



The European Union and Georgia Portrait of a partnership





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Community support for youth in Abkhazia, 2010.

Foreword

The EU-Georgia cooperation addresses social, economic and cultural issues. It refers to reforms in justice, support to Internally Displaced People (IDPs), economic development, poverty reduction, education, environment, energy, trade and human rights, just to mention the most important aspects of this cooperation.

The publication “Portrait of a Partnership” provides the reader with a new key to interpret the relentless support the European Union has been granting to Georgia during the last years. Today’s bilateral relations and cooperation rest on an almost two-decade-old dialogue. It has proved to be a fruitful and very challenging dialogue aiming at finding a common ground of understanding vis-à-vis the policy dialogue in vital sectors like justice, human rights, and economic development.

The projects funded by the European Union demonstrate this. Our ambition is to tell that these projects “have made the difference”.

I wish you a pleasant reading of this general overview on the EU-Georgia cooperation.

Philip Dimitrov

Ambassador

Head of Delegation of the European Union to Georgia



History of a growing partnership

Bi-lateral relations between the European Union (EU) and Georgia were established in 1992 just after Georgia regained its sovereignty in the wake of the break-up of the Soviet Union.

The EU-Georgian relations are governed by the **Agreement on Partnership and Co-operation (PCA)**, and the **ENP Action Plan**.

Agreement on Partnership and Co-operation (PCA)

- Came into force on 1 July of 1999.
- Covers all aspects of relations between the EU and Georgia including:
 - political co-operation
 - trade
 - human rights
 - democracy
 - science and technology
 - education
 - customs
 - fight against corruption
 - transport
 - energy
 - telecommunication
 - environment
 - culture

The 2004 enlargement brought the EU closer to the South Caucasus. Georgia was therefore included in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP).

ENP Action Plan

- Endorsed by the EU-Georgia Cooperation Council of 14 November 2006;
- Aims at fulfilling the provisions of the PCA and contributes to a closer relationship with Georgia, involving a significant degree of economic integration and deepening the political co-operation;
- It builds ties in new areas of cooperation;
- It encourages and supports Georgia's objective of further integration into the European economic and social structures.

Action Plan text: http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/action_plans/georgia_enp_ap_final_en.pdf



Cooperation objectives and strategy

Between 1992 and 2007, the European Union provided assistance to Georgia totalling € 530.8 million. Following the August 2008 war, the European Commission pledged up to € 500 million for the period 2008-2010 to mitigate the effects of the conflict. The bulk of this funding is directed, towards infrastructure and economic stabilisation, to help Internally Displaced People from the recent conflict as well as the earlier conflicts of the 1990s. In April 2010, the EU allocated €180 million to Georgia for the period 2011-2013 to support democratic development, rule of law, good governance, trade and investment, regulatory alignment and reform; regional development, sustainable economic and social development, poverty reduction as well as peaceful settlement of conflicts.

The main EU-Georgia co-operation objectives, policy responses and priority fields lay on two key documents: the ***Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013(CSP)*** and the ***National Indicative Programme (NIP)***.

Country Strategy Paper(CSP) 2007-2013

The EU assistance over the period covered by this strategy paper focuses on supporting Georgia in fulfilling its commitments under the ENP AP and contributing to the attainment of the Millenium Development Goals.

The EU-Georgia partnership is shifting **from Assistance to a Cooperation mode.**



Supporting socio-economic integration of IDPs in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, 2011.

Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 (CSP)

- It covers the EU financial assistance to Georgia for the period 2007-2013.
- It has two main objectives:
 - to consolidate and rationalise several existing different EU assistance instruments adopted before 2007;
 - to enlarge the scope of EU financial assistance from the technical assistance to a fully fledged cooperation instrument through a wider spectrum of modes of intervention.

The CSP provides a comprehensive overview of future EU assistance priorities, and includes eight priority areas of cooperation:

- 1) Rule of Law
- 2) Improvement of business climate
- 3) Economic development and poverty reduction
- 4) Cooperation on Justice, Freedom, Security and border management
- 5) Regional cooperation
- 6) Resolution of internal conflicts
- 7) Cooperation on foreign and security policy
- 8) Transport and Energy

http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/country/enpi_csp_georgia_en.pdf



Restoration and improvement of agriculture livelihoods for new IDPs and returnees in the area adjacent to South Ossetia, 2011.

National Indicative Programme (NIP)

In 2007, the first National Indicative Programme (NIP) has been adopted. The current NIP covers the period between **2011 and 2013**.

