



EUROPEAN UNION

DELEGATION TO GEORGIA

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**EU ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CONFLICT IN
GEORGIA – Overview.**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms used in the overview

Listed In alphabetic order; names are firstly mentioned in full length. Acronyms are used afterwards.

EU cooperation instruments and programmes

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
BS	Budget Support
COBERM	Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism
DCI	Development Co-operation Instrument
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
IfS	Instrument for Stability
NSA-LA	Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development
TA	Technical Assistance

Other EU Institutions

EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECHO	European Commission - Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection

Implementing Partners

ACF	Acción Contra el Hambre
CIPDD	Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PU	Première Urgence
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme
WV	World Vision

OVERVIEW OF EU ASSISTANCE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CONFLICT IN GEORGIA

1. INTRODUCTION

For the past nineteen years the European Union has been funding programmes to support people affected by conflicts in Georgia. The EU funds aim at improving the living conditions of the population struck by the conflict. These actions are also designed to assist in creating good conditions for the return of internally displaced persons (IDP) who had to flee their homes in the early 1990s and to facilitate a constructive dialogue between opposing social groups. The EU support includes the following:

- Humanitarian aid after the wars of the early 1990s;
- Assistance to the return of the displaced persons and their economic and social integration i.e. the construction of permanent shelter, rebuilding houses, schools, hospitals, restoring of drinking water supply and irrigation systems;
- Small-scale agricultural income-generation projects to help farmers and others getting out of the poverty trap;
- Strengthening of the local communities by promotion of social activities and small scale economic initiatives;
- Support to democracy and rule of law through civil society;
- Facilitating dialogue and confidence building across the conflict divide;
- Mine and unexploded ordnance clearance.

In the aftermath of the 2008 war, the EU responded firmly to the conflict: at the Donors' Conference on Georgia (Brussels, 22 October 2008) the EU announced that it would support the country with a €500 million comprehensive assistance package. Through this package, covering the period 2008-2011, the Union is mainly addressing the provision of durable housing for the internally displaced persons, overall economic recovery, macro-financial stabilisation and support to Georgia's infrastructure.

After the 2008 war, the EU funded programmes in the region of South Ossetia have almost all come to a halt. However, in Abkhazia, EU funded projects are still ongoing and even new projects have been launched. Today, the EU remains the largest donor in Abkhazia, together with SIDA.

Below is a list of ongoing and recently-completed programmes and projects related to post-conflict assistance. The whole package of funding can be labelled as follows:

1. [Support to Internally Displaced Persons \(IDPs\)](#)
2. [Projects to support the population in Abkhazia](#)
3. [Projects to support the population in \(and around\) South Ossetia](#)
4. [Confidence building and dialogue projects](#)
5. [Other related projects](#)

It is interesting to notice that projects are financed through a number of financial instruments and following different aid delivery modalities (for more information about each of them click on the hyperlink).

The **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument** – known as the ENPI – is the main financial mechanism through which assistance is given to the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) Partner Countries, as well as Russia. Managed by the European Commission it makes it possible to transform decisions taken on a political level into actions on the ground.

The **Instrument for Stability (IfS)** is a strategic tool designed to address a number of global security and development challenges. In force since 1 January 2007, it replaces several funding instruments in the fields of drugs, mines, uprooted people, crisis management, rehabilitation and reconstruction. In Georgia IfS has focused on measures providing shelter to Internally Displaced People and mitigation of the consequences of the armed conflicts. It has also promoted confidence building activities, and support of democratic reforms.

Budget support - This aid delivery method is directly channelled to the country's budget. It contributes to strengthen local capacities and boost ownership. It might take different forms:

- **General budget support**: is given in support of a national development strategy, or
- **Targeted budget support**: the funds are earmarked for a particular sector or purpose.

Often budget support is used in combination with other instruments (technical assistance, programmes, stand-alone projects, etc) to address a specific policy or sector in the country, what is called as **Sector Policy Support Programmes**.

Technical Assistance - Aimed at transferring 'know how' and enhance capacity in the beneficiary country. It addresses specific weaknesses of public bodies, at central, regional and local administration.

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) - It supports groups or individuals within civil society defending democracy as well as intergovernmental organisations that implement the international mechanisms for the protection of human rights. The work with, for and through civil society organizations gives to the EIDHR its critical profile. It can grant aid where no pre-established development cooperation exists, and intervenes even without the agreement of the governments of the beneficiary countries.

