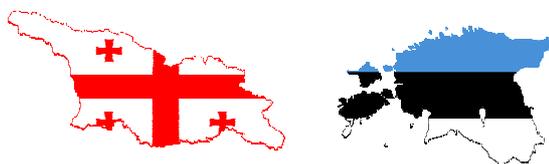


Country Strategy for Estonian–Georgian Development Cooperation 2021–2024



VÄLISMINISTEERIUM



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INTRODUCTION

This country strategy is based on the objectives of the Estonian Foreign Policy Strategy 2030¹ and has been prepared for the planning of activities to be implemented in Georgia on the basis of the Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Programme 2021–2024² (hereinafter ‘Programme’).

Georgia has been one of the priority countries for Estonian development cooperation since 2006, and in accordance with the Programme, it will remain so until at least 2024. The strategic objectives of the development cooperation between Estonia and Georgia are in accordance with the Association Agreement between the European Union (hereinafter the EU) and Georgia, the preamble of which aims, inter alia, to help promote economic reforms in the country, to benefit all Georgian citizens, including the communities divided by conflict, and to enhance people-to-people contacts through cooperation and exchanges in the fields of science and technology, business, youth, education, and culture.

The country strategy is based on an analysis of the previous country strategy action plans and has taken into account all factors influencing cooperation, including existing bilateral agreements and other cooperation agreements.

The country strategy consists of five chapters: The national development strategy of Georgia, current development cooperation in Georgia, strategic goals of the Estonian development cooperation 2021–2024, action plan for 2021–2024, and the budget. The annexes set out the framework for Estonian–Georgian relations (Annex 1), the socio-economic situation in Georgia (Annex 2), the distribution of Estonian assistance to Georgia in recent years (Annex 3), and the projects carried out in 2016–2020 (Annex 4).

¹ https://vm.ee/sites/default/files/Estonia_for_UN/Rasmus/vpak_08.08.19_ak_marketa.pdf

² https://vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/development-cooperation/arengukoostoo_ja_humanitaarabi_programm_2021-2024.pdf

I NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF GEORGIA

The priorities of the development strategy of Georgia are based on the implementation of the ‘Government Programme 2021–2024, Toward Building a European State’³, published in December 2020, and the implementation of the Association Agreement between the EU and Georgia signed in June 2014, including the DCFTA and the Association Agenda.

The government programme addresses four key areas, which in turn fall into a number of sub-priorities:

- 1) Foreign policy, security, conflict resolution, and human rights
- 2) Economic development
- 3) Social policy and human capital development
- 4) State governance

Examples of sub-priorities are:

- State governed by the rule of law and public safety
- Review of human rights policy
- Rapid economic recovery and further development
- Reducing unemployment
- Promotion of entrepreneurship and investment activities
- ICT development
- Regional development
- Development of rural areas and agriculture
- Environmental protection
- Ensuring the quality of education at all levels of education

³ http://gov.ge/files/41_78149_280277_GP.pdf

- Promoting activities for young people

The EU–Georgia Association Agreement, signed in June 2014, which includes a free trade agreement, took EU–Georgia relations to a qualitatively new level, providing for extensive political and economic integration with the EU. In order to achieve the objectives set out in the Association Agreement in a coordinated manner, the EU and Georgia agreed on an Association Agenda 2017–2020, which was used to identify the priority areas for the period. An Association Agenda for the next period (2021–2027) is currently being negotiated. The Georgian government has approved a separate Action Plan for the Implementation of DCFTA 2021–2023.

II CURRENT DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN GEORGIA

In support of the development goals of Georgia, the main form of bilateral development cooperation is capacity building projects, which transfer technical expertise based on the experience gained from the governmental, administrative, and social reforms of Estonia and its accession to the EU. The projects are implemented primarily as a support measure for tailored technical cooperation, advice, and training. In justified cases, technical equipment is also provided. The Georgian partner is expected to take over and implement the results at the end of the project.

Co-financed projects with international agencies and other international donors have become an important form of cooperation. In addition to the financial contribution, Estonia also provides expertise in such projects. The broader goal of intensifying cooperation is to create greater synergies with other donors and thereby increase the visibility of the contribution of Estonia.

In total, Estonia has supported the development of Georgia with more than 12 million euros, of which more than 6 million euros were contributed in 2014–2020 (see Annex 3).