For the current NIP the indicative total sum of €180.29 million has been allocated. It includes additional allocations from the Eastern Partnership of € 30,86 million for the Comprehensive Institution Building programme (CIB), and € 7,43 million for the Eastern Partnership regional development programmes.

NIP 2011-2013	
Priority area 1:	Democratic development, rule of law, good governance
	Media freedom, political pluralism, human rights, civil society development
	Justice sector reform
	Public finance management and public administration reform
Priority area 2:	Trade and investment, regulatory alignment and reform
	Export and investment promotion, in particular through market and regulatory reform; preparations for a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with the EU
	Sector-specific regulatory alignment and reforms in line with the Action Plan's priorities
Priority area 3:	Regional development, sustainable economic and social development, poverty reduction
	Social reforms and social protection
	Regional development and sustainable development, including environmental protection
	Education, skills development and mobility
Priority area 4:	Support for peaceful settlement of conflicts

Indicative breakdown of resources:

Priority areas	€ million	%
1. Democratic development, rule of law, good governance	45-63	25 – 35 %
2. Trade and investment, regulatory alignment and reform	27-45	15 – 25 %
3. Regional development, sustainable economic and social development, poverty reduction	63-81	35 – 45 %
4. Support for peaceful settlement of conflicts	9-18	5 – 10 %
TOTAL	€ 180.29	100 %

In the following sections the four areas are described in detail.

1 Democratic development, rule of law, good governance

Over the last five years, when the first Indicative Programme started (2007), some progress has been achieved, although there is still room for continuing democratic reform efforts, with the long-term aim of democratic consolidation.

Reform of the Criminal Justice

Since the 2003 Rose Revolution in Georgia, the EU assistance strongly focussed on the reforms of the Georgian justice system. The EU – Georgia Action Plan puts special emphasis on the cooperation in the fields of Rule of Law and Justice.

Since 2008, the EU has been providing more than €38 million to the Criminal Justice System and the Ombudsman in Georgia, out of which €34 million have been channelled through the *Sector Budget Support Programme on Criminal Justice*.



Juvenile justice: reinsertion, 2010.

In 2012, a new budget support programme has been launched for a total cost of € 18 million.

With budget support, funding is given directly to the Georgian state budget.

EU support to the Criminal Justice Reforms

Budget Support Programmes Criminal Justice Reform.	€ million
2008-2011	16
2012-2014	18

The two budget support programmes supported the updating of the *Criminal Justice Reform Strategy* and its related Action Plan. The process required the adoption of strategic planning tools, statistical instruments and the setting up of monitoring structures. It is worth mentioning the most important achievements in this sector: the establishment of a comprehensive juvenile justice system in compliance with international standards; stronger rule of law and more effective functioning of the judiciary. Reforms have increased public confidence in the judiciary in Georgia.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

In the field of human rights, the main source of funding comes through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)¹ which has been funding a wide variety of projects in Georgia since 1998.

In 2011, fourteen new projects have been awarded to NGOs in Georgia totalling € 1,2 million. These projects will be carried out between 2012 and 2013.

¹ The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) was created in 2006.

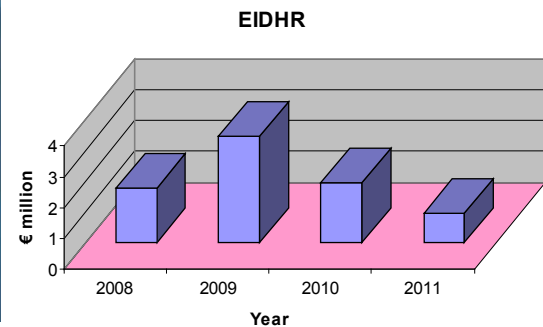
EIDHR projects that will be carried out during the period 2012-2013

