

April 2015



World Bank Group



- IBRD lends to middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries
- IDA provides concessional loans—credits—and grants to the poorest countries
- **IFC** is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. It finances investment, mobilizes capital in international financial markets, and provides advisory services to businesses and governments
- MIGA promotes FDI by offering political risk insurance (guarantees) to investors and lenders.
- ICSID provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes



Country Partnership Strategy

Compatibility with WBG Twin Goals:

- Faster and more inclusive growth (shared prosperity)
- End extreme poverty by 2030

Government ownership:

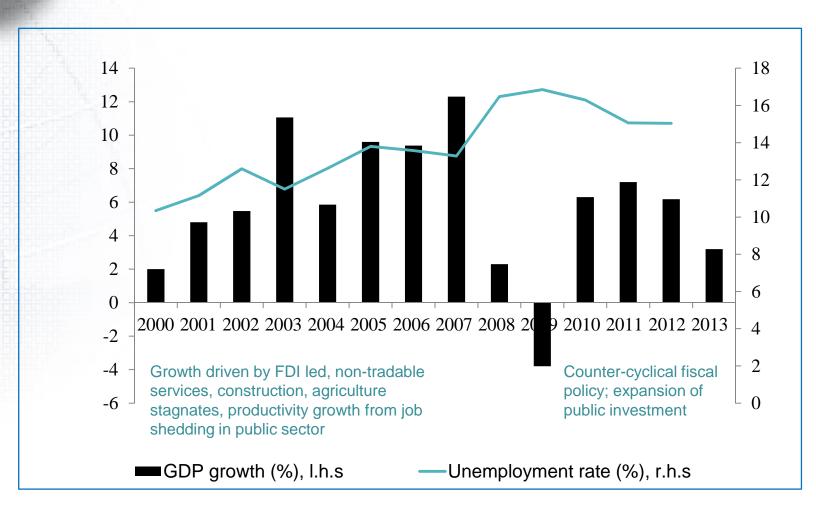
 Compatibility with the Government's Socioeconomic Development Strategy

Overarching Objectives:

Clear line of sight to development challenges

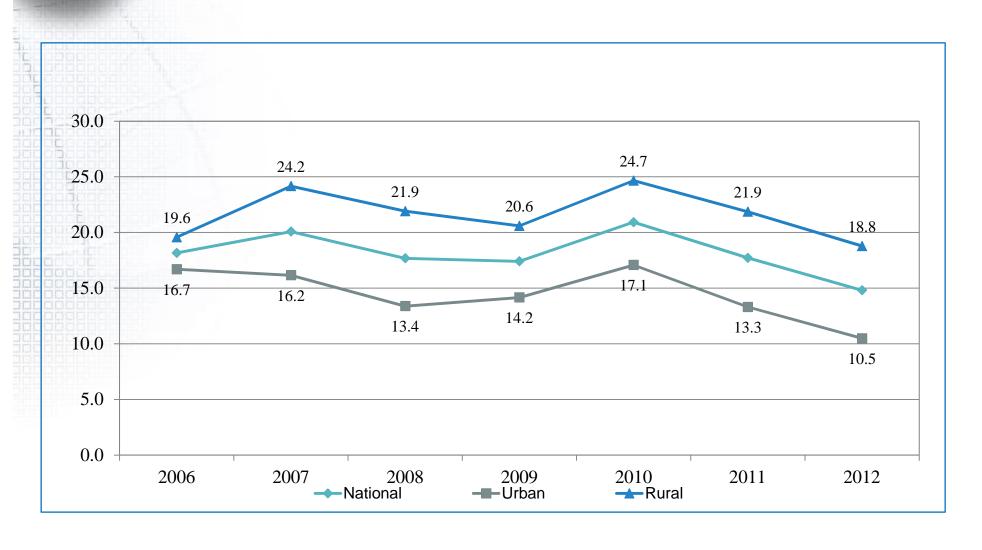


There has been Growth without jobs





Urban-Rural Poverty Divide





Challenges

- § Past policies led to high growth backed by FDI (and later public investment).
- § But challenges remain:
 - Stable macro fundamentals needed to anchor economic competitiveness and job growth
 - High unemployment and reliance on social transfers should be addressed through:
 - Export competitiveness
 - Product modernization; e.g. ICT/Innovation, agroindustries
 - Skills matched with available jobs
 - Financial access and SME development
 - Regional disparities and low agricultural productivity



What kind of development will be needed for faster and more inclusive and sustainable growth?

