

# **Georgia IDP and Returnee Consolidated Project Concept Notes**

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## Favourable Protection Environment

### 1) Strengthening local NGOs to implement IDP Action Plan

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening local NGOs to implement IDP Action Plan
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Co-operation with Partners
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	Equip local NGOs with professional skills to assist in implementation of Georgian government's IDP Action Plan
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: 30 local NGOs in five regional centres; Indirect: approximately 200,000 IDPs who will benefit from increased capacity of local NGOs
<b>Partners</b>	Catholic Refugee Services
<b>Duration</b>	10 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	206,075 USD

#### Summary of identified gaps

15 years after the conflict, many IDP remain economically and socially marginalised. The Government of Georgia's earlier focus on the return of IDPs constrained efforts to facilitate local integration. However a new political impetus has arisen in Georgia with the endorsement of the government's National IDP Strategy and the development of its Action Plan. This will create an entirely new support platform for efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs.

However the relevant government departments, including the Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation (MRA), require capacity building if the Action Plan is to be implemented effectively. At present the highly centralized structure of MRA obstructs timely response to IDP issues.

The effective implementation of the government's Action Plan will require capacity building of the relevant government departments, as well as the active engagement of local organisations working directly with the IDP community.

Local organizations would benefit from a re-training to ensure that they are well prepared to submit proposals and implement projects of a sufficient caliber to professionally and effectively address the real needs of the beneficiaries. Although the staff of many agencies have undergone a variety of trainings in the past, staff turnover and new methodologies introduced, as well as an interest to ensure that the IDPs are including in the planning process, suggests that the launching of the Action Plan represents a critical time to strengthen the skills of local NGOs.

#### Activities proposed:

Catholic Refugee Services (CRS) will create a comprehensive network of interested and eligible local NGOs covering the regions of Georgia most affected by displacement. These local NGOs have experience working in a range of areas, including peace-building, education, providing access to information and civic education.

This project will be implemented in two phases:

*Phase One: Three months*

### **1. NGO Development Centres**

Five NGO development centres will be established, to be managed by locally relevant implementing partners, in Gali, Gori, Kutaisi, Tbilisi and Zugdidi. These centres will host capacity-building activities and will provide space for regular meetings with the IDPs and the representatives of various government ministries involved in the implementation of the IDP Action Plan

### **2. NGO Training**

Regular training sessions will be hosted in the centres, to build the capacity of the local NGOs and better equip them to contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan. Training sessions will be tailored to meet specific local needs. Typical training modules will include, for example: advocacy, partnership building, strategic planning, organisational assessment, program design & evaluation, financial management & reporting.

## *Phase Two: Seven months*

### **1. Intra-regional network of NGO Development Centres**

This activity will capitalise on the strengthened local relationships between beneficiary groups created in Phase One, to develop advocacy messages and strategies that are particular to each region. This will also enable stronger advocacy in respect of those IDP issues that are common to all regions

### **2. Public Awareness Campaigns**

Within the framework of the NGO Development Centre network, two public awareness campaigns will be launched. The focus is expected to be on critical social issues that affect all IDPs. Stakeholders at the Centres will work together to determine, design and organise the themes and format of the public awareness campaigns.

No new offices will need to be opened for the purpose of this project, as relevant partners in each of the target areas are already operational. CRS staff will support the partners through its country office in Tbilisi, from where project staff will travel to the target regions to manage and monitor the project.

## **Expected Outcomes**

1. Through the establishment of NGO development centres and regular training sessions, thirty local NGOs acquire the institutional capacity to support the implementation of the national IDP Action Plan.

2. Information-sharing meetings are organised between local government, local NGOs and citizens regarding the implementation of the IDP Action Plan, as a result of which local NGOs and participating local authorities understand and fulfil their responsibilities regarding IDP rights in Georgia.

3. Local NGO networks develop joint advocacy strategies and engage in public awareness-raising on IDP issues.

This project will foster long-term sustainability, by investing in local partners that have long-standing ties to their communities and remain committed to the principles of IDP protection.

### Suggested Costs

<b>Item description</b>	<b>Item Cost USD</b>
Program Manager	9,366
Administrative Officer	1,833
Finance Officer	1,740
Driver	1,425
Regional Technical Advisors	4,800
Fringe Benefits	2,155
Air Travel	5,400
Vehicle Expenses	285
Accommodation	14,400
Meals / per diem	31,008
Supplies & Stationary	248
Contractual	30,240
Sub-awards to local NGOs	94,175
Sub-awards for mini-projects	12,500
Other Direct Costs	21,386
<b>Total \$</b>	<b>206,075 USD</b>

## Security from Violence and Exploitation

### 2) Strengthening SGBV prevention and response mechanisms in Abkhazia

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening SGBV prevention and response mechanisms in Abkhazia
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Gender-based violence
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To improve SGBV prevention and response mechanisms including shelter, medical and psychosocial services, income-generation for survivors and raising community awareness
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: returnees and local population living in eastern Abkhazia (Gali, Ochhamchire, Tkvarcheli) Indirect: local authorities, doctors, law enforcement
<b>Partners</b>	Avangard, Alashara, AWA (local NGOs)
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	60,820 USD

#### Summary of the identified gaps:

Approximately 45,000 people have returned to Abkhazia (primarily Gali). The socio-economic situation in Gali and adjacent districts of Abkhazia has not improved in recent years. The infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, roads, water, etc.) is still in a state of collapse. Public services such as health care and education are inadequate.

There is a lack of detailed information on the prevalence of SGBV within the returnee population. Anecdotal evidence indicates that many incidents go unreported, as victims are not aware of their rights and lack faith in law enforcement mechanisms. Existing SGBV projects, implemented by local NGOs with the assistance of UNHCR, indicate that women in Abkhazia have a limited understanding of their rights, and often view domestic violence as something to be accepted as part of traditional behaviour.

The armed conflict has led to disruption of health services and a lack of capacity to deal with the health needs of, in particular, women and young girls. In the villages few functioning referral hospitals and health centres exist, while the absence of psychosocial services for SGBV survivors is even more striking. Consultation/crisis centres are lacking, while the low level of organizations working on SGBV means that survivors do not know where to go for help.

This project is in line with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objectives 1.2 ("Provision of assistance to presumed returnees").

#### Activities Proposed

Specific activities will include:

##### 1. *Establishing shelter to guarantee physical safety*

- Creating the safe space for women and children victims of violence by establishing a crisis center/shelter. The location of this shelter will be determined in light of local circumstances and the availability of existing services.