Title of the project	Implementing partner	EU Contribution in € <i>EU contribution ranges between 90-95% of the total amount</i>
Building up rehabilitation, re-socialisation, re-integration and mental health services for women prisoners and detainees in Georgia.	Global Initiative on Psychiatry Tbilisi (GIP)	90.000
Protection of rights of conditionally convicted young individuals in Samtskhe-Javakheti	Association TOLERANTI	98.000
Let's break the silence	Guria Agribusiness Center	100.000
Batumi Lawyers for Human Rights	Association Paralleli	38.000
Harm reduction: promoting empowerment, awareness and informed policy responses in Georgia	Georgian Harm Reduction Network	99.500
Campaign for social reintegration of former prisoners and their family members	Institute of Democracy	99.000
Social centre for elderly people	Association Deserving Old Age	66.000
Strengthening civil society participation in ENP monitoring process	Green Alternative	95.000
Improvement of children's rights in Georgia: protecting the children from abuse and neglect	Public Health and Medicine Development Fund of Georgia	97.000
New opportunities for educationally deprived children	Civic Development Institute	88.000
Supporting of re-socialisation of women prisoners	Association Women in Business	99.000
Advancement of human rights dimension for readmission and visa facilitation	Innovations and reforms centre	100.000
Increasing the role of women in security sectors	Association Justice & Liberty	61.000
Right to protect your right	Union of Democrat Meskhets	67.000
Total		€1,2 million



Psychological and medical rehabilitation of victims of torture, 2010.

Volume of EU funding targeting human rights over the last four years.



Justice, Freedom and Security

The cooperation between the EU and Georgia in this sector has been fruitful. Three key agreements are in force:

- Mobility partnership since November 2010;
- Visa facilitation and Readmission agreements since March 2011.

In June 2012, the European Union and Georgia launched the visa dialogue, the aim of which is to determine the conditions the country needs to fulfil to have the Schengen visa requirement lifted.

In order to support the full implementation of the agreements, the EU is providing funding that will result in an increased capacity of the governmental agencies responsible for the migration management.

There have been different projects funded under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and other thematic programmes like those fighting against trafficking in human beings, as well as those against illegal drugs.

The EU is also providing funding for the South Caucasus Integrated Border Management Programme (SCIBM), for a total amount of €6 million.

Under the EU-UNDP Joint Migration Development Initiative four projects have been focusing on Georgia.



Juvenile justice: reinsertion, 2010.

Projects carried out between 2008 and 2013

Title of the project	Implementing partner	€ million
Strengthening of comprehensive anti-trafficking responses in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia.	International Labour Organisation	1,9
Building training and analytical capacities on migration in Moldova and Georgia.	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	0,98
Supporting the implementation of the EU visa facilitation and readmission agreements.	International Centre for Migration Policy Development	0,8
The effects of migration in Moldova and Georgia on children and elderly left behind.	University of Maastricht	0,58
Support to Georgia for the implementation of the readmission agreement with the EU.	International Organisation for Migration	0,57
Consolidating reintegration activities in Georgia.	Dansk Flygtningehjaelp	0,59
Humanitarian assistance to deported population illegally residing in Georgia and prevention of their illegal movement.	Tolerant – Samtse-Javakheti	0,65
Support reintegration of Georgian returning migrants.	Ceska Republika	3
Strengthening of protection capacity, local integration, and prevention of secondary movements.	UNHCR	0,8
Enhancing return to Georgia	Dansk Flygtningehjaelp	0,62
Total		10,5



Reintegration of Meskhetians, 2010.

Public Finance Management

Any democratic development implies that public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources in an efficient and transparent way. The support to the public finance management area started in 2007. It has contributed to the successful implementation of various reforms, including the introduction of customs control procedures and the development of a government-wide system of internal financial control. The expected long-term impact of the EU support is the development of a sound and transparent public finance management system and a stronger, stable, citizen-oriented public administration.

PFM Budget Support Programmes	€ million
2008-2011	14,5
2011-2013	11

Non State Actors and Local Authorities

The relatively new *Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development Programme* is aimed at developing the capacities of these two entities to support all aspects of the participative democracy process at local level, as well as building co-operation between them in the pursuit of this goal. The common theme running through all these projects is that they will focus on building the capacities of local actors to develop community-based responses to existing challenges.

Projects funded between 2008 and 2011 in Georgia

	Number of projects	€ million
2008	10	2,7
2009	10	1,7
2010- 11	9	0,66
Total		5,06

2 Trade and investment, regulatory alignment and reforms.

In January 2012, the negotiations for a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) have been formally launched. The EU is committed to supporting the country's efforts to create the necessary conditions for negotiating, implementing and sustaining effects of a DCFTA. The assistance provided aims at facilitating the negotiation process in a wide range of sectors, and at removing barriers to trade. It will also ensure that products are safe according to the International and EU standards.

In 2011, two projects in support to the approximation process to international standards have been launched. One will support the strengthening of the metrology and standardisation infrastructure, and another will help in strengthening the accreditation infrastructure according to the best practice in the EU Member States. The two projects are totalling € 2,25 million. They take the form of a "twinning". It implies that bodies and institutions from EU Member States transmit know how and procedures to the beneficiary country.