§ Competitiveness for private sector led job growth

- Entrepreneurship, SME development, Innovation, Investment
 & Export promotion, & capital markets
- Improving infrastructure, energy, municipal services
- Reducing regional disparity

§ Effective delivery of public services

- Public Sector Management
- Human capital development (health, education, safety net)
- Data systems and M&E
- Macroeconomic, Social and Environmental Sustainability



WBG Program is anchored in the Government's Socio-economic Development Strategy

Government Strategy (4 pillars)

Macroeconomic
Environment/Fiscal
Efficiency

Stable

Strengthened Human Capital

Increased Access to Capital

Improved Private
Sector
Competitiveness

Country
Partnership
Strategy
(2 Areas of Focus)

Strengthening public service delivery to promote inclusion and equity

Enabling job creation and competitiveness to accelerate private sector-led inclusive growth

CPS OBJECTIVES

- Expand and strengthen social
- 2. Expand universal health coverage

protection system

- 3. Strengthen pre-school, general and tertiary education, and VET
- 4. Strengthen effectiveness and accountability of public admin., both central and local

CPS OBJECTIVES

- Unblock key legal, regulatory, or institutional constraints for the private sector
- 2. Improve infrastructure and services to facilitate growth
- 3. Improve framework for matching labor supply with demand



Examples of World Bank support:

- 1. Country Economic Memorandum
- 2. Regional Development Program



CEM: Trade as a contributor to Inclusive Growth

- How can trade help?
- What are the underlying export dynamics in Georgia and how do these relate to labor market outcomes?
- What are some of the policy levers that could help Georgia improve competitiveness, grow jobs and share prosperity?

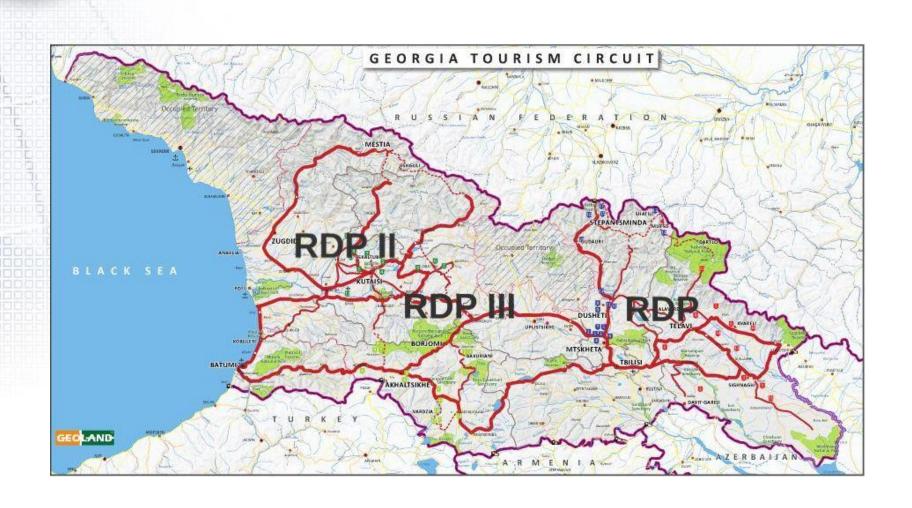


CEM Animation





Regional Development Program





Regional Development Program

- Technical Support and Financing, focusing on lagging regions with great tourism potential, targeting cities and rural areas (US\$150 m).
- Develop tourism circuits/itineraries and blend investments in natural & heritage sites with tourism infrastructure and products, enhance livability, service delivery and local economic development.
- Public-Private Investments provide incentives to locate in the region. IFC investments promote private sector



RDP RESULTS

qTourism Economy:

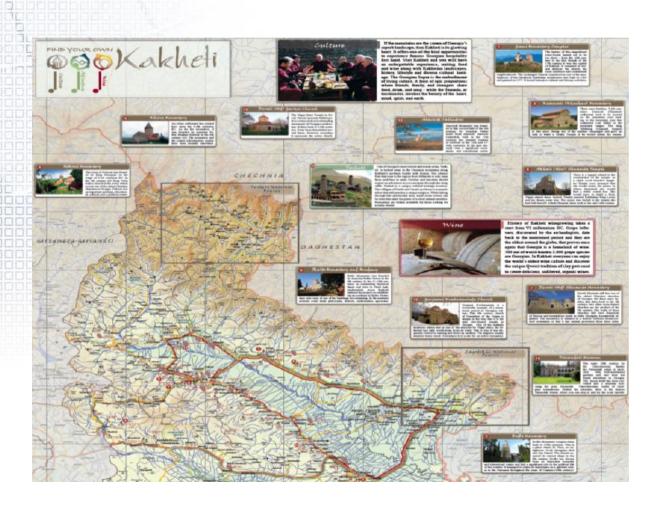
- Increased volume of private sector investment by \$50 million in targeted areas.
- Increased hotel beds in circuit route areas by 30% (from 1,610 to 2,093 beds).
- Increased international tourism arrivals by 60% (from 250,000 to 383,000).

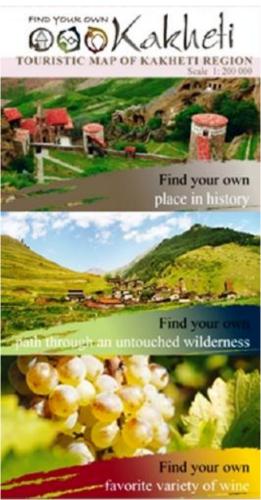
qInstitutional Capacity:

- Increased tourism SMEs in renovated sites and cities by 35% (from 248 to 334).
- Establishment of Destination Management Organization (DMO) for public-private dialogue, festivals (events) and sustainability.



Tourism Circuit, Marketing, Branding & Promotion







Marketing, Branding and Promotion Online & Social Media





Achieved Results - KAKHETI











Achieved Results - KAKHETI











Short Film Regional Development Project in Kakheti