## *2. Improving healthcare for SGBV survivors*

- To train health care, law enforcement bodies, professionals in the field of SGBV prevention and response. Trainings will be provided in three towns of Eastern Abkhazia and will target, the head of village administrations, representatives of law enforcement bodies, gynecologists, local community leaders, etc.
- The provision of basic medical equipment and essential medical supplies to upgrade the service provision of medical points in the villages. This will be informed by a preliminary assessment of: the condition of medical points in the villages; the accessibility of existing healthcare services to the local population (especially women, children and young girls); basic equipment available. The project will help rehabilitate the medical points, and prepare professional staff to work with special attention to women and young girls)

## *3. Improving legal and psychosocial response mechanisms*

- The provision of psychosocial support to aid the rehabilitation of victims of violence. Consultative work will be provided (psychological, medical, legal consultations).
- Legal assistance will also be provided to SGBV survivors, include assisting appeals before the courts.

## *4. Income-generating projects*

- To support rehabilitation and integration of SGBV survivors and to reduce economic hardship, by maintaining small-scale income-generation projects for and by women. This will contribute to the economic independence of women in the community.

## *5. Raising community awareness on SGBV*

- To raise awareness on SGBV issues, public discussions will be organized with different target groups. This will comprise media-campaigns, information campaigns (posters, leaflets etc.). The purpose will be to advocate the rehabilitation and re-integration of victims in the community.
- The project will also provide gender education and sexual education for teenagers at schools and at community centers. This will address life skills, violence, sexual violence, human rights. Trainings for youth and school teachers will be provided on the topics including the issues of domestic violence, gender, human rights, women's rights.

## **Expected Outcomes**

- Information on SGBV is disseminated and discussed publicly;
- Safe spaces for protection and rehabilitation of the victims of violence created;
- Response mechanisms (psychological, legal) are strengthened;
- Medical points in the villages equipped, professional staff trained;
- Network of organizations providing care and support to the victims of violence created;
- Gender education conducted at the schools and for youth, so as to raise the gender sensitiveness of the society will be raised ;
- By involving teachers and parents in gender education at schools, community support for measures against SGBV is improved

## Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
<b>Personnel Costs</b>				
Project coordinator	Month	12	200	2,400
Project assistant	Month	12	150	1,800
Seminar facilitators	Month	12	120	1,440
Physician	Month	12	150	1,800
Helpline counselor (two)	Month	12	100	1,200
<i>Sub-total Personnel Costs:</i>				8,640
<b>Project Costs</b>				
Awareness-raising sessions for professionals	Lump Sum	1	3,000	3,000
Awareness-raising sessions for youth	Lump Sum	1	1,980	1,980
Seminars/discussions	Monthly	12	100	1,200
Establishment of crisis centre	Lump Sum	1	10,000	10,000
Information campaigns	Lump Sum	1	3,000	3,000
Help-line in Ochmachira, Gali	Month	12	100	1,200
Income generating activities	Lump Sum	1	10,000	10,000
Rehabilitation of medical points	Lump Sum	1	10,000	10,000
<i>Sub-total Personnel Costs:</i>				40,380
<b>Transportation / Travel costs</b>				
Car and fuel expenses	Lump Sum	1	11,800	11,800
<b>TOTAL (USD)</b>				<b>\$60,820</b>

### 3) Employment centre for IDP and refugee survivors of SGBV

<b>Project Title</b>	Employment centre for IDP and refugee survivors of SGBV
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Self-reliance and livelihoods; Gender-based violence
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	Empower refugee and IDP survivors of SGBV by assisting them to find employment
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	IDP and refugee survivors of SGBV in Tbilisi
<b>Partners</b>	Georgian Women's Employment Supporting Association "Amagdari"
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	63,237 USD

#### Summary of identified gaps

In mid-2006, the government of Georgia adopted two important pieces of legislation to protect against forms of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). The new policies are slowly being implemented and an action plan for 2007-8 has been adopted. However, the infrastructure needed for its implementation, such as state-run safe houses or referral mechanisms are not yet in place. Equally, there are limited programmes aimed at addressing the social and economic needs of SGBV survivors.

Until adequate state mechanisms are put in place to assist survivors of violence in refugee and asylum seeker communities, UNHCR provides access to a safe house, legal counseling, medical assistance and psycho-social assistance. However UNHCR is unable to provide detailed information on the prevalence of SGBV in refugee and IDP communities at present, as its SGBV projects are in the early stages of implementation.

IDP and refugee women, living in a harsh psychological and stressful situation as a consequence of their protracted displacement, are often unable to escape violence as they cannot attain economic self-sufficiency. There are no favorable conditions for them to realize their own skills, be trained and employed in paid competitive specialties, and obtain their own labor economic independence. Single women heads of households are in a particularly vulnerable position, as women without male protection have a lower status in the community.

This project is in line with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objective 2.2 ("To improve the socio-economic conditions of IDPs").

#### Activities proposed:

Over the course of one year Amagdari will assist and empower 100 women. The target group will include IDP and refugee survivors of SGBV, who are living in the Tbilisi safe house or undergoing psychosocial consultations, as well as IDP and refugee survivors residing in the collective centres of Tbilisi.

Amagdari will open a specialized centre to seek employment for those women who have sufficient skills, and will empower those in need of additional vocational training so as to bring their educational / vocational profile in line with market needs.

Specific activities will include:



### *1. Profiling*

Amagdari will conduct profiling of the SGBV survivors to create a computer database of their education, professional-qualification, and qualification. On the basis of this profiling the conditions for their differentiated employment will be defined and relevant target groups created.

### *2. Vocational Training*

Each target group will undergo specialized vocational trainings or retraining courses in compliance with the requirements of the labour market, building on the existing level of their qualification and education.

### *3. Business Training*

Those who wish to start their own businesses, will be exposed to 3 (10 day) business trainings on organizational matters and legal basis of the business, business management/skills, market survey, accounting/reporting, taxation, lease, credit, insurance legislation, drafting of business plans, advertising, fund raising, human resource management etc...

### *4. Development of Business Plans and identification of funds*

After the trainings the survivors will be assisted in drafting their own business plans. After the business trainings the centre will invite competent business consultants who will avail consultations to the survivors in developing their business plans. The survivors will present their business plans to seek financial support from the invited donor organizations, large businessmen, patrons, banking and micro financial institutions, competent public organizations, embassies of foreign countries, NGOs and representatives of international organizations and mass media.

### *5. Training for public sector employment*

The centre will conduct 2 (10 day) training for the target group of 16 women survivors of SGBV who wish to work in public sector on "the prospects of management of development and work of non-governmental organizations."

### *6. Language Training Courses*

The centre will avail 5 month English language training courses, 2 month training courses in office software management and free legal consultations in the sphere of business.

