Anti-Crisis plan) included increased social spending and assistance for those in need, high healthcare expenditures, direct monthly transfer to those affected by the lockdown, subsidies for electricity, natural gas, and utility bills to low-energy-consuming households, property tax exemption for the tourism sector, interest-rate subsidies for mortgages, grants to micro and small businesses, etc.

To safeguard macroeconomic stability and support those in need Georgia received immediate donor assistance. Most of the assistance consisted of loans - 85.6% and grants 13.2%. 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.

Table 9 below shows the largest donors by volume that have committed to allocating loans and funding to support the people in Georgia in the fight against COVID-19 and Table 10 displays COVID-19 Donor Assistance aid types and shares.

Donor	Total
EBRD	1 341 960 050.57 GEL
ADB	968 219 836.20 GEL
EU Institutions	866 180 166.09 GEL
Germany	738 284 559.90 GEL
World Bank	513 990 101.92 GEL
AIIB	472 329 888.00 GEL
USA	43 282 027.36 GEL
UN	11 056 503.93 GEL
Netherlands	307 140.00 GEL
Slovakia	271 859.83 GEL
Turkey	157 815.00 GEL
Estonia	103 728.00 GEL
Poland	71 903.57 GEL
France	10 015.65 GEL
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4 956 225 596.03 GEL</b>

Table 9. COVID-19 Donor Assistance - largest donors by volume in 2020

<sup>31</sup> <https://stopcov.ge/en>

Type of Assistance	Amount	Share
Loan	4 241 292 596.77 GEL	85.6%
Grant	655 775 575.29 GEL	13.2%
Expert Assistance	36 859 389.03 GEL	0.7%
Mat.Tech. Assistance	22 110 381.03 GEL	0.4%
Humanitarian Aid	187 653.90 GEL	0.004%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4 956 225 596.03 GEL</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 10. COVID-19 Donor Assistance aid types and share*

## Annex 1 – GoG Thematic Areas and OECD Sectors

## GoG Thematic Areas and OECD Sectors

GOG Thematic Areas	OECD Sub-sector
<b>Economic Growth</b>	
	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
<b>Sustainable Use of Natural Resources</b>	
	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
<b>Social Welfare</b>	
	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
<b>Good Governance</b>	
	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
<b>Human Capital Development</b>	
	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

## EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

	Multisector education/training
	Research/scientific institutions
	Secondary education
	Vocational training
<b>Rule of Law and Justice</b>	
	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
<b>Social Welfare</b>	
	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