The priority areas for action have remained broadly the same in the previous country strategies (2012–2015, 2016–2018, 2019–2020), and the focus has been adjusted within areas on the basis of developments. Over the years, four different areas have been represented:

- strengthening democratic state structures

- support for entrepreneurship
- improving the quality of education
- protection of the rights of women and children

In addition to diplomatic representatives, the Estonian Embassy in Tbilisi employs a contact person for development cooperation, whose main task is to support the purposeful implementation of the priority areas of the Estonian development cooperation policy. Coordinating the activities of international donors on the ground, including joint EU programming with the Georgian government, is also an important role of the contact person.

The impact of Estonian development cooperation projects has been positive and fruitful. The greatest impact has been achieved in the field of education, where joint cooperation has helped to update curricula in Georgian general education schools, making them more in line with present-day expectations and more inclusive. Projects that have supported the introduction of good governance and development of rural areas through entrepreneurship education and social entrepreneurship are also worth highlighting.

The Estonian Center of Eastern Partnership has consistently operated in Georgia, which in July 2021 joined the Estonian Centre for International Development, as well as SA Poliitikauuringute Keskus Praxis, MTÜ Peipsi Koostöö Keskus, University of Tartu, OÜ Garage48, MTÜ Loov Eesti, SA Junior Achievement, and the Estonian Debating Society.

Among the projects promoting entrepreneurship, the projects aimed at strengthening the capacity of the creative economy ecosystem implemented by MTÜ Loov Eesti deserve to be highlighted. As a result of several projects, a detailed online training programme introducing the development phases of start-ups (PESA Virtual Academy) has now been completed. The programme has a total of nearly fifty training videos, and each module also includes workshops and mentoring. The training programme can be adapted to the content of the training.

The best example of social entrepreneurship is the projects of MTÜ Peipsi Koostöö Keskus in the TEMI community in the Kahheth region of East Georgia. It is a charity that provides accommodation, education, and employment opportunities for almost 80 people with special needs. The projects have helped to develop the production and marketing of organic

vegetables in the community, thereby helping to generate more income in entrepreneurship and supporting the ability of the community to become self-sufficient.

In addition to bilateral projects, Estonia has increasingly started cooperating with other major donor countries and international organisations in order to increase the visibility of Estonia as a donor country and to expand the scope of the impact achieved by the activities.

One of the main co-operation partners for Estonia is the United Nations Children’s Fund UNICEF, with which several joint cooperation projects have been implemented since 2014. In 2014–2016 and 2017–2019, cooperation between UNICEF and the Government of Georgia in improving the quality of education was supported. In 2019–2020, a project to prevent crime against children and acts of violence was supported in cooperation with the Estonian Union for Child Welfare. In 2019, the UNICEF project was supported to find sources of lead and improve access to quality and modern education in Abkhazia. In 2020, as a result of joint cooperation, a project was carried out to develop a new national curriculum for grades 11–12 and a project aimed at improving the competence of teachers and the learning outcomes of children in general education schools. Innove SA, the current Education and Youth Board (HARNO), has provided expertise in almost all educational projects.

III STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN GEORGIA 2021–2024

When planning its activities, Estonia will focus more on long-term sectoral goals and already existing and functioning cooperation relations. The strategic goals reflect the needs and development strategies of Georgia and identify development directions and areas where Estonia can provide added value.

In order to create better synergies with other countries, Estonia will participate as an observer in the meetings of the Donor Coordination Unit of the Administration of the Prime Minister of Georgia and support joint EU programming.

Bilateral agreements and other socio-economic, educational, and cultural ties between people, businesses, and civil society influence the development of the strategic goals of Estonian–Georgian development cooperation.

In view of the development needs of Georgia and the capabilities and specific expertise of Estonia, the sectoral priorities of the country strategy for 2021–2024 are as follows:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC STATE STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS

- Activities contributing to the implementation of the EU Association Agreement and the reform agenda and strengthening the administrative capacity and transparency of public institutions through e-governance and information and communication technology (ICT) in public administration;
- involving civil society in governance and the shaping of reform processes, improving participatory democracy and the capacity to participate in good governance; promoting EU communication;
- promoting gender equality and the rights of women;
- support for regional development (including cooperation with local government units).