## **Expected Outcomes**

- Survivors, exiting safe house or the aggressive and abusive environment, together with the consultations and assistance provided by the implementing partners mentioned above, become retrained, empowered and employed for them to start their lives with no fears of economic constraints

## Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Office Rent	Month	12	600	7,200
Electronic Equipment	Lump Sum	1	2700	2,700
Project staff costs	Month	12	2066	24,792
Training costs	Lump Sum	1	10,600	10,600
Office Equipment	Lump Sum	1	3,595	3,595
Transport Costs	Month	10	392	3,920
Consultants' Fees: business organization	Month	3	230	690
Consultants' Fees: legal rights	Month	5	318	1,590
Miscellaneous expenses (stationary, communication, electricity, advertising)	Lump Sum	1	3,650	8,150
			<b>Total \$</b>	<b>63,237</b>

## Basic Needs and Essential Services

### 4) Shelter Rehabilitation and technical support to vulnerable returnee population in lower Gali, Abkhazia

<b>Project Title</b>	Shelter Rehabilitation and technical support to vulnerable returnee population in lower Gali, Abkhazia
<b>Agency</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Shelter/Other Infrastructure; Self-reliance and livelihoods
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	100 returnee families in Abkhazia, Gali District and local communities (primarily mixed families) in Ochamchire and Tkvarcheli District are provided with improved housing conditions and technical support
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Returnee and local population in Abkhazia
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	335,280 USD

#### Summary of identified gaps

Approximately 45,000 people have returned to Abkhazia (primarily Gali), where the shelter situation continues to be a priority. The majority of returnees as well as the local population continue to live in seriously damaged houses or temporary shelters. These conditions jeopardise the IDP's security, health, and dignity. A vast number of returnees as well as local population live in circumstances which do not meet the basic standards: leaking roofs, lack of windows and doors, instable construction of walls and roofs form part of daily life for vulnerable families. Frequently they occupy facilities that were never designed for living space, i.e. garages or ruins of their destroyed homes. The situation is of a humanitarian nature, and brings the overall living conditions to a standard below acceptable levels of dignity and security.

A shelter assessment which DRC carried out in Gali area reflects the seriousness of the housing problems faced by returnees in the region. Damage within the four locations to be targeted by this intervention was at 73%, three times higher than the regional average. DRC's work in the districts adjacent to Gali confirms that shelter damage is substantial in the districts of Ochamchire and Tkvarcheli, and that the local population often live in similar conditions to that of returnees.

To date, the contribution of the authorities to the solution of the problem has been minimal, while the role of the international community has been limited due to the lack of funding and strategies. Although rehabilitation work to date has been effective, it has served a small percentage of those in actual need.

This project is in line with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objectives 1.2 ("Provision of assistance to presumed returnees").

#### Activities proposed

Targeting for Ochamchire and Tkvarcheli will be done in close collaboration with local village authorities as no overall shelter assessment has been performed in those districts. Ongoing project implementation has provided additional assessment information and detailed local knowledge. The involvement of returnees in other DRC

projects has enabled a greater understanding of both the shelter and economic situations of returnees.

Specific activities will include:

*(i) Establishment of Local Initiative Groups*

In coordination with local, district authorities and village representatives DRC will establish local Initiative Groups (IG). The Main task of IGs is to prepare preliminary list of most vulnerable potential beneficiaries. IG will also delegate potential skilled workers, later employed as a DRC Mobile Construction Team and volunteers who will support most vulnerable families in rehabilitation works with unskilled work force. Final beneficiary lists will be prepared after assessment of the humanitarian needs based on social vulnerability criteria is performed by DRC Field Community Mobilizers.

*(ii) Development of Individual Work Plans*

DRC engineers will prepare individual bills of quantities which will target roof and at least one of the rooms for rehabilitation, depending on family size and particular needs. DRC engineers will also develop individual work plans for each beneficiary as well for village Mobile Construction Team. Organization of tender will follow after the bills of quantities are prepared for all houses. At that point DRC will hire a driver with the truck in order to support procurement as well as distribution of construction material to the beneficiaries.

*(iii) Vocational Training*

At the same time, Community Mobilizers together with Engineers will conduct vocational trainings for people proposed by village Initiative Group for Construction Mobile Team. In addition, Community Mobilizers will organize series of village meetings in order to promote volunteerism and select volunteers who will perform unskilled work for the most vulnerable families.

*(iv) Implementation and monitoring of rehabilitation work*

Actual implementation of rehabilitation works will follow immediately after vocational trainings and village meetings are finished. DRC will carry out daily field visits and monitoring in order to ensure timely implementation of the rehabilitation works as well as to give technical support to the beneficiaries.

## **Expected Outcomes**

- Up to 100 households (350 beneficiaries) in lower Gali Region, Ochamchire and Tkvarchel Districts, Abkhazia, live in improved accommodation by the end of 2009
- Up to 300 people in Gali Region, Ochamchire and Tkvarchel Districts are mobilized as a volunteers
- Up to 24 people in Gali Region, Ochamchire and Tkvarchel Districts are trained and become skilled construction workers

## Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Construction material for 100 houses	house	100	2,000	200,000
Contracted services (village Construction Mobile Team, 6 people per village for 8 months)	month	48	250	12,000
Tools for Construction Mobile Team	set	4	600	2,400
Expat Project Manger (50% of time)	month	12	3,500	42,000
Engineers (2)	month	24	600	14,400
Field Community Mobilizers (2)	month	24	550	13,200
Loaders (4 loaders for 10 months)	month	40	200	8,000
Rented truck + driver (10 months)	month	10	400	4,000
Rented vehicles (2 for 12 months)	month	24	350	8,400
Fuel for truck and vehicles (800 liters per month)	liter	9600	1.30	12,480
Warehouse rent	month	10	1,000	10,000
Office supplies	lump sum	12	300	3,600
Communication (phone and internet costs)	lump sum	12	400	4,800
			<b>Total \$</b>	<b>335,280</b>

## 5) School Attendance and Confidence Building in Abkhazia and South Ossetia

<b>Project Title</b>	School Attendance and Confidence Building in Abkhazia and South Ossetia
<b>Agency</b>	Danish Refugee Council and Norwegian Refugee Council
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Education
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To improve the education of children of Abkhazia and South Ossetia
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Returnees and local population affected by the war in Oчамchire, Tkvarcheli and Gali regions and in South Ossetia.
<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, local IDP and returnee self-organisations; Existing parents- and school board
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	USD 432,710

### Summary of identified gaps

The overall condition of the returnee population in Abkhazia and South Ossetia is very fragile. Children and youth in particular are facing serious problems, as schooling for returnees is an issue barely addressed by the *de facto* administration. At the same time, continuing ethnic friction is promulgated among children and youth through an educational system that limits dialogue among ethnic groups, and politicizes the children's right to primary education.