Non-state actors and local authorities in development (NSA-LA) - It aims at encouraging interactions and constructive dialogue between non-state actors and local authorities. Both actors from the EU and in developing countries are incited to get more involved in development issues.

Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) - This instrument lays on three components:

1. Geographic programmes supporting cooperation with 47 developing countries in Latin America, Asia and Central Asia, the Gulf region (Iran, Iraq and Yemen) and South Africa.
2. Thematic programmes¹ benefiting all developing countries (including those covered by the ENPI and the EDF). These programmes support actions in the following fields:
 - investing in people;
 - environment and sustainable management of natural resources including energy;
 - non-state actors and local authorities in development;
 - food security;
 - migration and asylum.
3. Programme supporting 18 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) following the reform of the EU sugar regime.

ECHO: European Commission - Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection - This Directorate General provides rapid and effective support to the victims of disasters beyond the European Union's borders. ECHO's humanitarian mandate prescribes a focus on saving lives, providing relief and thus assisting the most vulnerable groups. In the Georgian case, primary relief assistance, emergency aid, and food aid has been provided.

¹ This component has been applied in Georgia.

2. AREAS OF INTERVENTION

2.1. SUPPORT TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

Support to IDPs endeavoured to address the urgent improvement of the living conditions, and the setting up of stable and long term conditions for the socio-economic integration of displaced people into hosting communities. This meant a considerable effort in terms of mobilisation of civil society, interactions with NGOs and International Organisations.

Main facts and figures about EU support to IDPs:

<i>Sectors of intervention</i>	<i>Number of programmes/projects</i>	<i>Concrete Results</i>	<i>Funding € million</i>
Support to Georgia IDPs Action plan	3 Budget Support Programmes	3.463 new houses. <i>In order to maximise the impact of this programmes, €4 million have been used for technical assistance.</i>	105
Housing and livelihood support to IDPs	4	Housing support and recovery of IDP livelihoods	15,1
Support to socio-economic integration	6	Support livelihood and small business in Samegrelo-Zemo, Svaneti regions	5,5
Economic Development	1	Support to 500 IDP farmers in Shida Kartli; support to the integration of 350 young people in the rural market.	0,615
Infrastructure rehabilitation	1	Improvement of living conditions in IDP populated areas	3
Restoration and improvement of agriculture livelihoods for 2008 IDPs and returnees in the area adjacent to South Ossetia	1	Recovery and establishment of agriculture production; improved water irrigation	1
Assistance and capacity building to conflict affected population	1	Cash for work activities; construction of animal sheds; water harvesting	0,5

		facilities	
IDP civil society support	6	Promotion of social and policy dialogue on IDP issues; NGOs capacity building	0,5
Humanitarian Aid following 2008 conflict	20	Food and non-food aid; new shelters; and psycho-social support. 220.000 direct beneficiaries; aid to returnees and hosting communities in Shida Kartli – Kvemo Kartli- Mtskheta – Kakheti 56,000 people.	12
Total	43		147,215

Detailed project fiches:

SUPPORT TO GEORGIA IDPS ACTION PLAN

- **Financial modality: Targeted Budget Support**
- **Primary aim: urgent IDP housing needs**
- **Total budget: €105 million**
- **Implementing partner/Aauthority : Georgian Government**
- **Implementing period: 2008 - 2013**

The European Union pledged € 105 million for three targeted budget support programmes (€ 10 million + € 51,5 million + € 43,5 million, including € 4 million for Technical Assistance) to support the Georgian Government in covering the urgent housing needs for newly displaced persons following the conflict in August 2008, as well as for the construction of houses for the ‘old’ IDPs, resulting from the 1992 conflict.

Around 5.000 new living units have been created, 86 apartment blocks have been renovated; in summary: more than 11.000 families have received a new shelter. And around 1.000 new apartments are under way.

HOUSING AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT TO IDPS

- **Financial modality: IFS**
- **Primary aim: Response to UN Flash Appeal (a coordinated response together with the other donors)**
- **Total budget: €15,1 million**

- **Implementing partners: UNHCR, UNDP, DRC**
- **Implementing period: January 2009 – August 2010**

Four far-reaching projects have been funded under this programme for post-conflict and emergency response:

- a) Housing support to people affected by conflict to withstand winter conditions;
- b) Early recovery of IDP livelihoods;
- c) Support to civil society on IDP issues;
- d) Monitoring, auditing and evaluation of IFS projects.