Activities: knowledge transfer, training, and advice to governmental authorities and civil society organisations. Strengthening cyber cooperation capabilities and developing e-governance systems. Cooperation with local governments and other entities influencing community policy. The aim is to develop transparent policies that support democracy and human rights and social inclusion. Cooperation with Georgian civil society organisations will support their operational and advocacy capacity and their cooperation (networks).

Results: the projects will support the further development and reform of civil society, local governments, and state structures, the strengthening of administrative capacity, the development of public policies in a transparent, corruption-free, and inclusive way, using a variety of ICT solutions. Awareness and information about the EU is widespread and understandable among the population; management systems and procedures have been updated; new tools and services, communication and information materials; training programmes for officials have been developed.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

- adapting the higher education system to the present-day needs of Georgia; updating existing and new curricula to meet labour market needs;
- modernising the vocational education system to meet the needs of the labour market, improving the quality of education, and popularising vocational training;
- improving the quality of teaching in general education schools, introducing modern teaching methods, including distance learning;
- promoting cooperation between students, teachers, and researchers, including educational institutions;

Activities: adapting the higher education and vocational education system to the needs of the modern labour market; exchange of knowledge and experience with Estonian vocational education institutions through technical vocational education and training projects; supporting cooperation or contacts between vocational educational institutions and the private sector; advising on the reform of general education school curricula in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, and introducing modern teaching methods, including distance learning, on the examples of Estonia.

Results: the projects will support the further training of staff, the improvement of the quality of curricula and teaching materials, and the development of the capacity of Georgian technical and vocational training staff to perform their tasks effectively; the matching of vocational education with the needs of the labour market and job creation increases the popularity of vocational education; and scholarships give participants (students, teachers, researchers, etc.) the opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills in an international learning environment. The curricula and teaching methods of general education schools have been updated, including the introduction and application of various distance learning methods.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SUPPORT FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- supporting the development of small businesses, including the creation of start-ups;
- supporting small businesses in youth, women, and rural areas

Activities: exchange of knowledge and experience through rural, local, or regional development projects. Advising on the implementation of product standards under the EU Free Trade Agreement; cooperation with universities to encourage the recruitment of young people in entrepreneurship and the creation of start-ups.

Results: the projects will support the further development of the capacity of Georgian entrepreneurs to provide relevant and high quality training for entrepreneurs (e.g. start-ups, SMEs, farmers, other entrepreneurs in rural areas) and the development of effective market development and business/trade promotion mechanisms.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: INCREASING THE FOCUS ON CLIMATE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROJECTS

- contribute to raising climate and environmental awareness in society as a whole;
- increase the capacity of the public sector to find climate-friendly solutions;
- support climate-friendly and green economy projects;

Activities: climate and environmental awareness raising through various media and education programmes and through civil society organisations. Increase the capacity of the public sector to develop long-term policies and strategies for adapting to climate change. Continue to support climate-friendly and green economy projects, promote the uptake of climate-friendly technologies.

Results: the projects will contribute to the raising of climate and environmental awareness in Georgian society. The public sector has developed a climate change adaptation plan to ensure and maintain the political resilience and socio-economic viability of the country. Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures are reflected in various sectoral action plans and are supported by appropriate funding mechanisms. The projects have promoted the green economy of Georgia and much more climate-friendly technologies have been introduced.

Cross-cutting issues such as human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability, and ICT cut across all strategic areas.

IV ACTION PLAN FOR 2021–2024

In 2021, Georgia implemented joint EU programming aimed at coordinating development cooperation between the EU and its Member States, taking into account the development needs of the partner country and national priorities. As a small donor country, such coordination is important for Estonia because it helps to make a more meaningful contribution to development cooperation and enables to transfer expertise that specific to Estonia, as well as find new cooperation projects with other donors. In 2021, the D4D (Digital for Development) initiative of the EU and the mapping of projects and programming under this initiative will be extended to the Eastern Partnership countries.

The participation of Estonian public sector institutions and public sector institutions in the twinning project competitions implemented in the direction of Georgia and their involvement in the activities of the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument (TAIEX) must be further promoted. Through twinning projects, institutions share their best practices to achieve the transposition and enforcement of certain pieces of EU legislation in specific sectors in the beneficiary country (country of destination). TAIEX offers the country of destination shorter-term cooperation and expertise. With the help of the instrument, institutions can organise workshops, expert missions, study visits, and webinars. Both twinning and TAIEX are integral parts of the enlargement strategy of the European Union.