DRC currently implements a UNHCR-funded pilot project targeting 60 families in Abkhazia whose children either do not attend school or have a low attendance. There is currently no precise data to illustrate the dimension of this problem, but the current DRC project has found that, on average, some 20% of all children in the returns area do not attend school regularly. In some areas, more than 30% of children and youth either have dropped out, or have never attended school. There are reasons for this problem: families do not have sufficient funds to cover the indirect costs of education; schools are too far away for the children to walk, particularly in wintertime; the conditions in the schools are difficult so schools are often places where children become sick - another reason why parents are hesitant to send children to school; educational services are limited and the children are barely taught in basic subjects. The situation in South Ossetia is believed to be worse.

Besides low attendance rates, there is a lack of dialogue between the target groups to be a major obstacle for social stabilization and reintegration. Children and youth in particular grow up with rather mono-ethnic perceptions which do not reflect the reality of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. This provides a demand for networking which focuses on creative activities at local levels.

This project is in line with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objective 1.2 ("Provision of assistance to presumed returnees").

### Activities proposed:

This project addresses these issues with a strong focus on increasing school attendance through multiple and well-targeted interventions with the *de-facto* authorities, the community, and at the family level. Following a rights-based approach, the concept of duty bearers will be introduced by a carefully targeted advocacy campaign and supported by concrete activities in the schools. Parents councils, operational in most schools in Abkhazia, will be the vehicle for developing and implementing school projects to foster school attendance, which secures both accurate interventions and sustainability. The project also foresees joint interventions among targeted schools, opening the door to dialogue activities at the local level among peers.

The target population is children and youth not attending school regularly. A special emphasis will be given to girls' education, as girls are much more affected by domestic work or domestic care-taking responsibilities for sick or invalid family members. The project places special emphasis on the responsibilities of the state (and quasi-state) actors, primarily at the local level.

The project has two overall objectives, with the activities as detailed below.

**(a) To increase school attendance**

The project is planned to meet the specific demands and issues of the most vulnerable families, and to give the schools the possibility to identify and meet specific school-related needs, directly benefiting some 2000 pupils. This result will be achieved by an advocacy intervention and two grant schemes.

*(i) Advocacy campaign in Abkhazia:*

DRC will engage with local and central authorities, school administrations and parent councils in a joint awareness-raising campaign on the issue of school non-attendance drop outs in Abkhazia in general and in the project area in particular. The message of this campaign will be developed in close cooperation with all players, but will focus on the overall objective of supporting primary education as a right in Abkhazia. The main objective is to reach a consensus among authorities, school administrations, and parent councils of 10 schools on the need to include school non-attendees into the educational system.

*(ii) School grants in Abkhazia:*

As stated above, the educational system in Abkhazia is in need of support, from the rehabilitation of buildings, to the provision of transport for the children, the training of the teachers, the construction of playgrounds, etc. Through the current project, DRC has become aware that most schools in Abkhazia have well-organized parent councils which do voluntary work that is beneficial to the school and the rights of the children in the school. These parent councils will be a key partner in the implementation of this project.

Within this project intervention, DRC will support 10 schools in Eastern Abkhazia, offering them all considerable but manageable school grants. These grants will benefit up to 1,000 pupils. The parent councils will be used to ensure the parents' involvement in the project, as they will identify what issues shall be addressed with the school grants, aiming at the overall objective of increased school attendance.

*(iii) Individual family grants in Abkhazia and South Ossetia:*

Most vulnerable families whose children are either not enrolled in school or rarely attend have specific needs which need to be addressed, to secure their children's education. Experience shows that these needs are very individual and cannot be generalized. Therefore, individual assistance for these families is the best solution.

To assist the families individually, DRC and NRC's local partners will conduct interviews to identify specific needs and, in a consultative process, define the best form of aid. In DRC's experience in Abkhazia, some of the main problems that prevent these children from going to school are: lack of proper clothing in the winter, lack of transport, economic difficulties, and illness due to lack of proper food and shelter. Hence, these individual grants will include winter clothing, bicycles, medical treatment, food security grants, and especially income generating grants, with legal consultation.

Within this proposed project, DRC and NRC will provide up to 200 families with individual grants. It is anticipated that this will hugely improve the children's attendance.

### **(b) To foster dialogue among children and youth in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.**

To support activities that will foster open dialogue between the youth in Abkhazia, DRC will seek to increase positive communication among schools and the children in general, and reduce prejudices among the ethnic groups in Eastern Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

A 2007 psychological assessment indicated that a high proportion of the parents from the most vulnerable families are suffering from post-traumatic stress as a result of 15 years of displacement due to the war. When children are living isolated together with their parents, there is a high possibility that the children will also develop different sorts of depression. A number of psychological reports show that games and other creative activities can help to prevent psychological illness, and therefore have a positive effect on the child's development. During the assessment, both parents and children requested more creative activities for children, and even local authorities are requesting more activities of this kind.

DRC and NRC will combine this demand with dialogue activities beyond ethnic borders. By supporting five joint sports or dancing events between the schools, DRC and NRC will put more focus on creative and positive dialogue among all ethnic groups in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, and hereby create new friendships and give the children positive experiences that contrast with their everyday life. DRC and NRC will aim to establish regular networks among the schools, following up on the joint activities in the years to come.

### **Expected Outcomes**

- The primary result of this project is to increase the school attendance in 10 schools from its current level to 95%. This, on average, will be an increase in school attendance of up to 20% per school compared to the current level.
- 10 School grants identified by the parents and school board have been implemented and will address the individual needs for each school. This will benefit approximately 1000 school children.
- 200 of the most vulnerable families have received individual assistance, focusing on strengthening the education of the children.
- 10 joint cultural sports events have been held between 20 schools including activities for 2000 children, and networks have been created between the schools.



- An overall contribution to confidence building between local and returnee populations in Abkhazia and South Ossetia

### Suggested Costs in USD

<b>Item Description</b>	<b>Cost (USD)</b>
Advocacy activities	3,600
School grants	96,000
Individual assistance	90,000
Reconciliation events	78,000
Expat Project Management	77,840
Local staff (5 persons)	5,400
Transport	24,400
Staff training	4,400
Monitoring & Evaluation	3,400
Finance & Administration	2,920
Office rent & maintenance	9,000
IT equipment	4,400
Vehicle	26,800
Audit	7,250
Bank transfer	1,800
Visibility	1,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$432,710</b>

## 6) School Canteens in Abkhazia

<b>Project Title</b>	School Canteens in Abkhazia
<b>Agency</b>	World Vision
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Education
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To support education with an emphasis on fighting short-term hunger and improving school attendance, concentration and learning capacity among school children in Abkhazia
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	640 children from returnee and local communities in 8 villages
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	81,760 USD

### Summary of the identified gaps:

The socio-economic situation in Gali and adjacent districts of Abkhazia has not improved in recent years. The infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, roads, water, etc.) is still in a state of collapse. Public services such as health care and education are inadequate. Thus, the living conditions of returnees remain extremely poor, with deficient housing, limited economic opportunities and a general lack of public services.