SUPPORT TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF IDPS

- **Financial modality: IFS**
- **Primary aim: Support to the social and-economic integration of IDPs, mobilisation of communities to work together in order to face the IDPs issues**
- **Total budget: €5,5 million**
- **Beneficiary: IDPs in Samegrelo, Zemo-Svaneti, Kvemo Kartli**
- **Implementing period: September 2009 – March 2011**

Under this programme main actions focused on:

- a) **Community Stabilisation** for IDPs through improvement of their socio-economic situation and that of the host communities (€1million);
- b) **Supporting socio-economic integration** of IDPs in Samegrelo (€ 500.000), Zemo-Svaneti (€1million), Kvemo Kartli (€1 million);
- c) **Facilitation of active dialogue** between IDPs and their host communities. The process encouraged and supported communities to analyse their own situations and to take concrete steps to work together in order to make changes for the better (€1million);
- d) **Establishment of Community Centres** for conflict affected communities in Gardabani, Gori, Zugdidi, and Poti (€1 million).

INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Improve living conditions for IDPs**
- **Total budget: €3 million**
- **Implementing partner: WB (Single Donor Trust Fund)**
- **Implementing period: June 2010- September 2012**

The project aims at restoring infrastructure and services and improving the housing conditions for conflict affected people in Georgia.

To date the project has:

- i) improved 240 public water standpipes and the provision of grey water house connections to 1220 internally displaced people's houses in 8 settlements.

- ii) rehabilitated drainage channels and pedestrian crossings in 11 settlements, and construction of a bridge at the Mtkvari River leading to the Akhalsopeli settlement.
- iii) purchasing and delivering 265 solid-waste containers and 11 trucks in 12 settlements.
- iv) improved the physical conditions of the walls and floors, and the provision of entrance sheds and air ventilators in about 1263 houses in 9 settlements.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- **Financial modality: DCI-HUM**
- **Primary aim: Support to IDP agricultural livelihoods**
- **Total budget: €615.000**
- **Implementing partner: WV**
- **Implementing period: December 2010- December 2012**

This project aims at reducing poverty, and promotes the youth's inclusion in livelihood development for IDP families in Georgia. By the end of the project, 500 IDP farmers from Shida Kartli region shall benefit from increased productivity and be able of accessing regional markets. 350 young people shall be integrated in the agricultural production and be active in the development of rural communities.

RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIVELIHOODS FOR NEW IDPs AND RETURNEES IN THE AREA ADJACENT TO SOUTH OSSETIA

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Support to IDP agricultural livelihoods**
- **Total budget: €1 million**
- **Implementing partner: FAO**
- **Implementing period: August 2009 – August 2010**

This project aimed to assure the availability of food and access to it. The project has also improved the livelihoods of vulnerable layers of population affected by the conflict through: (a) the recovery and establishment of local agricultural production, and (b) improvement of water irrigation sources and supply.

This project was implemented in IDP settlements and returnee villages in the region of Shida-Kartli.

ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING TO CONFLICT-AFFECTED POPULATIONS

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Support to IDPs' livelihoods**
- **Total budget: €0,5 million**
- **Implementing partner: WFP**
- **Implementing period: August 2009 – February 2010**

The region of Shida Kartli has also benefitted from a smaller project aiming at re-establishing livelihoods and securing access to food supply for communities and families in post-conflict and transition situations. It mainly carried out cash-for-work activities,

such as fencing of houses and kitchen gardens, construction of animal sheds and water harvesting facilities.

IDP CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Support to civil society**
- **Total budget: €0,5 million**
- **Implementing partner: International and Georgian NGOs**
- **Implementing period: December 2006 – December 2008**

The EU launched a programme to support NGOs' activities addressing the needs of IDPs, victim of conflicts in Georgia. In 2006, six projects of up to €100.000 each were selected and carried out by International and local NGOs.

This programme mainly addressed:

- a) Capacity building of NGOs representing IDPs or working on IDPs issues;
- b) Promotion of social and policy dialogue on IDPs issues between civil society and the government (including local authorities);
- c) Promotion of the rights of IDPs and their integration into the hosting communities;
- d) It also provided support for the social and economic needs of the IDPs.