<i>Twinning Projects in the trade related areas, 2011</i>	€ million
Strengthening of the metrology and standardisation infrastructure according to the best practice in the EU member states	1,4
Strengthening Accreditation Infrastructure According to the Best Practice in the EU Member States	1,1



Tempus programme, Tbilisi State University, 2010.

3 Regional development, sustainable economic and social development, poverty reduction

Regional Development

In 2011, the European Union and Georgia have launched a programme supporting regional development in Georgia. The €17 million funding will be allocated to the state budget. The payment will be linked to Government's performance in improving strategic planning capacities, regional development capacities, local and regional

infrastructures as well as statistics and information systems. Additionally, € 2 million will fund the technical assistance that the Government of Georgia will need to carry out the reforms.

This new programme meets the significant progress in many areas of regional development, notably the adoption of a seven-years *State Strategy for Regional Development* and the endorsement of an Action Plan. The creation of Regional Development Councils and initiatives like the building of Houses of Justice across Georgia are also important steps towards a more coherent territorial development.



Tempus programme, Tbilisi State University, 2010.

Expected results	Implementation of national administrative reform plans, including the strengthening of local government in line with the European Charter of Local Self-Government; Improved management of public finances, in particular improvements in budget formulation, implementation and internal/external control; Increased transparency of government expenditure, including public procurement; Improved public trust in the management of public finances; Strengthened government capacity to lead and monitor the implementation of a cross-cutting reform agenda in the public sector.
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Between 2008 and 2011, the EU has also been funding projects targeting the development of the capacity of specific regions of Georgia in carrying out regional development plans.



Improvement of agriculture livelihoods in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, 2011.

Year	Project	€ million
2008	Support to Task Force for Regional Development	0,329
2009	Increasing capacity of local self-governments for long-term participative development in Adjarian regions	0,150
	Strengthening local authorities - the way towards decentralization	0,070
	Create local capacity for sustainable rural development	0,140
2010	An integrated approach for the sustainability of the tourism production	0,501
	Support to the design of a state modernization program in Georgia	0,082
2011	Support to metropolitan governance	0,060
	Improving municipal service quality in Kobuleti municipality	0,050
	Transparency and public inclusion in strategic planning of Tbilisi and its surrounding territories	0,045
	Introduction of E-governance in local governments	1,263
	Needs identification of rural development projects	0,076
	Support to tourism sector in Georgia	0,900
	Total	3,7



Improvement of agriculture livelihoods in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, 2011.

Education, Health and Social Development

Assistance in these areas is delivered through a number of different instruments and programmes allowing the European Union to employ a variety of approaches at central, regional or local level.

Education

Many opportunities are available today for the Georgian higher education system within the European education and research networks.

The support provided by the European Union targets institutions, people, development of networks, and academic research.

So far, all these aspects have been addressed through specific programmes:

- Tempus programme
- Erasmus Mundus
- Jean Monnet programme
- 7th Framework Programme

Since 1995, Georgia is part of the Tempus Programme.

The European Union is also among the major donors supporting the development of the Vocational Education Training (VET) in the country.

A four year budget support programme for the Vocational Education and Training started in December 2009 and will be carried out throughout 2012.

The total amount of the programme is €19 million, out of

which €17 million goes for budget support, and €2 million for technical assistance.

Health

The European Union has been supporting Georgia in the implementation of the Primary Health Care Reform Program aimed at improving the equitable coverage and utilisation of the Primary Health Care services by the Georgian population in several regions of the country. Civil society organisations are also EU grantees. They are involved in capacity building for non governmental and community based organisations which facilitate access to basic healthcare services to those affected by poverty in Georgia.



Family doctor programme in remote regions of Georgia, 2010.



Water quality monitoring, 2010.

Infrastructure, Environment and Rural Development

Transport

The EU is actively involved in assisting Georgia to improve its transport networks (aviation, railways and marine transportation). Most of the transport-related initiatives assisted by the EU are implemented through the TRACECA Programme: Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia.

The EU and Georgia are currently into negotiations to establish a **Common Aviation Area**. In order to support this process, the EU has recently launched a twinning project for the harmonisation of the Georgian legislation with EU standards in the field of Civil Aviation. The project is totalling €1.25 million. Georgia is also a targeted country under the Civil Aviation Safety and Security project, a regional initiative aiming to increase awareness on transport safety and security.