A preliminary school assessment carried out in summer 2006 shows that up to 70% of schools do not have functioning canteen facilities. Even where there is a canteen, on average only 30% of students can afford to purchase food on a regular basis. Children spend an average of 8 hours at school (including 2 hours walking to and from school 5-6 km in total). Most children either cannot afford to have breakfast in the morning or can only afford tea. 90% of children do not bring food to school to eat during the day. The reason for this is either the simple lack of food at home or the lack of access to food market in rural communities.

As a result, teachers state that most children lack concentration, feel weak, and have headaches and illnesses provoked by hunger and micronutrient deficiency. The paediatrician hospital facilities of Abkhazia state that in general children's diet is insufficient in proteins and iron. Only 30% of children in Abkhazia are food secure and receive a balanced diet. Thus, anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies seem to be prevalent.

During recent monitoring visits to schools, a great concern was raised by the teachers and school directors on the lack of resources to provide a meal for 'at risk' children, which could significantly affect attendance rates once WFP assistance phases out.

This project is consistent with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objectives 1.2 ("Provision of assistance to presumed returnees").

### Activities Proposed

World Vision (WV) will work in the three most underdeveloped districts in Abkhazia: Gali, Tkvarcheli and Ochamchira and the scope of this project will cover 8 villages where there are existing UNHCR-funded Social Community Centres. World Vision and four LINGOs, with the support of UNHCR, have launched an innovative program to establish Social Community Centres in eight villages in Gali, Ochamchira, and Tkvarcheli districts, in order to provide support services to at-risk population groups. Each SCC has already

formed a Community Initiative Group (CIG), comprised of eight members - one community member per each activity section, the head of each village's local administration, plus three additional community members (parents or teachers).

Approximately 70% of project beneficiaries will be returnees. Specific activities of this project will include:

*1. Mobilization of Parent Committees*

Through Community Initiative Groups, a Parent Committee will be formed in each school in order to address the issue of low food security in the community.

*2. Proposal Writing Training*

Following the mobilization of Parent Committees, one week proposal-writing training will be conducted for CIG/Parent Committee members of all 8 SCCs. The purpose of the trainings will be to teach CIG/Parent Committee members how to transform their project ideas into project proposals.

*3. Creation of Community Proposals on Sustainable School Canteens*

Following the Proposal Writing training, each CIG/Parent Committee will be tasked to develop a proposal on Sustainable School Canteen. Maximum budget of 5,000 USD will be allocated for each community and a set of criteria will be defined for approving each project, such as community participation, project feasibility, sustainability etc. Each community will be assisted by experienced WV staff in the process of proposal development.

*4. Approval of Proposals and Procurement of Inputs*

Approval Committee, which will consist of WV and CIG representatives, will make the final approval of the proposals. Projects will be approved only once all the criteria have been met. Once the projects are approved, detailed Implementation Plan will be designed with the CIG members with clearly defined roles and responsibilities of each project participant. Following the approval of each project, WV will produce project award documents that will specify the ownership of project equipment and/or inputs as well as management of project finances. Procurement of all project inputs will be conducted by WV and delivered to the communities.

*5. Business Management Training*

Following the award of grants for School Canteen project proposals, WV will conduct Business Management Training for each community. This will consist of Accounting, Market Assessment, Business Expansion, Customer Service etc. This training will ensure that all project participants have sufficient capacity to successfully run the business.

*6. Operating School Canteens*

Each school canteen will be managed by CIG, which will meet on weekly basis in order to discuss different issues that might arise in the running of school canteens. WV staff will conduct regular monitoring of the running of each school canteen and provide technical assistance on 'as need basis.

**Expected Outcomes**

- 8 School Canteens operating in 3 districts in Abkhazia and providing regular meals to school students
- 640 school students increase their food security by having an access to school canteens
- 80% of 'at risk' school students increase attendance rate

- 640 returnee school students increase their concentration

**Suggested Costs**

<b>Item description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b># of units</b>	<b>Cost per unit</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
Salaries (WV Staff)	month	12	1,890	22,680
Contract-labor	month	12	353	4,240
Local Transport	month	12	975	7,800
Program Administration	month	12	227	7,040
School Canteen Grants	pond	8	5000	40,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>81,760</b>

## 7) Back to School Project for returnee children in Gali District

<b>Project Title</b>	Back to School Project for returnee children in Gali District
<b>Agency</b>	World Vision
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Education
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	<p>Improve the social wellbeing of children and their families in the targeted towns through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased formal education system reintegration skills</li> <li>- Increased ability of families to take care of their children's education and general wellbeing</li> <li>- Increased availability of sustainable local resources</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<p>Returnee children who dropped out of formal school system and their families (80 children and 200 close family members including parents/care takers, siblings);</p> <p>4 Local NGO staff</p>
<b>Partners</b>	Samurzakan (local NGO)
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	80,370 USD

### Summary of the identified gaps:

The socio-economic situation in Gali and adjacent districts of Abkhazia has not improved in recent years. The infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, roads, water, etc.) is still in a state of collapse. Public services such as health care and education are inadequate. Thus, the living conditions of returnees remain extremely poor, with deficient housing, limited economic opportunities and a general lack of public services.

Some children have started to fall out of the formal education system, usually because families are too poor to send them to school. In most cases, parents are unemployed because of the lack of opportunities in the region. All parents have been psychologically affected by the war, hindering their capacity to provide a normal life for their children. In addition, around 20% of the families assessed admit that they need their children to stay at home in order to help with domestic tasks.

Aggravating this situation is the fact that many returnee children were born during or just after the Abkhaz-Georgian war and are affected by Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and in urgent need of psychological assistance. There are several cases of children who abandoned school 2 or 3 years ago and now feel too uncomfortable to return due to age difference with other children in their school. There are very few International NGOs based in Abkhazia dealing with vulnerable children at the moment, while the local authorities and NGOs have very scarce means to promote the reintegration of children within the formal education system.

This project is consistent with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objective 1.2 ("Provision of assistance to presumed returnees").

## **Activities Proposed**

The concept of the proposed project is to build on the successes and lessons learnt from the World Vision Back to School project, which was very successful and is often cited as a model in work with children in Abkhazia. This new project will apply a two fold methodology in achieving its goal: (i) providing support to children, and (ii) providing support to the children's parents and families. Preliminary lists of project beneficiaries (unschooled and at risk children) have been identified through field research in collaboration with our local partners

Activities will be targeted at bringing children back into socializing, developing their communication skills, their capacity to concentrate and to memorize, accepting discipline and homework. In addition, the psychological support will improve their emotional attitude towards life. These efforts will at the same time be supported with the work done by social workers and the psychologists with the parents. As a result of our support, parents will be able to take better care of their household and by extension will be better able to support their children's education and general care.