HUMANITARIAN AID

- **Total budget: €12 million**
- **Implementing partner: WFP, WV, ICRC, Care, DRC, NRC, Save the Children, Halo Trust, UNHCR, PU**
- **Implementing period: February 2009 – July 2010**

In the aftermath of the 2008 conflict, the European Union addressed the most urgent needs through its Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection / ECHO. Funds totalling €12 million have been allocated in order to grant relief and assistance to victims of both the open conflict between Georgian and Russia, and the conflict in Abkhazia. This assistance included continued protection activities, clearance of unexploded ordnance, food distribution and cash assistance, non-food items, firewood distribution, new collective centres, shelters to endure the winter, psychosocial support and other integrated relief activity deemed necessary. 20 projects have been carried out.

Around 220.000 direct beneficiaries were people affected by conflict all throughout the country, particularly in the regions of Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Mtskheta-Mtianeti.

2.2. PROJECTS TO SUPPORT THE POPULATION IN ABKHAZIA

In the 1990's, grievous internal conflicts had induced harsh living conditions of the most vulnerable households in Abkhazia and the rest of Western Georgia. The EU support mainly targeted humanitarian needs, economic and social rehabilitation, housing, and support to civil society from 2004 to present.

Main facts and figures about EU support to population in the region of Abkhazia 2004-to present:

<i>Sectors of intervention</i>	<i>Number of programmes/projects</i>	<i>Concrete Results</i>	<i>Funding € million</i>
Durable Housing and shelters	2	Durable housing for returnees.	6
Income Generation	3	Development of agro-services, trainings, and networking activities between local communities	1,57
Support to local communities	3	Support to dialogue between host communities and returnees	2,5
Support to Civil Society	6	Strengthening of NGOs in order to provide psychological support to vulnerable people, promotion of international standards in the protection of Human Rights, better access to information for citizens	0,4
Economic rehabilitation	1 programme in 2 phases	Housing support and Recovery of IDP livelihoods	3,9
Humanitarian Aid	17	Improving of living conditions: income generation activities, shelter rehabilitation; rehabilitation of destroyed individual houses.	10
Total	32		24,37

Detailed project fiches:

DURABLE HOUSING AND SHELTERS

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME FOR ABKHAZIA AND ADJACENT AREAS IN WESTERN GEORGIA

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Reconstruction of infrastructures, income generation**
- **Total budget: €4million**
- **Implementing partner : UNDP, UNHCR, international NGOs**
- **Implementing period: March /April 2010 - April 2013**

Under the ENPI in 2007, the EU included a support programme targeting the Western side of Georgia. The areas of focus are Zugdidi, Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli. This programme amplifies the impact of two previous EU-funded projects focusing on economic rehabilitation programmes in the same area implemented between 2005 and 2008 (see below). Its three main components are:

- a) Reconstruction of basic infrastructure such as healthcare facilities, schools and drinking water supply systems;
- b) Income-generation projects;
- c) Shelter assistance, e.g. durable housing solutions for IDPs, returnees and local population.

HOUSING REHABILITATION FOR RETURNEES IN GALI

- **Financial modality: IfS**
- **Primary aim: Durable housing for returnees in Gali**
- **Total budget: €2 million**
- **Implementing partner: UNHCR, DRC, NRC**
- **Implementing period: October 2008 - April 2010**

INCOME GENERATION PROJECTS

- **Financial modality: NSA-LA and DCI**
- **Primary aim: income generation**
- **Total budget: €1,57 million**
- **Implementing partner : ACH, WV, PU**
- **Implementing period: January 2007 - January 2011**

Income-generation projects in Abkhazia helped vulnerable people to get out of the poverty trap. These activities have improved their living conditions. Support in establishing links and networks inside and between local communities of Abkhazia and Georgia proper has been one of the most successful approaches of this project. Income-

generation activities have been combined with trainings and development of services. Communities in Abkhazia have been benefitting from:

- a) Integrated community development programmes from Jan 2007 to Dec 2009
- b) Vocational and Business Skills trainings during 12 months, Jan 2009-Jun 2010
- c) Development of Agro-Services in Southern Abkhazia. Duration 24 months, Jan 2009-Jan 2011.

