SDGs in Georgia: the nationalization process and recent developments

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The process of nationalization of the SDGs and Development targets

✓ The Government of Georgia assigned the Government Administration to be the coordinating body for the SDGs in the country
✓ A joint technical working group including Geostat, line ministries, donors, NGOs was established in 2015
✓ All government bodies were asked to provide evidence-based priorities and relevant indicators in line with SDG goals
✓ The following working sub-groups were created: Human Rights and Gender Equality, Social Inclusion, Economic Growth and Environment Protection
The selection of SDGs were influenced by the existing strategic documents and directions, such as:

- Social and Economic Development Strategy “Georgia 2020”
- National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia
- EU–Georgia Association Agenda
- 4 point reform plan of the Government of Georgia: Economic reform; Education reform; Spatial development: Regional and Infrastructural Development; Governance reform
- Healthcare
- Energy
- Environment
- IDPs & Refugees

Integration of SDGs into National Policy Framework and Thematic Analysis

- At the first stage, Georgia prioritized set of 15 goals out of the total 17, as well as 90 global targets mid term 125 indicators has been identified as a baseline data
- At a later stage a number of indicators were added and all 17 goals were covered
- At the end of 2016 the Government decided to add Goal 17 indicators on strengthening statistical capacity
- The adjusted goals and targets will be reviewed in a 5-year span
### Example From the Assessment of Georgia’s SDG targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Target</th>
<th>Georgia Adjusted Target</th>
<th>Global Indicator</th>
<th>Georgia Adjusted Indicator - Target 2030</th>
<th>Baseline Indicator</th>
<th>UN comments</th>
<th>GoG comments</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Lead/Line Ministry/Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2 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</td>
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<td>1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by location (urban/rural) by sex and age</td>
<td>1.2.1: Proportion of population living under national poverty line by location (urban/rural) by sex including children reduced by 20%</td>
<td>1.2.1 National poverty definition to be set in 2017 and new baseline to be set in 2018</td>
<td>Target Indicator 1.2.1 - is it relative poverty, people living under 60% of medium consumption? - FAO</td>
<td>Baseline Indicator 1.2.1 - Does it mean Geostat will introduce the new methodology of relative poverty? - FAO</td>
<td>Geostat will set a national poverty line in 2017 and baseline will be known in 2018. The indicator might be revised and adjusted based on the needs.</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The role of Geostat in the production of SDGs

- **✓** Geostat is a member of the body coordinating SDGs at the policy level in the country (through regular meetings, consultations, etc.)

- **✓** Geostat will produce the largest part of the SDG indicators

- **✓** Geostat will provide data for the national reporting platform (website)
Strategic Issues and Challenges

✓ Development of a national road map/work plan on statistics for SDGs

✓ Discussions about Setting up a national reporting platform (website) for global SDG indicators (Snapshot, ADAPT, etc)

✓ Financial and human resource constraints – not a unique challenge

Thank you for your attention!