Educational activities are more aimed at bringing the children back into a learning process, accepting progressive discipline, improving their communication skills, their capacity to concentrate and their emotional attitude towards life, rather than on purely academic learning (reading, writing and calculation will be covered). All children will be assessed by a psychologist to follow up as needed.

Specific activities will include:

- 1) Needs assessment, final beneficiary identification and preparation of activities curriculum and materials.
- 2) Providing educational activities for 80 children at Gali Youth House (GYH) and after-school tuitions.
- 3) Monitoring and evaluation of educational activities with children.
- 4) Providing psychological support activities for 80 children at GYH and psychologist/social worker consultations. Providing canteen services at GYH.
- 5) Distribution of "Back to school kit".
- 6) Social and psychological family counseling needs assessment and design of an individual working plan for each family.
- 7) Training for local NGO staff in adapted education for children with difficult family backgrounds. (including WV's Child Protection training)
- 8) Social workers participate in a baseline assessment and training to provide assistance to targeted children and their families through community resources mobilization (including WV's Child Protection training)
- 9) Psychologists receive training to provide assistance to targeted children and their families through individual and group therapy (including WV's Child Protection training).

## **Expected Outcomes**

- Increased formal education system reintegration skills for targeted children: at least 50% of the targeted children will reintegrate into the formal educational system the

following school year and 90% of reintegrated children will remain in the school system in the next school year.

- 40% of children are expected to have less conflictive attitudes towards their peers by the end of the educational course and 60% of the children will make general progress in literacy and calculation skills by the end of the educational course.
- Increased ability of targeted families to take care of their children's education and general wellbeing: at least 60% of families state that their overall emotional and social family situation has improved due to the project.
- At least 60% of parents support their children to reintegrate into the formal education system by the last month of the children's course. At least 40% of parents' prioritize higher their children's education out of other daily life priorities than before the project.
- Sustainable local resources made available: The local partner staff are retrained in their respective specialties and state the training is useful for their work in the project.
- Local NGOs receive know-how as organizations in addressing the issue of unschooled children through the project and are able to carry out follow up support in an autonomous manner.
- Local authorities and NGOs state having a better understanding of the issue of unschooled children

### Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Salaries (WV Staff)	month	12	770	9,240
Contract labor (teachers, psychologists, social worker, cook, coordinator)	month	12	1058	12,690
Local Transport	month	12	550	6,600
Kitchen Equipment	Lump sum	1	1500	1,500
Educational Equipment	Lump sum	1	2000	2,000
Program Administration	month	12	612	7,340
Individual Starting Kit	child	80	100	8,000
Income Generation Family Assistance	family	20	1000	20,000
Meals	month	5	1000	4,000
Stationary and books	child	80	100	8,000
Educational Materials and Games	Lump sum	1	1000	1,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$80,370</b>

## 8) Tailor-made healthcare assistance to vulnerable IDP families

<b>Project Title</b>	Tailor-made healthcare assistance to vulnerable IDP families
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Primary Health Care; Health Education
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	Improve standards of health care in the IDP community by raising awareness on public health, providing necessary household and hygiene items, and providing information about local healthcare providers
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	IDPs living in Zugdidi district, western Georgia
<b>Partners</b>	Grassroots Support Centre (GSC)
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	46,223 USD

### Summary of identified gaps

Poverty in western Georgia is high with the majority of the population generating limited income from subsistence agriculture and small trade. The high number of IDPs in western Georgia adds an additional burden on the limited local resources.

IDPs are entitled to various benefits but their monthly IDP allowance is not even enough to cover basic needs. Just under half of all IDPs live in collective centers, where conditions do not meet minimum shelter standards. Families live in overcrowded conditions, which create tensions and make it difficult for children to study. Some IDPs living in private sector accommodation face equally difficult conditions, though there is less information available on this group, which generally receives less attention

IDPs face serious difficulties accessing adequate health services. Limited access to safe drinking water, aggravated by a lack of awareness on public health, causes the spread of infectious diseases. The state health care system does not cover medicine, which many IDPs can not afford to buy. Inadequate distribution means that state-run programs often do not reach those most in need. After food, health expenditure is the second most significant expenditure item for IDP households. Hygiene problems are accentuated by the lack of essential hygiene and household items. Within the IDP community, women often have the most acute health care needs, yet are often primarily responsible for ensuring the basic health needs of their families.

### Activities & Outcomes:

The project will assist the beneficiaries in realising their right to health care and other entitlements as citizens of Georgia and IDPs. These activities will contribute to the changes in the lives of women, men, elderly and children. Each of these groups will be involved in the decision-making process and identifying their family and community needs. The needs of women will be directly addressed with some material assistance such as the provision of hygiene items and cooking facilities.

Specific activities will include:



### *1. Needs Assessment*

Needs assessments with IDP families in targeted locations, using the Age-Gender-Diversity Mainstreaming method of UNHCR. In order to plan and implement this tailor-made project, first, the nature of vulnerability must be assessed according to economic abilities, their social and human capital. The baseline household survey during the preparatory phase of the project will define the prevalent health problems and Health and health-care seeking of the beneficiaries.

### *2. Raising awareness on health issues*

Health awareness-raising campaigns will be conducted. The health topics will include cardio-vascular diseases, respiratory tract diseases, infectious diseases, maternal and child health, reproductive health, family planning, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, smoking, drug abuse, healthy life style, etc.

There will also be publication and dissemination of brochures and posters among the target groups and in public places such as community health centres and facilities, public schools, etc. To facilitate IDP access to existing healthcare services, information on State funded health programs and health care entitlements of the most vulnerable will be produced and circulated. The booklets, related to the needs of the beneficiaries (Healthy Environment, Healthy Feeding, HIV/AIDS and State Health and Social Programs) will be disseminated and the social workers will organize workshops on those topics.

### *3. Provision of necessary items to vulnerable groups*

Essential hygiene/household items will be provided to those who are identified as in need. This will be an essential part of the health promotion campaign. Based on the identified needs and vulnerability, the project will also provide of technical assistance to the targeted families, so that they can gain the needed information or entitlements, such as access to national health programmes or social welfare programmes.

### *4. Strengthening community institutions*

The project will facilitate the establishment of community associations in each community; facilitation of the formation and activities of groups e.g. young mothers, multi-children families, families with a disabled children and disabled people. The community associations will be helped to identify training needs that will increase their ability to better serve their communities, and particularly the needs of the vulnerable groups, in an effective, efficient and transparent manner. Training sessions will also be provided, so as to develop the capacity of community associations and to identify problems/needs and resources.