SUPPORT TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- **Financial modality: IfS**
- **Primary aim: support to local communities**
- **Total budget: €1,5 million**
- **Implementing partner/authorities: DRC, UNICEF**
- **Implementing period: January 2007 - January 2011**

Integration of returnees into the host community represents the key ingredient and conditions for a peaceful social life. Specific components of this project have been aiming at encouraging intra-community dialogue. Sadly, children are those who pay the highest price during a conflict, but at the same time they are those who can best facilitate pacification and communication. Thus, the EU has supported social dialogue by:

- encouraging school attendance (€494.000)
- facilitating common activities between IDPs, host communities and returnees (€ 1 million)
- improving health care assistance and cover of basic needs for children and young people (€1 million)

SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY

- **Financial modality: IfS**
- **Primary aim: strengthening of local civil society, rule of law, governance and human rights**
- **Total budget: €400.000**
- **Implementing partner/authority: local NGOs**
- **Implementing period: September 2009 – March 2011**

The EU funding have also been channelled through local NGOs in order to strengthen the civil society, reinforce rule of law, and reaffirm the importance of the promotion of human rights within local communities. During 18 months, six projects have targeted civil society by providing services like:

- a) Social and psychological support to vulnerable people;

- b) Empowering youth in playing a more active role in supporting civil society;
- c) Promotion of international standards to be adopted in the sphere of protection of human rights and access to fair justice;
- d) Creation of information exchange mechanisms like networks of civil society organisations in the district of Gali;
- e) Advocating for youth civic participation.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

- **Financial modality: IFS**
- **Primary aim: rebuilding essential infrastructure**
- **Total budget: €3,9 million**
- **Implementing partner: UNDP, UNOMIG, EBRD**
- **Beneficiary districts: Gali, Ochamchira, and Tkvarcheli in the east of Abkhazia, as well as the Zugdidi district on the Georgian side of the cease fire line**

The rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in the conflict-affected areas represents an essential element for the economic rehabilitation, as well as the safe and dignified repatriation of refugees and displaced persons. This programme was carried out during two separate phases. Between 2007 and 2009, it addresses first relief, and aid to development.

The first phase lasted 36 months, and focused on:

- a) strengthening the electricity supply in Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, Zugdidi districts;
- b) refurbishing public hospital as well as training for medical staff;
- c) re-establishing of basic services such as drinking water supply in Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi districts;
- d) supporting local agricultural development projects in Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi.

The second phase lasted 24 months and was instrumental to:

- a) repair the turbine Nr.4 at the Enguri Hydro Power Plant in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is also important to note that in 2006 the EU had funded the full refurbishment of turbine Nr. 3 and repairs of the arch dam with funding totalling €9,4 million;
- b) promote civilian police activities, including the reconstruction of the police station in Lia village and police training.

HUMANITARIAN AID

- **Financial modality: DG ECHO**
- **Primary aim: small-scale income-generation projects and basic rehabilitation**
- **Total budget: €10 million**
- **Beneficiary districts: Abkhazia, Western Georgia**

Between 2004 and 2009, ECHO funded humanitarian aid/recovery programmes covering the majority of the Georgian regions, with a special focus on Abkhazia. It has addressed the precarious living condition of the internally displaced persons and returnees. People have benefitted from the:

- a) establishment of small-scale income-generation activities;
- b) rehabilitation of destroyed individual houses and construction of new shelters;
- c) rehabilitation of collective centres;
- d) establishment of an effective access to food supply.

2.3. PROJECTS TO SUPPORT THE POPULATION IN (AND NEARBY) SOUTH-OSSETIA

The projects in South Ossetia were overtaken by events in August 2008 and consequently came to an end. To date, the possibility of having EU-funded projects in South Ossetia remains practically inexistent. The following projects address the needs of the population in South Ossetia and along its administrative boundary line:

Facts and figures about EU support to population in the region of South Ossetia:

<i>Sectors of intervention</i>	<i>Number of programmes/projects</i>	<i>Concrete Results</i>	<i>Funding € million</i>
Social Rehabilitation and Confidence Building	3	Promotion of social dialogue through economic initiatives; language and computer classes for the local Georgian and South Ossetian children Promotion of Study dialogues and visits.	0,930
Conflict prevention	1	Development of an early warning system.	0,040
Economic Rehabilitation	1	Infrastructure and water pipelines.	2
Total	5		2,970