For the years 2021–2024, Estonia plans the following activities to support Georgia:

- continue to pursue the four sectoral strategic objectives mentioned above. In doing so, special attention will be paid to projects to improve the quality of education and increase the capacity of regions. Involve innovative solutions of the Estonian private sector (especially ICT) in the implementation of projects in order to create modern added value and achieve the goals of sustainable development faster.
- Actively participate in the joint EU programming, based on the areas of priority for Estonia.
- Identify, in cooperation with the EU Representation, the digital projects to be implemented under the EU Digital for Development (D4D) initiative with EU funding.
- Increase the participation of the Estonian public sector in twinning and TAIEX projects.
- Map and enhance cooperation with other EU Member States, international partners, and international organisations. Find an opportunity for joint cooperation and thereby increase the development cooperation and business diplomatic influence and visibility of Estonia.
- Improve the functioning of communication among both Estonian and Georgian development cooperation partners. Develop, in cooperation with the embassy, a communication plan and a communication strategy aimed at involving more cooperation partners and journalists in the communication.
- Start implementing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system to assess the impact and results of projects more clearly and accurately.

V BUDGET

Based on the previous volume of development cooperation with Georgia and the objectives set out in the development cooperation development plan, and taking into account the budget resources of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for development cooperation and humanitarian aid, the recommended volume of development cooperation between Estonia and Georgia in the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is 4 million euros in the period 2021–2024. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs retains the right to have flexibility in the distribution between thematic priorities.

The proposed budget is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will transfer the amount necessary for the implementation of application rounds and the implementation of projects to the Estonian Centre for International Development with a specific bilateral agreement. The exact volume and distribution of the budget among the sectoral objectives depends on the funds allocated for development cooperation in the state budget, as well as on the development of cooperation relations between the various cooperation partners of Estonia and Georgia. In addition to these funds, Estonian development cooperation activities in Georgia can be financed from the budgets of other public sector institutions.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FRAMEWORK OF ESTONIAN–GEORGIAN RELATIONS

Diplomatic relations between Estonia and Georgia were established in June 1992. The political support of Estonia for the state has been consistent. Estonia supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and contributes to the integration of Georgia into the European Union and NATO. Bilateral relations are close in many areas, with a number of bilateral intergovernmental cooperation agreements and memoranda of understanding. In December 2006, the Embassy of the Republic of Estonia was opened in Tbilisi, and in April 2007, Georgia opened its embassy in Tallinn.

The main bilateral agreements between the Republic of Estonia and Georgia:

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of Georgia on cooperation in the field of tourism, 9 September 2013

Protocol between the Government of Georgia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on the Implementation of the Agreement between Georgia and the European Union on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorisation (Implementing Protocol), 9 November 2021

Agreement on Cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia and the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Estonia, 13 September 2010

Charter on Strengthening of Political Dialogue and Cooperation between Georgia and Estonia, 10 June 2009

Agreement between Georgia and the Republic of Estonia on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments, 24 November 2009

Convention between Georgia and the Republic of Estonia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital, 27 December 2007

Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Government of the Republic of Estonia on Cooperation in the Fields of Culture, Education, Science, Youth, and Sports, 21 February 2005

ANNEX 2: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN GEORGIA

Georgia is an emerging upper-middle income country with an area of 69,700 km², a population of approximately 3.7 million, and a gross national income (GNI) of USD 4,071 per capita (2020⁴). In the UNDP 2020 Human Development Report, Georgia was ranked 61st in terms of overall development (among 189 countries).

⁴ <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/24/gross-national-income-gni>

Since 2003, Georgia has undergone far-reaching political, economic, social, and public administration reforms to support the restoration of democracy. They have resulted in impressive progress in reforming the role of the state, restructuring the economy, removing bureaucratic obstacles, strengthening the business environment, and reducing administrative corruption.

The Association Agreement with the EU, signed in 2014, together with international assistance in the form of both technical and financial assistance, has provided a significant impetus for continued efforts in Georgia. The support of the Georgian people and the commitment of the government to Euro–Atlantic integration remain high. At the same time, domestic political tensions and the continuing deep polarisation of society sometimes hinder reforms and compliance with the terms of the Association Agreement. Following the parliamentary elections in October 2020, the country found itself in a political crisis which also affected relations with strategic partners. Georgia must take its obligations under international law and European values seriously.