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	Other	Machinery	Other	Software	Technologies		
	Grant (Budget Support)	Pure Grant	Grant (Investment Project)		Loan (Budget Support)	Pure Loan	Loan (Investment Project)								
EU Institutions	1 020 310 500.00 GEL	1 299 922 973.74 GEL	21 350 000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	4 608 365 225.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	19 677 600.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	230 386 865.74 GEL	7 200 013 164.48 GEL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	968 219 836.20 GEL	204 314 400.00 GEL	4 824 225 500.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	17 606 987.50 GEL	6 014 366 723.70 GEL
Germany	- GEL	75 614 696.08 GEL	184 487 693.29 GEL	- GEL	660 894 700.00 GEL	712 191 000.00 GEL	1 708 286 600.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	63 760.00 GEL	181 669 193.06 GEL	3 523 207 642.42 GEL
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	56 120 000.00 GEL	386 816 153.30 GEL	627 324 590.00 GEL	1 589 480 378.57 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2 659 741 121.88 GEL
World Bank	- GEL	1 666 612.00 GEL	16 644 810.00 GEL	- GEL	320 896 240.00 GEL	- GEL	2 088 835 882.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	51 443 271.43 GEL	2 479 486 815.43 GEL
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1 570 800 000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1 570 800 000.00 GEL
France	5 198 808.92 GEL	6 787 472.44 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	662 682 000.00 GEL	- GEL	176 900 000.00 GEL	10 015.65 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	5 426.19 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	5 436 123.40 GEL	857 019 846.59 GEL
United States of America	- GEL	21 557 588.18 GEL	- GEL	2 693 051.44 GEL	- GEL	8 465 932.77 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	220 336 517.20 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	547 062 236.61 GEL	800 115 326.20 GEL
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	149 399 280.00 GEL	- GEL	601 090 608.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	750 489 888.00 GEL
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	679 728 332.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	679 728 332.00 GEL
Poland	- GEL	4 184 759.36 GEL	308 181 199.26 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1 567 367.60 GEL	313 933 326.22 GEL
Sweden	- GEL	185 795 075.98 GEL	- GEL	29 472 002.05 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	10 150 000.00 GEL	225 417 078.03 GEL
Austria	- GEL	52 638 500.21 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	119 843 400.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2 101 778.29 GEL	174 583 678.50 GEL
Switzerland	- GEL	118 524 769.68 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1 492 609.80 GEL	120 017 379.48 GEL
Japan	- GEL	4 019 042.88 GEL	724 800.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	95 697 000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	443 030.57 GEL	1 037 288.00 GEL	101 921 161.45 GEL
Denmark	- GEL	57 469 800.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	16 776 400.00 GEL	74 246 200.00 GEL
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	- GEL	72 233 106.66 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	72 233 106.66 GEL
UN	- GEL	39 812 567.12 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	5 649 821.03 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	17 368 935.21 GEL	62 831 323.36 GEL
Norway	- GEL	54 709 327.58 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	7 110 871.60 GEL	61 820 199.18 GEL
Global Fund	- GEL	44 701 251.21 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	44 701 251.21 GEL
United Kingdom	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	36 612 317.31 GEL	36 612 317.31 GEL
Czech Republic	8 136 577.77 GEL	12 352 356.35 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	53 762.50 GEL	- GEL	367 928.00 GEL	5 114 394.99 GEL	26 025 019.61 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	15 082 594.83 GEL	15 082 594.83 GEL
Netherlands	- GEL	10 916 681.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	945 507.52 GEL	11 862 188.52 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	9 064 056.00 GEL	11 846 026.00 GEL
Estonia	- GEL	3 051 501.24 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	103 728.00 GEL	- GEL	159 097.25 GEL	178 880.00 GEL	385 688.27 GEL	2 345 075.31 GEL	6 223 970.07 GEL
Turkey	- GEL	67 429.86 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	268 616.20 GEL	- GEL	213 168.81 GEL	1 738 427.69 GEL	- GEL	317 658.97 GEL	870 529.90 GEL	3 475 831.43 GEL
Slovakia	2 891 662.01 GEL	- GEL	46 156.87 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2 937 818.88 GEL
Bulgaria	- GEL	984 581.16 GEL	360 615.94 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1 345 197.10 GEL
NATO	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	798 619.15 GEL	798 619.15 GEL
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	101 931.00 GEL	101 931.00 GEL
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1 037 143 548.70 GEL</b>	<b>2 069 186 062.74 GEL</b>	<b>531 795 275.36 GEL</b>	<b>88 285 053.49 GEL</b>	<b>4 719 708 209.50 GEL</b>	<b>6 376 201 547.77 GEL</b>	<b>11 668 547 300.57 GEL</b>	<b>278 631.85 GEL</b>	<b>103 728.00 GEL</b>	<b>213 168.81 GEL</b>	<b>247 620 651.85 GEL</b>	<b>178 880.00 GEL</b>	<b>1 578 065.81 GEL</b>	<b>1 162 144 954.26 GEL</b>	<b>27 902 985 078.71 GEL</b>