Joint social activities will be implemented for all previously and currently targeted collective centres (joint training sessions, sport competitions, exchange of information and successful cases), that will support to bring people together to discuss their problems and achievements.

### *5. Initiatives to promote healthy lifestyles*

The project will assist in the development and implementation of small projects such as repair of water and sanitation systems, establishment of out of school clubs, children's playgrounds and other facilities to promote healthy lifestyles.

### Expected Outcomes:

- Improved healthcare knowledge within the targeted communities
- Targeted communities are better equipped to help themselves prevent diseases and promote health.
- Access to primary health care services without discrimination will be improved through providing beneficiaries with relevant information,
- Beneficiaries will have access to necessary hygiene & household items to be able to observe the basic hygiene norms and alleviate their everyday life
- Community associations will be formed in the targeted communities. People are encouraged to talk about their problems and to find their own solutions the population of the targeted communities will be empowered to demand their rights & free health benefits provided by the State.
- The communities will be able to implement some small projects which will improve their social conditions. In this way IDPs develop confidence and skills to help themselves.

### Suggested Costs in USD

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Project Coordinator	Month	12	262	3,144
Community Mobilizer	Month	12	213	2,556
Admin/Procurement assistant	Month	12	189	2,268
Social Workers (four)	Month	12	827	9,924
Vehicle Hire	Month	12	200	2,400
Fuel for hired vehicles	Month	12	186	2,232
Transportation of materials	Lump Sum	1	482	482
Office Stationery	Month	12	51	612
Communication	Month	12	55	660
Bank Fees	Month	12	6	72
Procurement of Household items	Lump Sum	1	8,275	8,275
Production of booklets / training materials	Lump Sum	1	3,448	3,448
Small-scale projects for community associations	Lump Sum	1	6,896	6,896
Miscellaneous Training Costs	Lump Sum	1	496	496
Training Consultant	Lump Sum	1	1241	1241
Joint Social activities	Lump Sum	1	1517	1517
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>\$46,223</b>

## 9) Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation for Disabled Children in Abkhazia

<b>Project Title</b>	Physical and Psychological Rehabilitation for Disabled Children in Abkhazia
<b>Agency</b>	World Vision
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Services for Groups with Special Needs; Protection of Children
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To alleviate the most urgent needs of the disabled children that live in Ochamchira district by increasing their physical and emotional wellbeing
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children with disabilities and their families in Ochamchira District (40 children and 160 close family members)
<b>Partners</b>	Ochamchira Youth House (local NGO)
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	87,620 USD

### Summary of the identified gaps:

After the 1992-1994 war between Abkhazia and Georgia and the economic collapse and blockade the region has been living in for the past 15 years, the social welfare system in Abkhazia can not afford to take care of its disabled children. Both rehabilitation and education facilities are lacking.

According to a preliminary assessment, in the small town of Ochamchira (7,000 inhabitants), there are around 40 identified disabled children under 18 years old (mostly suffering from Cerebral palsy). At Ochamchira District level it can be estimated that this number increases to 100-130 children, though no reliable surveys exist yet.

The children often come from very vulnerable families and their parents cannot provide for their priority needs such as basic therapeutic treatments, let alone proper diagnosis. It is recognized that very simple rehabilitation exercises can have an exponential impact on the child's autonomy and life skills level. Because of social stigma, these children live in isolation within their families and do not have any opportunities for integrating into a normal social life. They generally do not attend school because the schools are not adapted to their special needs and mostly because the society itself is not ready to accept them as normal children with special needs. There is no social structure (public or private) that would address the needs of these families and allow them to join forces and share their common experiences.

### Activities Proposed

The project will include an updated assessment covering the whole district of Ochamchira in order to identify all potential beneficiaries. In addition, the project will be advertised widely to give the opportunity to all concerned families to be included. The final number of beneficiaries is estimated to be around 100-130 children.

Specific activities will include:

### *1. Preparation activities*

- Training of project staff in disability therapy and special education (visiting similar centre abroad and/or inviting trainers to Abkhazia)
- Refurbishment of Rehabilitation Centre at Ochamchira Youth House (repairs and equipment of the centre)
- Disability Survey in Ochamchira District in order to identify and pre-diagnose all disabled children

### *2. Disability treatment*

- Diagnosis of all targeted children (most children have never been properly diagnosed)
- Physical rehabilitation through therapeutic exercise sessions by professionals
- Psychological/mental rehabilitation through targeted interventions and games by professionals

### *3. Life skills support*

- Educational course (adapted to each child's potential: focusing on basic literacy and calculation)
- Life-skills course (developing autonomy and social skill of the child to its maximum individual potential)
- Identification of inclusive education possibilities, when relevant, for next school year (closely working with schools)

### *4. Family support*

- In kind direct assistance (clothing and stationary kits, a daily meal onsite and daily transport for the child)
- Counseling to family on diagnosis and establishment of a family working plan to be followed up by a professional
- Training of parents on therapeutic exercises tailored to each child's case
- Advocacy campaign in Ochamchira to inform the public about disabilities and reduce negative stigma.

## **Expected Outcomes**

- The Centre that will be established in the Ochamchira Youth House will serve to better understand the needs of children who are facing educational or social challenges.
- Assisted by the World Vision experts working in the field, assessment tools will be developed and used to identify and assess children's strengths and adapt their education appropriately.
- The Centre will also help parents to know their children better, and believe in their children's potential for further development and growth.
- At least 2 new services (educational and life skill services) will be introduced for disabled children in Ochamchira district; At least 80% of targeted children improve their daily condition by receiving educational and life skill services.
- Increased local capacity: 15 Local NGO staff show increased competency to provide specialized services to the disabled children.
- Decrease negative stigma: 70% of interviewed children in Ochamchira district school demonstrate decreased negative stigma about the children with disabilities. 70% of community members demonstrate more inclusive attitude towards children with disabilities

### Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Salaries (WV Staff)	month	12	770	9,240
Contract labor (teachers, psychologists, masseurs, driver, coordinator)	month	12	1437	17,240
Local Transport	month	12	550	6,600
Exercise Equipment	Lump sum	1	5000	5000
Room Repair	Lump sum	1	15000	15000
Program Administration	month	12	612	7,340
Individual Starting Kit	child	40	100	4000
In-kind Family Assistance	family	40	150	6000
Meals	month	5	400	2000
Stationary and books	child	40	50	2000
Educational Materials and Games	Lump sum	1	1000	1000
Training Costs	training	1	11000	11000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>87,620</b>

## Community Participation and Self-management

### 10) Support to Community Infrastructure in Abkhazia and western Georgia

<b>Project Title</b>	Support to Community Infrastructure in Abkhazia and western Georgia
<b>Agency</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Community Self-management and Equal Representation; Self-reliance and livelihoods
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To support Participation, Strategic Planning and Infrastructure Development of Communities in Abkhazia and western Georgia
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Returnee Population and local community in Abkhazia; IDP and host population in Georgia proper
<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	328,000 USD

#### Summary of the identified gaps:

Just under half of all IDPs in Georgia live in collective centers, where conditions do not meet minimum shelter standards; they lack adequate access to water, proper insulation and functional sewage systems. Some IDPs living in private sector accommodation face equally difficult conditions, though there is less information available on this group, which generally receives less attention.