The liberal economic model and excellent results in international economic freedom and business surveys have ensured investor interest in Georgia. Economic growth has been modest in recent years, at around 4.5–4.5% per year before the COVID-19 pandemic. Similar growth is forecast for the coming years. Political risks in the region remain a disincentive. The unresolved issue of Abkhazia and South Ossetia / Tskhinvali, occupied by the war in Georgia and Russia in 2008, the inability of internally displaced persons to return home, and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict have hampered the full development potential of the region over the years. Russia ended its trade boycott in January 2014, but it will take time to restore sound economic relations. In July 2019 (as a result of protests on 20 June 2019), Russia suspended direct flights with Georgia and tightened quality control on Georgian wine and mineral water. This has dealt a significant blow to key industries in Georgia, which in turn is forcing Georgians to increasingly diversify their target markets. The stagnation of tourism as a result of COVID-19 is also a major blow to Georgia, which highly depends on tourism.

The Georgian government has set a clear goal in the Georgia 2020 development strategy to achieve broad-based socio-economic development. According to Geostat, 21.3% of the population lived below the poverty line in 2020 (compared to 19.5% in 2019). The official unemployment rate was 17.6%, but according to sociological surveys, about 60% of the

population considered themselves unemployed. As a result of COVID-19, the official unemployment rate has risen to around 22%.

Unemployment is a major problem for the rural population. Although 39% of all workers are employed in agriculture, the contribution of the sector to GDP is 7.8%. The agricultural sector is dominated by small fragmented family farms (95%). Modern technologies are not applied and productivity is low. The agricultural sector is not attractive to foreign investors⁵. 30% of those employed in agriculture produce only for their own use. Although agricultural development is a priority for the Georgian government, profound change is impossible in the short term and agriculture is dominated by a strong social policy factor. With the support of the implementation of the EU Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) and international donors, cooperative activities and production will be developed and a system of national quality control and standards will be established to enable agricultural products to be exported to the EU market.

Georgia is continuing to reform its education system to ensure universal access to quality education. The government has improved access to education for children in rural areas, and free educational materials are an important measure across the country. The optimisation of educational infrastructure and the organisation of training and refresher training for teachers are serious challenges. Curriculum updates are underway. Limited access to education for poorer families and vulnerable children is a problem. The Georgian government is paying increasing attention to improving the quality of educational employment and vocational education. More funds have been allocated from the state budget, the National Vocational Education Council started its work in 2015, a national vocational education qualification system has been established in accordance with European standards, more than 120 study modules have been developed, etc. The major problems are the material and technical base and the professional training of teachers (exchange programmes for the training of teachers are very important). There is a need to strengthen the role of entrepreneurship in vocational education and to create an environment conducive to innovation. The compliance of vocational education with the needs of the labour market and the participation of employers in the work of vocational education institutions is a crucial goal.

⁵ <https://transparency.ge/en/post/trends-georgias-agriculture-sector-2012-2019>

Georgia needs to step up its efforts to strengthen democracy, in particular to allow political and media pluralism and to ensure a free and independent judiciary. Other aspects that need to be addressed include freedom of association, labour rights, employment and social policies, poverty reduction, and the rights and integration of national, religious, and sexual minorities.

In addition, opportunities to engage in dialogue with civil society and to involve citizens in decision-making are limited. Civil society organisations (CSOs) often lack competences and volunteering and participation are low. The participation of women in decision-making is also limited: the proportion of women MEPs is 19%. However, Georgia has taken important steps to improve its gender balance. Amendments to the Electoral Code approved in 2020 (including those resulting from OSCE/ODIHR recommendations) were used to create gender quotas related to state operating support for parties. Parties with less than $\frac{1}{4}$ women candidates cannot register to vote. Having $\frac{1}{3}$ women candidates provides the party with significant additional national funding.

In March 2010, the Georgian parliament adopted a law on gender equality, which calls for more effective participation of women in politics and gender-based planning and budgeting by the government. Indicators have improved slightly over time, but gender equality is still a problem in the country.

Women are also at a disadvantage in terms of labour market participation and salary. In 2018, the average monthly salary of officially employed women was 36% lower than that of men. Violence against women is also a widespread problem in Georgia.