Energy

The EU has granted € 8 million, for the period 2008-2014, to the high voltage transmission line between Turkey and Georgia. It will enable an alternative routing of the line which limits its environmental impact on one of the most valuable national parks in Georgia: the Borjomi-Khalagauri national park.

The EU has also granted €11.5 million for the refurbishment of turbines of the Enguri hydro power plant – an important project not only from the purely energy point of view but also from a confidence-building perspective.

EU funding have also been instrumental to the feasibility study for the project “Trans-Caspian-Black-Sea gas corridor”.

Environment

In 2010, the EU funded environmental projects worth approximately € 20 million. The activities financed by the EU concern all the key areas of environmental protection – climate change, nature protection, waste management, air protection, water protection and prevention of natural disasters. Many activities also focus on raising awareness about the environment and on encouraging communities to get involved in environmental protection.

Management of solid waste is one of the most serious environmental problems. Both hazardous and municipal waste are mostly dumped on landfills, dangerous both for human health and environment, or even dumped in the nature.

A pilot project, first in this area, was carried out in Kutaisi on management of waste from households (€ 160.000). Also the Kutaisi landfill, posing significant threats to people's health and

environment, was rehabilitated. Another pilot project on management of hazardous waste has been carried out. It did set up a system for separation and safe collection, and disposal of toxic waste from hospitals in Batumi and Kobuleti (€160.000).

The EU approach to **water protection** is based on an integrated management of river basins. These basins usually cover the territory of several countries. The largest one in the southern Caucasus is the Kura-Araks river basin. The EU helps countries of the southern Caucasus to protect this river basin through several projects (approximately € 5 million for Georgia) by developing their water legislation, collecting the necessary data, providing them with laboratory equipment for monitoring of water quality.

The quality of air, especially in major Georgian cities, is rather poor. The EU therefore helps Georgia to measure the amount of dangerous substances in the air and to draft legislation and strategies to improve the current situation (€ 1 million for Georgia).

Natural and man-made disasters, such as landslides, erosions, draughts and floods, become more and more frequent in Georgia.



Improvement of agriculture livelihoods Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, 2011.

The EU helps the most effected regions, especially in the mountains, in the prevention and reduction natural disasters risks. € 2 million have been granted in this sector. Furthermore, disaster preparedness has now become a priority sector under the Eastern Partnership Flagship Initiative. The total budget of this programme is € 6 million.

Projects implemented between 2008 and 2014

Year	Project	€ million
Fostering forest policy in mountain regions of the Caucasus.	Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus	0,183
Conserving Georgia's unique biodiversity and engaging traditional pastoral communities	Fauna & Flora International	0,890
Forest transformation against climate change in the South Caucasus.	WWF Deutschland Stiftung	0,147
Conservation and sustainable use of the agro-diversity in arid and semi-arid ecosystems in the South Caucasus.	Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus	1,430
Sustainable Land Management for Mitigating Land Degradation and Reducing Poverty in the South Caucasus Region	Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus	1,430
Biodiversity conservation in the South Caucasus	Mercy corps Scotland	1,151
Biodiversity protection in the northern and southern Caucasus	Internews Europe Association	0,850
Total		6,1



Chicken breeding in Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, 2011.



Supporting socio-economic integration of IDPs. Goat breeding, Tsinubani, 2011.

Rural development and agriculture

More than half of the Georgian population relies on agriculture as their first means of life. For years, food security has been one of the priority topics of the EU co-operation with Georgia.

After the August 2008 military conflict, substantial efforts have been conducted, through the UN organisations and various NGOs, to improve the living conditions of the conflict-affected population, through livelihood and food security projects. The EU support has mainly targeted:

- Poverty alleviation, and
- Economic growth of the rural areas

The EU support to the Agriculture sector in Georgia is mainly channelled through:

IDPs	Support to Internally Displaced People, small economic enterprises/farmers in IDPs settlements.
Agriculture proper	Agricultural sector proper: support to the development of the sector; technical assistance for the finalisation of national strategy, and monitoring of real need in the sector.
Food safety	Sector intrinsically related to other sectors: agriculture, and a successful negotiation of a Deep Comprehensive Free Trade Area.



Supporting socio-economic integration of IDPs. Bakery, Shida Kartli, 2011

Total amount of projects implemented by the EU in the agriculture and food sectors currently is € 9 million.