Project fiches:

SOCIAL REHABILITATION AND CONFIDENCE BUILDING

PSYCHO-SOCIAL REHABILITATION & CONFIDENCE BUILDING THROUGH ECONOMIC INITIATIVES

- **Financial modality: IfS**
- **Primary aim: support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and local leaders**
- **Total budget: €505.000**
- **Implementing partner: International Alert**
- **Implementing period: September 2009 - March 2011**

DIALOGUE AND STUDY VISITS FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE GEORGIAN-ABKHAZ AND GEORGIAN-SOUTH OSSETIAN CONFLICTS

- **Financial modality: IfS**
- **Primary aim: activities for Georgian and South Ossetian civil society and youth representatives (who meet in third countries) as well as a study visit to Moldova/Trans-Dnistria**
- **Total budget: €380.000**
- **Implementing partner: IKV Pax Christi**
- **Implementing period: September 2009 - March 2011**

SUPPORT TO AKHALGORI YOUTH HOUSE

- **Financial modality: IfS II**
- **Primary aim: support the youth house in Akhalgori, a district in South Ossetia with a predominantly Georgian population. This project included language and computer classes for the local Georgian and South Ossetian children, as well as cultural outings**
- **Total budget: €50.000**
- **Implementing partner: Saferworld**
- **Implementing period: September 2009 - March 2011**
- **Note: These activities represent a component of the Saferworld confidence building project: 'Establishing Conditions for Effective Conflict Prevention and Transformation following the August 2008 crisis' (see below under 4 – confidence building and dialogue projects)**

DEVELOPMENT OF AN EARLY WARNING SYSTEM IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED SHIDA KARTLI REGION

- **Financial modality: IfS**
- **Primary aim: To produce monthly monitoring reports on the situation in Shida Kartli (including Akhalgori) based on early warning indicators**
- **Total budget: €40.000**
- **Implementing partner/authority: Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) and ProNGO**
- **Implementing period: September 2009 - March 2011**

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PROGRAMME IN THE ZONE OF THE GEORGIAN-OSSETIAN CONFLICT

- **Financial modality: EU contribution to multi-donor programme**
- **Total budget: €2 million**
- **Implementing period: 2006 - 2011 *suspended after August 2008 but restarted in autumn 2010***

The EU had initially allocated €2 million for rehabilitation activities under an OSCE-led multi-donor programme in the Georgian-South Ossetian conflict zone. The programme initial implementing period was two years -2006-2008- with a total budget of USD 10 million. Following the donor conference in Brussels (September 2008), the EU contribution under this rehabilitation programme initially focused on electricity and gas projects but in the summer 2008 it was reallocated to school rehabilitation. After the war of August 2008, this programme was put on hold. However, in autumn 2010 the programme restarted when it was agreed to reallocate the remaining funding to water projects in South Ossetia and adjacent areas. Negotiations on the implementation of the water projects inside South Ossetia are ongoing. In the frame of the *Geneva Talks*, it has been decided to carry out a package of projects aiming at improving the water supply in both sides of the conflict. In this context, upgrading the Nikosi pumping station represents a first remarkable achievement. The European Union has funded this project totalling € 800.000, which is carried out by the OSCE.

The upgrading of the Nikosi pumping station will result from the provision of new pipes and of a seventh pump, which will convey water from the Didi Liakhvi River to the Saltsivi irrigation channel.

2.4. CONFIDENCE BUILDING AND DIALOGUE PROJECTS

2.4.1. COBERM

Confidence building is instrumental to any stable peace process. Therefore, the European Union is encouraging activities such as:

- people-to-people contacts across conflict divides
- foster the culture of tolerance and mutual respect
- stimulate new capacities of social actors, media, and local authorities to mediate political differences
- address security and safety concerns of marginalized communities,
- contribute to good governance and media

These activities are funded and carried out under the [Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism \(COBERM\)](#).

COBERM is an early response mechanism, established to support immediate and concrete initiatives, which seek to have a demonstrable impact on confidence building within and across conflict divided communities. The main objective of COBERM is to foster a peaceful transformation of conflicts.

COBERM is entirely funded by the European Union and administered by the United Nations Development Programme.