The implementation of local government reforms, the promotion of the activities of regional or local government agencies, in particular through the decentralisation of funding, and the effective exercise of their powers are important measures for improving the efficiency of local governments. In addition, the introduction of e-governance systems is important for the organisation of effective government, as well as digital literacy, as it ensures the use of different forms of communication between government and society. At present, the overall level of ICT in Georgia is low and e-governance resources are limited, especially at the regional and municipal levels.

ANNEX 3: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTONIAN ASSISTANCE TO GEORGIA IN RECENT YEARS

The contribution of Estonia to the development aid of Georgia has been over 12 million euros since 2006, of which more than 6 million euros in 2014–2020.

Table 2: Contribution of Estonia in 2014–2020 (in euros):

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bilateral	849,742	780,755	875,908	895,589	1,516,387	677,482	825,094
Multilateral ⁶	47,220	68,913	76,268	86,568	69,051	65,195	51,939
Scholarships () ⁷	84,100 (21)	48,355 (21)	62,379 (17)	73,615 (38)	87,198 (30)	120,100 (32)	128,948 (17)

ANNEX 4: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROJECTS 2016–2020

Democracy development and good governance	Implementer	Project	Amount in euros
	PRAXIS Centre for Policy Studies	Development of a central civil service training system in Georgia	97,550

⁶ EUMM Georgia mission

⁷ Number of students who studied in Estonia by years

SA Eesti Idapartnerluse Keskus	Developing the professional skills of Georgian regional TV and radio journalists through innovative techniques	58,995
OÜ RP Projekt	Academy of European Women's Political Leadership and Communication	56,975
Eesti Idapartnerluse Keskus SA	Mediation of the reform experience and expertise of Estonia for the implementation of EU-related reforms in Georgia.	14,925
e-Riigi Akadeemia SA	Implementing open governance: new e-governance initiatives in Kutaisi, Batumi, Akhaltsikhe, and the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Health, Labour, and Social Affairs of Georgia. (USAID co-financing)	139,379
SA Eesti Idapartnerluse Keskus	Studies on the development of reform processes in the Eastern Partnership countries	20,200
SA Eesti Idapartnerluse Keskus	Introduction of democratic processes, the state governed by the rule of law, and good governance in the Eastern Partnership countries	108,815
SA Eesti Idapartnerluse Keskus	Sharing the reform experience of Estonia related to EU integration with the Imeret region of Georgia	15,000
SA Eesti Idapartnerluse Keskus	Introduction of International Public Sector Accounting Standards on Local Government level in Georgia based on Estonian experience	26,170
The Rescue Association	Promoting cooperation between the public sector and civil society in rural areas in Georgia: building voluntary rescue capabilities in the Borjom region	86,610
Timbeter OÜ	Strengthening sustainable forestry practices in Georgia: application of the innovative wood	114,350

		measurement technology of Timbeter	
Improving the quality of education	NGO Kakheti	The rehabilitation works of the education centre (former farming) roof of the village Duisi, Akhmeta Municipality	11,987
	LTD MNM group	Popularisation of outdoor recreational sites in Georgia – supporting government programme ‘Live with Sport, Stay Young’	14,737
	OÜ EBS Education	Development of a pre-incubation model for interdisciplinary product innovation and creation of a collaborative environment for its implementation at Akaki Tsereteli University, Kutaisi, West Georgia.	39,550
	Eesti Diplomaatide Kooli SA	Support to the Diplomatic Training Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia 2016–2017	76,630
	Tallinn University of Technology	Digital Single Market as a key element in EU-oriented higher education in Georgia	80,930
	OÜ MIKSIKE	Development and conduct of online joint learning events in Georgian general education schools	35,745
	Tallinn University of Technology	Promoting science-based entrepreneurship	26,550
	SA Junior Achievement Eesti	Developing entrepreneurship education as a natural part of the Georgian school system	84,421
	United Nations Children’s Fund	Supporting the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in 2017–2019 with a total of 330,000 euros to improve the quality of general education in Georgia. Development and implementation of school curricula and teacher training in cooperation with Sihtasutus Innove.	330,000
	Estonian Centre of Eastern	Mediation of Estonian educational landscape	14,985