## Ongoing Aid Flows by Donors and Thematic Areas

Donor	Economic Growth	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	Good Governance	Social Welfare	Other	Human Capital Development	Rule of Law and Justice	Grand Total
EU Institutions	4,696,793,924.47 GEL	866,912,644.46 GEL	634,282,066.05 GEL	378,271,627.59 GEL	321,734,341.72 GEL	141,229,961.19 GEL	160,788,599.00 GEL	<b>7,200,013,164.48 GEL</b>
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	4,018,887,587.50 GEL	979,040,180.00 GEL	968,219,836.20 GEL	44,664,000.00 GEL	- GEL	3,555,120.00 GEL	- GEL	<b>6,014,366,723.70 GEL</b>
Germany	730,250,850.28 GEL	2,481,000,955.62 GEL	79,123,876.74 GEL	84,722,245.42 GEL	53,932,480.40 GEL	82,898,025.41 GEL	11,279,208.56 GEL	<b>3,523,207,642.42 GEL</b>
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	1,690,401,499.70 GEL	60,745,100.00 GEL	- GEL	88,150,000.00 GEL	820,444,522.18 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>2,659,741,121.88 GEL</b>
World Bank	898,772,480.22 GEL	324,208,783.62 GEL	1,296,751.11 GEL	633,989,732.50 GEL	326,403,445.00 GEL	294,815,622.98 GEL	- GEL	<b>2,479,486,815.43 GEL</b>
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1,570,800,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>1,570,800,000.00 GEL</b>
France	2,993,200.00 GEL	601,591,914.96 GEL	- GEL	252,001,655.86 GEL	17,879.65 GEL	412,698.29 GEL	2,497.84 GEL	<b>857,019,846.59 GEL</b>
United States of America	305,282,478.27 GEL	39,828,330.16 GEL	328,491,606.17 GEL	30,198,650.00 GEL	1,605,800.00 GEL	33,321,156.82 GEL	61,387,304.78 GEL	<b>800,115,326.20 GEL</b>
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	278,160,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	322,930,608.00 GEL	149,399,280.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>750,489,888.00 GEL</b>
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	375,847,106.00 GEL	238,701,796.00 GEL	- GEL	65,179,430.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>679,728,332.00 GEL</b>
Poland	284,000.00 GEL	- GEL	306,953,336.66 GEL	679,886.42 GEL	3,015,277.11 GEL	723,499.23 GEL	2,277,326.80 GEL	<b>313,933,326.22 GEL</b>
Sweden	50,028,422.05 GEL	42,533,965.35 GEL	60,892,948.43 GEL	15,676,800.00 GEL	- GEL	9,454,000.00 GEL	46,830,942.20 GEL	<b>225,417,078.03 GEL</b>
Austria	129,907,975.57 GEL	24,887,528.29 GEL	10,497,900.00 GEL	4,491,162.00 GEL	44,632.00 GEL	4,219,345.30 GEL	535,135.34 GEL	<b>174,583,678.50 GEL</b>
Switzerland	60,645,633.65 GEL	20,205,500.00 GEL	26,504,669.86 GEL	1,842,800.00 GEL	1,162,159.80 GEL	9,656,616.17 GEL	- GEL	<b>120,017,379.48 GEL</b>
Japan	97,436,943.53 GEL	587,227.93 GEL	896,386.24 GEL	1,350,492.61 GEL	674,159.13 GEL	975,952.01 GEL	- GEL	<b>101,921,161.45 GEL</b>
Denmark	11,520,000.00 GEL	21,991,200.00 GEL	20,760,000.00 GEL	7,575,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	12,400,000.00 GEL	<b>74,246,200.00 GEL</b>

# EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

Green Climate Fund (GCF)	- GEL	72,233,106.66 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>72,233,106.66 GEL</b>
Norway	9,707,935.00 GEL	11,607,819.41 GEL	6,123,822.01 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	12,384,993.52 GEL	21,995,629.24 GEL	<b>61,820,199.18 GEL</b>
Global Fund	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	44,701,251.21 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>44,701,251.21 GEL</b>
United Kingdom	3,941,910.90 GEL	- GEL	25,705,061.97 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	6,965,344.44 GEL	- GEL	<b>36,612,317.31 GEL</b>
UN	716,716.10 GEL	1,124,468.00 GEL	8,060,830.72 GEL	42,024,052.92 GEL	6,371,874.56 GEL	1,283,785.30 GEL	3,249,595.76 GEL	<b>62,831,323.36 GEL</b>
Czech Republic	3,835,708.77 GEL	3,649,377.05 GEL	1,329,451.39 GEL	16,543,537.08 GEL	240,091.06 GEL	426,854.26 GEL	- GEL	<b>26,025,019.61 GEL</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	5,642,290.83 GEL	9,440,304.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>15,082,594.83 GEL</b>
Netherlands	1,170,083.52 GEL	- GEL	5,219,900.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	5,472,205.00 GEL	<b>11,862,188.52 GEL</b>
Council of Europe (CoE)	- GEL	- GEL	4,395,808.00 GEL	- GEL	152,500.00 GEL	- GEL	7,297,718.00 GEL	<b>11,846,026.00 GEL</b>
Estonia	997,731.13 GEL	- GEL	453,973.77 GEL	206,574.00 GEL	- GEL	2,712,178.66 GEL	1,853,512.52 GEL	<b>6,223,970.07 GEL</b>
Turkey	1,034,802.46 GEL	75,015.57 GEL	- GEL	1,072,881.93 GEL	574,561.35 GEL	718,570.12 GEL	- GEL	<b>3,475,831.43 GEL</b>
Slovakia	133,978.80 GEL	1,646,857.04 GEL	506,787.11 GEL	272,525.94 GEL	344,770.00 GEL	32,900.00 GEL	- GEL	<b>2,937,818.88 GEL</b>
Bulgaria	- GEL	- GEL	383,074.57 GEL	190,758.55 GEL	95,427.25 GEL	533,660.54 GEL	142,276.19 GEL	<b>1,345,197.10 GEL</b>
NATO	- GEL	- GEL	798,619.15 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>798,619.15 GEL</b>
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	- GEL	101,931.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	<b>101,931.00 GEL</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,945,193,258.74 GEL</b>	<b>5,802,114,005.12 GEL</b>	<b>2,490,896,706.15 GEL</b>	<b>2,036,735,672.03 GEL</b>	<b>1,686,213,201.21 GEL</b>	<b>606,320,284.24 GEL</b>	<b>335,511,951.23 GEL</b>	<b>27,902,985,078.71 GEL</b>

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

Donor	Transport Development	Private Sector Development	Agricultural Development	Communications Development	Trade Development	Tourism Development	Grand Total
EU Institutions	3,276,423,028.19 GEL	1,269,320,256.39 GEL	135,850,010.37 GEL	- GEL	15,200,629.53 GEL	- GEL	4,696,793,924.47 GEL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	4,015,943,147.50 GEL	- GEL	2,944,440.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	4,018,887,587.50 GEL
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	482,089,317.70 GEL	711,782,924.00 GEL	237,540,958.00 GEL	178,508,540.00 GEL	56,120,000.00 GEL	24,359,760.00 GEL	1,690,401,499.70 GEL
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	- GEL	1,570,800,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,570,800,000.00 GEL
World Bank	568,921,000.00 GEL	30,151,860.61 GEL	122,496,669.61 GEL	177,202,950.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	898,772,480.22 GEL
Germany	15,302,400.00 GEL	714,948,450.28 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	730,250,850.28 GEL
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	- GEL	374,024,186.00 GEL	1,822,920.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	375,847,106.00 GEL
United States of America	- GEL	180,511,990.14 GEL	124,770,488.13 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	305,282,478.27 GEL
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	278,160,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	278,160,000.00 GEL
Austria	- GEL	104,232,640.00 GEL	25,353,905.57 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	321,430.00 GEL	129,907,975.57 GEL
Japan	95,930,325.84 GEL	207,200.00 GEL	1,287,752.69 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	11,665.00 GEL	97,436,943.53 GEL
Switzerland	- GEL	3,354,825.25 GEL	57,290,808.40 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	60,645,633.65 GEL
Sweden	- GEL	41,508,452.05 GEL	8,519,970.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	50,028,422.05 GEL
Denmark	- GEL	- GEL	11,520,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	11,520,000.00 GEL

# EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

Norway	- GEL	- GEL	7,861,735.00 GEL	- GEL	1,846,200.00 GEL	- GEL	9,707,935.00 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	- GEL	- GEL	5,642,290.83 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	5,642,290.83 GEL
United Kingdom	- GEL	2,490,048.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,451,862.90 GEL	3,941,910.90 GEL
Czech Republic	- GEL	186,485.20 GEL	3,649,223.57 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	3,835,708.77 GEL
France	1,798,000.00 GEL	- GEL	1,195,200.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2,993,200.00 GEL
Netherlands	- GEL	- GEL	945,507.52 GEL	- GEL	224,576.00 GEL	- GEL	1,170,083.52 GEL
Turkey	- GEL	143,808.70 GEL	890,993.76 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,034,802.46 GEL
Estonia	- GEL	178,880.00 GEL	146,805.38 GEL	672,045.75 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	997,731.13 GEL
UN	- GEL	- GEL	716,716.10 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	716,716.10 GEL
Poland	- GEL	284,000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	284,000.00 GEL
Slovakia	50,598.49 GEL	- GEL	63,971.06 GEL	- GEL	19,409.24 GEL	- GEL	133,978.80 GEL
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,734,617,817.72 GEL</b>	<b>5,004,126,006.61 GEL</b>	<b>750,510,365.99 GEL</b>	<b>356,383,535.75 GEL</b>	<b>73,410,814.77 GEL</b>	<b>26,144,717.90 GEL</b>	<b>14,945,193,258.74 GEL</b>

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

Donor	Energy Policy and Power Generation	Water Supply and Sanitation	Waste management / disposal	Environment Protection	Grand Total
Germany	1,510,938,797.07 GEL	719,335,500.00 GEL	143,524,000.00 GEL	107,202,658.55 GEL	2,481,000,955.62 GEL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	2,449,000.00 GEL	976,591,180.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	979,040,180.00 GEL
EU Institutions	216,688,694.78 GEL	596,948,777.00 GEL	40,950,292.03 GEL	12,324,880.65 GEL	866,912,644.46 GEL
France	419,295,300.00 GEL	182,294,000.00 GEL	- GEL	2,614.96 GEL	601,591,914.96 GEL
World Bank	303,616,642.62 GEL	- GEL	16,644,810.00 GEL	3,947,331.00 GEL	324,208,783.62 GEL
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	238,701,796.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	238,701,796.00 GEL
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	72,233,106.66 GEL	72,233,106.66 GEL
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	23,557,560.00 GEL	- GEL	37,187,540.00 GEL	- GEL	60,745,100.00 GEL
Sweden	- GEL	18,580,030.35 GEL	3,038,330.00 GEL	20,915,605.00 GEL	42,533,965.35 GEL
United States of America	22,257,707.46 GEL	4,376,369.93 GEL	8,465,932.77 GEL	4,728,320.00 GEL	39,828,330.16 GEL
Austria	19,225,178.29 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	5,662,350.00 GEL	24,887,528.29 GEL
Denmark	21,991,200.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	21,991,200.00 GEL
Switzerland	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	20,205,500.00 GEL	20,205,500.00 GEL
Norway	11,607,819.41 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	11,607,819.41 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	- GEL	- GEL	9,440,304.00 GEL	- GEL	9,440,304.00 GEL
Czech Republic	1,338,791.45 GEL	- GEL	148,699.13 GEL	2,161,886.47 GEL	3,649,377.05 GEL
Slovakia	61,148.15 GEL	1,035,479.36 GEL	- GEL	550,229.53 GEL	1,646,857.04 GEL
UN	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1,124,468.00 GEL	1,124,468.00 GEL
Japan	- GEL	- GEL	394,612.32 GEL	192,615.61 GEL	587,227.93 GEL
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	101,931.00 GEL	101,931.00 GEL
Turkey	- GEL	43,805.40 GEL	- GEL	31,210.18 GEL	75,015.57 GEL
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,791,729,635.23 GEL</b>	<b>2,499,205,142.03 GEL</b>	<b>259,794,520.25 GEL</b>	<b>251,384,707.61 GEL</b>	<b>5,802,114,005.12 GEL</b>

# EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

## 2020 Annual Expenses by Types of Aid and Donors

Donor	Expert Assistance	Financial Assistance							Humanitarian Aid		Material - Technical Assistance		Grand Total
		Grant			Guarantee	Loan			Food	Other	Other	Technologies	
		Grant (Budget Support)	Pure Grant	Grant (Investment Project)		Loan (Budget Support)	Pure Loan	Loan Investment Project					
Germany	57 507 374.88 GEL	- GEL	23 098 234.10 GEL	34 408 564.66 GEL	- GEL	325 404 000.00 GEL	683 460 000.00 GEL	50 782 095.55 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	68 610.00 GEL	1 174 728 879.19 GEL
EU Institutions	52 759 453.02 GEL	471 516 200.00 GEL	174 244 396.50 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	35 001 032.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	20 655 000.00 GEL	- GEL	754 176 081.52 GEL
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	318 100 382.60 GEL	30 860 096.80 GEL	320 821 742.32 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	669 782 221.72 GEL
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	644 824 290.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	644 824 290.00 GEL
Poland	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	437 116 054.40 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	437 116 054.40 GEL
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	64 451 520.00 GEL	262 935 000.00 GEL	- GEL	17 505 000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	344 891 520.00 GEL
World Bank	9 467 447.95 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	150 101 424.05 GEL	- GEL	100 465 416.53 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	260 034 288.53 GEL
France	52 033.61 GEL	14 837.65 GEL	2 835 193.63 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	223 426 000.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	10 219.55 GEL	- GEL	5 857.96 GEL	- GEL	226 344 142.40 GEL
United States of America	72 508 314.17 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	61 869 429.26 GEL	- GEL	134 377 743.43 GEL
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	85 944 666.11 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	85 944 666.11 GEL
Sweden	- GEL	- GEL	41 895 760.41 GEL	- GEL	2 408 017.02 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	44 303 777.43 GEL
Switzerland	420 781.27 GEL	- GEL	28 635 618.91 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	29 056 400.18 GEL
UN	5 139 167.89 GEL	- GEL	13 374 788.78 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	12 618 151.49 GEL	- GEL	31 132 108.16 GEL
Norway	7 532 567.00 GEL	- GEL	7 338 255.90 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	14 870 822.90 GEL
Austria	282 249.00 GEL	- GEL	11 268 147.02 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	11 550 396.02 GEL
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	7 216 006.15 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	7 216 006.15 GEL
Global Fund	- GEL	- GEL	5 334 760.76 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	5 334 760.76 GEL
Japan	1 101 730.00 GEL	- GEL	3 019 135.93 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	443 030.57 GEL	4 563 896.50 GEL
Czech Republic	1 445 712.23 GEL	287 897.91 GEL	2 302 818.74 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	59 627.50 GEL	63 135.00 GEL	4 159 191.38 GEL
Netherlands	483 028.00 GEL	- GEL	3 266 973.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	3 750 001.00 GEL
Green Climate Fund (GCF)	- GEL	- GEL	2 914 098.04 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	2 914 098.04 GEL
Estonia	735 974.38 GEL	- GEL	1 094 457.15 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	106 815.00 GEL	16 700.74 GEL	217 807.00 GEL	2 171 754.27 GEL
Council of Europe (CoE)	1 025 130.00 GEL	- GEL	443 443.00 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1 468 573.00 GEL
United Kingdom	1 222 860.01 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	1 222 860.01 GEL
Bulgaria	- GEL	- GEL	571 172.91 GEL	360 666.53 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	931 839.44 GEL
Slovakia	- GEL	430 273.46 GEL	- GEL	50 092.69 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	480 366.15 GEL
Turkey	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	194 047.28 GEL	- GEL	194 047.28 GEL
NATO	139 871.10 GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	- GEL	139 871.10 GEL
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>219 039 700.66 GEL</b>	<b>472 249 209.02 GEL</b>	<b>321 637 254.78 GEL</b>	<b>471 935 378.28 GEL</b>	<b>66 859 537.02 GEL</b>	<b>1 924 791 096.65 GEL</b>	<b>749 321 128.80 GEL</b>	<b>575 518 920.50 GEL</b>	<b>10 219.55 GEL</b>	<b>106 815.00 GEL</b>	<b>95 418 814.23 GEL</b>	<b>792 582.57 GEL</b>	<b>4 897 680 657.06 GEL</b>



# EXTERNAL AID IN GEORGIA REPORT 2020

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