Year	Project	€ million
2008	Support to the improvement of the quality of food safety, veterinary and plant protection.	0,179
	Sustainable land management for mitigating land degradation and reducing poverty in the South Caucasus region.	1,426
	Improvement of trans-boundary animal disease surveillance and prevention system in South Caucasus.	0,147
	Strengthening local capacity and developing structured dialogue and partnerships for mitigating natural disasters and reducing poverty in Georgia.	0,199
	Strengthen community-based initiatives for poverty reduction in Racha-Lechkhumi.	0,300
2009	Support to the improvement of the sanitary and phyto sanitary system in Georgia.	0,157
	Strengthening community based farmers' groups and agricultural services in Samtskhe-Javakheti.	0,142
	Restoration and improvement of agricultural based livelihoods and food security for new Internally Displaced Persons settlements and returnees in the area adjacent to South Ossetia.	2
	Assistance and capacity building to conflict-affected populations.	1
2010	Economic development for IDPs in Georgia.	0,615
	Evaluation of EU support to the agriculture sector.	0,078
2011	Assisting rural Communities through effective water management and Irrigation.	0,100
	Total	6,3



Supporting socio-economic integration of IDPs in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, 2011.



Supporting socio-economic integration of IDPs. Tsinubani, 2011.

4 EU Assistance to people affected by conflict in Georgia

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 internal conflicts 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 war 2008, the Union announced at the Donors' Conference on Georgia (Brussels, 22

October 2008) that it will support the country with a €500 millions comprehensive assistance package. Through this package, covering the period 2008-2011, the Union is mainly addressing the resettlement of internally displaced persons, and their economic recovery, the 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.

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**



Supporting socio-economic integration of IDPs in Shida Kartli, 2011.

Main facts and figures about EU support to IDPs:

Sectors of intervention	Concrete Results	€ million
Support to Georgia's IDPs Action Plan	Around 7.000 new cottages, houses, and flats in apartment blocks. Rehabilitation of living spaces in collective centres; infrastructure projects in municipalities with a high number of IDPs. In order to maximise the impact of this programmes, additional €6 million have been used for technical assistance.	124 6
Housing and livelihood support to IDPs	Housing support and recovery of IDP livelihoods.	15,1
Support to socio-economic integration	Support livelihood and small business in Samegrelo-Zemo, Svaneti regions.	5,5
Economic Development	Support to 500 IDP farmers in Shida Kartli; support to the integration of 350 young people in the rural market.	0,6
Restoration and improvement of agriculture livelihoods for 2008 IDPs and returnees in the area adjacent to the region of South Ossetia	Recovery and establishment of agriculture production and processing; improved water irrigation in Shida Kartli.	3
Assistance and capacity building to conflict affected population	Cash for work activities; construction of animal sheds; water harvesting facilities.	1
IDP civil society support	Promotion of social and policy dialogue on IDP issues; NGOs capacity building.	0,5
Humanitarian Aid following 2008 conflict	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
Infrastructure rehabilitation	Improve living conditions for IDPs, including thermo- and hydro-insulation.	3
Total		170,3

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

Sectors of intervention	Concrete Results	€ million
Social Rehabilitation and Confidence Building	Promotion of social dialogue through economic initiatives; language and computer classes for the local children; and promotion of dialogues and study visits.	0,93
Conflict prevention	Development of an early warning system.	0,040
Economic Rehabilitation	Infrastructure and water pipelines.	2
Total		2,9

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

Sectors of intervention	Concrete Results	€ million
Durable housing and shelters	Durable housing for returnees and vulnerable population.	6
Income generation support	Development of agro-services, trainings, and support to the re-integration of returnees.	1,5
Support to local civil society	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 programmes	Rehabilitation of small infrastructure, including water systems, schools, and health-care centres	2,5
Humanitarian Aid	Improving of living conditions: income generation activities, shelter rehabilitation, rehabilitation of destroyed individual houses, and distribution of first-need goods.	10
Confidence building measures	Specific research on conflict-related issues, facilitation of people-to-people contact.	6,9
Technical Assistance	Provision of specialised technical advice to the Government of Georgia, and to implementers of EU funded projects.	0,3
Total		27,7



Supporting socio-economic integration of IDPs. Pig farming, Shida Kartli, 2011.

CONFIDENCE BUILDING AND DIALOGUE PROJECTS: 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 communities in distress
- 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 tangible impact on confidence building within and across conflict divided communities.

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.

62 projects have been approved for a total budget: €4,8 million.



Bakery, Dumasturi, 2011.



Youth center in Abkhazia, 2011

* The terms 'Abkhazia' and 'South Ossetia' are not of any prejudice to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia and should not be considered as any form of recognition of independence in any way.

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