Partnership	reform experience and expertise in Georgia.	
OÜ MIKSIKE	Development of a learning online community based on the learning environment of Miksike ('Miksike in Georgia 2' or 'MG2')	49,820
University of Tartu	Involvement of Georgian general education schools in the cooperation of the international education network	50,103
Estonian Debating Society	Development of debating education in Georgia	27,749
University of Tartu	Developing advanced data analytics capabilities in Georgia	106,085
Eesti Diplomaatide Kooli SA	Development of the Diplomatic Training Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia 2018–2020.	105,740
Tallinn University	DG Turn: promoting education in Georgian schools through digital innovation	111,026
University of Tartu	Supporting school innovation, digital literacy, and entrepreneurship to prepare Georgian youth for the labour market of the future	48,953
United Nations Children's Fund	Technical Assistance to Strengthen Access to Quality Education for Children in Abkhazia, Georgia – Salme (Psou) Village	60,000
Estonian Debating Society	Ensuring the sustainability of the regional debate movements of Georgia	49,384
SA Junior Achievement Eesti	Developing entrepreneurship education in Georgia AND counselling Georgia, training teachers, and providing motivating educational opportunities for young people	89,924
United Nations Children's	Promoting quality education for all children through improving the national curriculum for	145,440

	Fund	grades 11–12 in Georgia	
	United Nations Children’s Fund	Scaling up UNICEF–Estonia–Georgia partnership in general education for better outcomes of children in Georgia	133,950
Rural development and support for entrepreneurship	SA Garage48	Development of start-ups and entrepreneurial culture in Georgia	62,464
	MTÜ LOOV EESTI	Raising awareness of the creative industries and developing an ecosystem to support creative industries in Georgia	69,753
	Estonian Animal Breeding Association	Implementation of cattle breeding and feeding measures in dairy farms in Georgia	134,672
	ICC Eesti	Development of Georgian tourism enterprises by supporting participation in international sales fairs	14,995
	MTÜ LOOV EESTI	Piloting support services for creative entrepreneurship and developing communication on the creative industries in Georgia.	74,910
	NGO Green Borjomi	Developing tourist infrastructure in Tbilisi National Park	14,920
	ICC Eesti MTÜ	Supporting business development in Georgia through the development of trade fair competencies in the tourism sector	11,562
	ICC Eesti MTÜ	Supporting business development in Georgia in the tourism sector by enhancing the strategic planning capacity for international trade fairs	44,669
	Estonian Animal Breeding Association	Implementation of cattle breeding and feeding measures in dairy farms in Georgia	135,580
	Jaan Tõnisson Institute	Supporting the economic development of rural	60,614

		areas in Georgia	
	MTÜ Loov Eesti	Development of the creative industries ecosystem and creation of a web-based incubation programme in Georgia.	146,140
	L99 OÜ	Development of start-ups in Georgia through 72-hour training for start-up entrepreneurs 'F2F Hell Week Georgia'	72,624
	Peipsi Koostöö Keskus MTÜ	Development of organic farming and social entrepreneurship – on the example of the TEMI community	40,309
	Garage48 OÜ	Entrepreneurship development among Georgian youth	55,040
	Cognuse OÜ	CoNurse – upgrading the qualification of nurses in Georgia	30,000
	MTÜ Loov Eesti	Developing the business environment in Georgia to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19	156,830
	SA Tartu Loomemajanduskeskus	Going Global – Internet marketing and e-export training in Georgia	56,120
	MTÜ Eesti Pagulasabi	Supporting the sustainable livelihood of internally displaced women in Georgia through small business	108,817
	MTÜ Peipsi Koostöö Keskus	Development of social cohesion and the entrepreneurship of women in the Pankisi region, in the community of national minorities.	49,587
Rights of women and children	Anti-Violence Network of Georgia	'Combating Domestic Violence in Georgia'	14,995

	United Nations Children's Fund	End Violence against Children in Georgia – Support the Government of Georgia to Prevent and Respond to crime and violence committed against children	399,600
	Estonian Women's Studies and Resource Centre	'Cooperation between Estonian and Georgian NGOs, sharing the experience of Estonia in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara in protecting children and supporting the entrepreneurship of women.'	82,178
	United Nations Children's Fund	Study of Sources and Pathways of Lead Exposure	30,000
	MTÜ Mondo	Mondo in Georgia: support for women victims of domestic violence in the Samegrelo region	94,493
	Anti-Violence Network of Georgia	Support for rehabilitation activities for victims of domestic violence in Georgian women's shelters	15,000