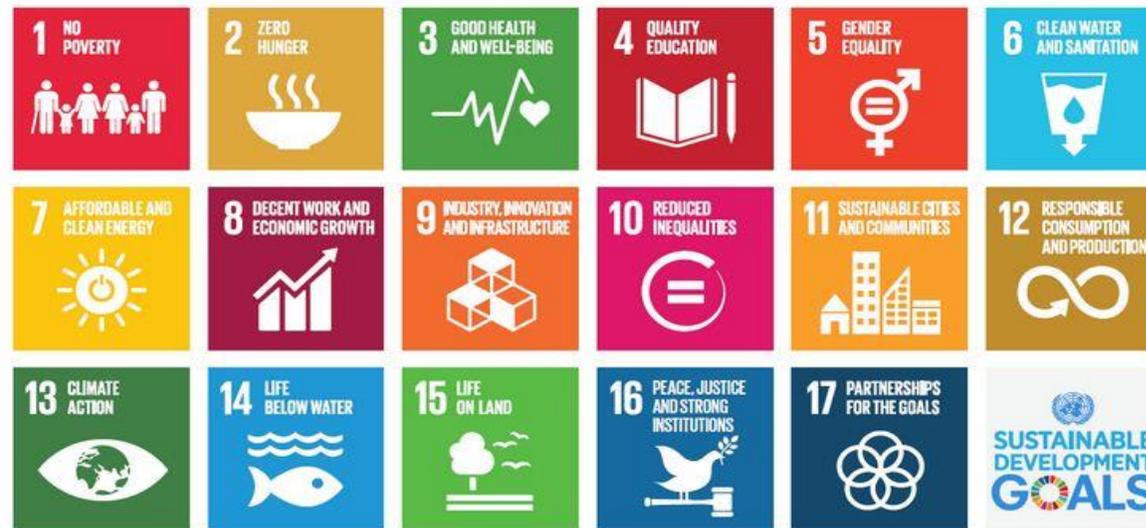


The Sustainable Development Goals and their Adaptation at Country Level in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Where are we now?
Country: Georgia



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17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



Summary

1. Creating ownership of the SDGs
2. Incorporation of the SDGs in national development frameworks
3. Integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development
4. Goals and targets
5. Institutional mechanisms
6. Means of implementation

Creating ownership of the SDGs

- The SDG nationalization process was conceived as largely a high-level intra-governmental process involving experts from different line ministries, National Statistics Office and UN country team;
- In 2016, Government of Georgia has established a joint technical working group along with the thematic sub-groups on Human Rights & Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, Economic Growth and Environment Protection;
- In 2016, 5 awareness-building activities were already held in several regions of the country at the local level;
- Government of Georgia foresees the establishment of the SDG Coordination Council to foster the dialogue and engage civil society organizations;
- Non-governmental bodies will play a crucial role in offering feedback, policy advice and participating in M&E loop at the central, as well as local levels.

Incorporation of the SDGs in national development frameworks

- GoG has opted for vertical and horizontal integration of the strategic planning frameworks;
- The process of defining adjusted SDG targets and relevant indicators has drawn on a set of strategic and multi-sectoral development documents adopted in Georgia in recent years, especially:
 - **EU-Georgia Association Agenda**
 - **Social and Economic Development Strategy “Georgia 2020”**
 - **National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia**
 - **Public Administration Reform Roadmap and its Action Plan 2015-2016**
- The work on SDG review has commenced while many of Georgia’s strategic documents were at the end of their lifecycles;
- Government intends to re-utilize the adjusted SDG targets and indicators in upcoming sectoral strategic documents.

Integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development

- Introduction of sustainable development principles into the national policies provides an opportunity to balance economic growth, environmental protection and social development, representing a crucial precondition for the long-term prosperity and social inclusion for Georgia;
- Government intends to mainstream the principle of leaving no one behind in the implementation of SDGs and stays committed:
 - to develop the tailor-made programs for different minority groups;
 - to collect and analyze disaggregated data;
 - to foster cross-governmental leave no one behind coordination through existing responsible institutions and committees;
 - to promote employment and full scale integration.

Goals and targets

- The technical thematic working groups have translated nationalized sustainable development goals and targets into local objectives, targets, indicators;
- In 2015, Georgia prioritized set of 14 goals out of the total 17, as well as 88 global targets mid term. The adjusted goals and targets will be reviewed in 5-year span to cover full scope of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030;
- The Baseline has been fixed to each target, complete with complementary national indicators and quantitative projections for 2030;
- The key challenges identified during the review process is the lack of data disaggregated by age, gender, and specific sectors of economy.

Institutional mechanisms

- The SDG nationalization process is being directed and coordinated by the Administration of the Government of Georgia (AoG), namely Government Planning and Innovations Unit of the Policy Analysis, Strategic Planning and Coordination Department;
- The SDG Council will be established with the broad objective to promote, coordinate and oversee the implementation and mobilize state authorities and various non-state actors: CSOs, private sector and academia;
- The SDG national review process will be achieved through monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for national strategies and annual action plans.

Means of implementation

- Reinforcement of national statistical capacities & data collection is essentially crucial, which will require additional training, better financing and attraction of the necessary human capital;
- The SDG implementation gap-matrix will guide the Government to mobilize and explore opportunities for official development assistance in crucial areas of sectoral, disaggregated data generation and analysis;
- It is a plan to work with the development partners to support the implementation of specific sectoral projects as well as supplementary sector researches aimed at reaching SDG targets.



THANK YOU!