Proposals for projects may range from €5.000 to €200.000. Any organisation, natural or legal person (or authority) may come up with a project idea that contributes to confidence building.

COBERM implementing period: May 2010 – May 2012

Total budget of the programme: €4,87 million

To date 62 projects have been approved for funding.

2.4.2. DIALOGUE AND MEDIATION PROJECTS IN SOUTH CAUCASUS

The EU also supports three mediation initiatives, which are implemented in the South Caucasus, including in Georgia:

Implementer	Title and Activities	€million
International Alert	<i>The South Caucasus Mediation & Dialogue Initiative for Reignited Peace.</i> International alThis is an EIDHR project. It supports dialogue, research, analysis,	1,862

	advocacy, exchange by civil society actors. It focuses on conflict-affected communities by stimulating mediation and peace building processes in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.	
International Alert	<p><i>Strengthening the Capacity of the Peacebuilding Sector in the South Caucasus.</i></p> <p>This is a Non-State-Actors-and-Local Authorities project. It aims at strengthening the dialogue on conflict resolution issues within the South Caucasus and promoting more inclusive policy making in the region by strengthening the dialogue between non-state actors and decision makers from different sides of the conflicts in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.</p>	0,794
CARE Austria	<p><u><i>Strengthening Women's Capacity for Peacebuilding in the South Caucasus Region.</i></u></p> <p>This is an EIDHR programme. It aims at developing the capacity building of (mainly) women's groups to participate in local peace building and dialogue processes in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.</p>	1,05
Total		3,702

2.5. OTHER RELATED PROJECTS

The European Union has also provided policy advice to the Georgian State Ministry of Reintegration and other agencies.

Project fiches:

POLICY ADVICE TO GEORGIA'S STATE MINISTRY FOR REINTEGRATION REGARDING THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE 'STATE STRATEGY ON THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES: ENGAGEMENT FOR COOPERATION'

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Reintegration**
- **Total budget: €228.638**
- **Implementing partner/authority: MediatEur**
- **Implementing period: April 2010 - October 2011**

The project provides EU expertise for policy advice to the State Ministry for Reintegration that aims at contributing to peaceful conflict management and transformation in Georgia, including policy advice concerning the Action Plan for the 'State Strategy on the Occupied Territories: Engagement for Cooperation'.

SUPPORT THE STATE MINISTRY OF REINTEGRATION: POLICY ADVICE (€182.424, JULY 2007 – JUNE 2009)

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Reintegration**
- **Total budget: €182.424**
- **Implementing period: July 2007 – June 2009**

This EU-funded policy advice project offered a team of experts to support the State Ministry of Reintegration in its effort to increase its expertise and management capacity. This project had the following general objectives:

- To assist the Office of the State Ministry in capacity building of human resources;
- To provide necessary training to the staff of the State Minister's Office;
- To provide policy advice on conflict resolution issues to build up the Ministry's operational resources.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN IDP-POPULATED REGIONS IN GEORGIA.

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Provide technical assistance to the MRDI and MDF**

- **Total budget: €870.000**
- **Implementing partner/authority: ACF**
- **Implementing period: May 2011 – May 2013**

This assistance is directed towards the Ministry for Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) and its implementing agency, the Municipal Development Fund (MDF). The aim is to enhance institutional and technical capacity of regional and local authorities and other participating institutions to enable them to successfully implement the EU-funded programme "Support of Georgia's IDP Action Plan 2009-part III", that supports the integration, resettlement and socioeconomic integration of all IDP's in Georgia.

DURABLE HOUSING SOLUTIONS FOR IDPs

- **Financial modality: ENPI**
- **Primary aim: Provide durable housing solutions for IDPs**
- **Total budget: €899.870**
- **Implementing partner/authority: DRC**
- **Implementing period: December 2010 - December 2012**

This project aims at delivering durable housing solutions to IDPs in Georgia according to the national IDP Action Plan and guiding principles on housing allocation and relevant international laws and principles. The project will support the Ministry of IDPs from the Occupied Territories, Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia (MRA) in the process of allocation of newly built living units under the programme "Support of Georgia's IDP Action Plan 2009-part III". In this project legal counselling and technical expertise will also be offered.

For more information about EU funded projects in Georgia, please consult the website of the Delegation of the European Union to Georgia: <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/georgia>.