Approximately 45,000 people have returned to Abkhazia (primarily Gali). It is anticipated that this number will not change substantially in the short term. The scarcity of resources to rehabilitate or reconstruct houses in the Gali District is said to be among the main concerns of IDPs with regard to return.

The socio-economic situation in Gali and adjacent districts of Abkhazia has not improved in recent years. The infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, roads, water, etc.) is still in a state of collapse. Public services such as health care and education are inadequate. Thus, the living conditions of returnees remain extremely poor, with deficient housing, limited economic opportunities and a general lack of public services.

Both IDPs and returnees have limited opportunities for income generation, aggravated by a lack of micro finance organisations. Their lack of self-reliance has affected the self-esteem of the IDP and returnee population. The financial worries and the uncertain future have imposed enormous psychological strain on adults, with negative consequences for children

This project is in line with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objectives 1.2 ("Provision of assistance to presumed returnees"), 2.1 ("Improvement of the living conditions of IDPs") and 2.2 ("To improve the socio-economic conditions of IDPs").

#### Activities Proposed

The proposed activity is targeting communities with mixed population in Oчамchira and Tkvarcheli; communities in Gali district (where community development activities have not been implemented to date), and in Samegrelo District (Georgia proper) which has a high concentration of IDPs. In total 15 communities will be targeted. The project envisages development of community plans which would analyse 4 sectors in each community: infrastructure, social sector, agriculture and SMEs, and services. Within

each sector the focus groups comprised of stakeholder from community and local government would make an inventory of available resources, would list main problems, identify solutions and score them by priorities. Community plans would be a starting point from which other activities would follow – including community projects and income generation activities.

Specific activities will include:

### *1. Development of Community Plans*

This will be carried out via a participatory approach, engaging various stakeholders. Plan consists of 4 sectors – infrastructure, social sector, agriculture and SMEs and services. Each sector would be analyzed by separate focus group, all parts would be put together into a comprehensive plan by initiative group, and final version of the plan would be prepared after the general community meeting, where citizens will be encouraged to provide feedback.

### *2. Implementation of Priority Actions by Community*

One of the priorities from the community plan, from infrastructure or social sector, will be implemented together with the community. Initiative groups will be required to develop a project proposal, and mobilize community to provide its own contribution which would on average be 20% of the total project value. The potential projects could be: electricity line rehabilitation, water supply, roads, bridges, schools, kindergartens, community centres, though communities might come up with other priorities.

### *3. Income-generating Activities*

Community plans would also reveal issues in the agriculture and business sectors. To assist those sectors, and provide local entrepreneurs with opportunity to grow, generate more income and employ more people, DRC proposes two types of activities:

- b) Small business grants (up to 600 USD) – to assist more vulnerable individuals with some business skills. These grants are focused more on income generation, and are open for variety of ideas – greenhouses, livestock, poultry, beekeeping, but also carpentry workshops, trade businesses, general services.
- c) SME grants (up to 4.000 USD – to assist existing or start the new businesses. These grants would target those individuals in community who demonstrate that they own skills, experience and some resources of their own for the business they propose.

## **Expected Outcomes**

Through this project the livelihoods of 15 communities will have been improved through the following activities:

- 15 communities have developed the plans, and have presented them to local authorities and other stakeholders.
- 15 infrastructure projects have been implemented in 15 communities to benefit at least 13000 inhabitants.
- 50 business grants have been disbursed.
- 15 SME grants have been disbursed to create at least 30 new jobs.
- At least 35% of all initiative and focus groups members are returnees, IDPs or of Georgian ethnicity.
- Creation of plans, as well as their implementation, would require different ethnic groups/communities to work together. Their engagement on tasks of mutual interest is expected to strengthen the links among them and set up a solid platform for their future collaboration

## Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
<b><i>Direct project expenses</i></b>				
Community plan preparation	lump sum	15	200	3,000
Community plans printing	plan	15	600	9,000
Infrastructure projects	project	15	10,000	150,000
Business grants	grant	50	600	30,000
SME grants	grant	15	4,000	60,000
Total project expenses				<b>252,000</b>
<b><i>Staff expenses</i></b>				
Community Officer	month	12	600	7,200
Community Officer	month	12	600	7,200
Economic Officer	month	12	650	7,800
Engineer	month	12	650	7,800
Administrative Assistant	month	12	500	6,000
Driver	month	12	400	4,800
Total staff expenses				<b>40,800</b>
<b><i>Administrative expenses</i></b>				
Office equipment	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Office supplies	month	12	400	4,800
Transportation expenses	month	12	1,000	12,000
Communication costs	month	12	500	6,000
Utilities	month	12	200	2,400
Total administrative expenses				<b>35,200</b>
<b>TOTAL (USD)</b>				<b>\$328,000</b>



## 11) Raising IDP awareness of property rights

<b>Project Title</b>	Raising IDP awareness of property rights
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Community self-management and equal representation
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To promote the protection of IDP property rights through the provision of legal information and training sessions
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3000 IDPs in Samegrelo Region, western Georgia
<b>Partners</b>	Legal Protection Institute (LPI)
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	35,990 USD

### Summary of identified gaps

15 years after the conflict, many IDP still live in collective accommodation under dire circumstances, and remain economically and socially marginalized. However a new political impetus has arisen in Georgia with the endorsement of the government's National IDP Strategy and the development of its Action Plan. This will create an entirely new support platform for efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs.

Just under half of all IDPs live in collective centres, where conditions do not meet minimum shelter standards; they lack adequate access to water, proper insulation and functional sewage systems. Families live in overcrowded conditions, which create tensions and make it difficult for children to study. Hundreds of IDPs have been evicted from collective centres without respect for applicable laws; many were not provided with alternative housing or adequate compensation. Uncertainty regarding the ownership and legal status of collective centres complicates attempts to develop a comprehensive, long-term strategy. There is a general lack of information among IDPs as regards their rights and responsibilities in Georgia.

Moves towards closing IDP collective centres are incorporated in the national IDP Strategy (Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1.2). As such the protection of IDPs' property rights will become increasingly important. At present, however, a lack of knowledge concerning legal norms regulating privatization of collective centers, and procedures for the vacation of premises, creates uncertainty and tension among IDPs.

This project is in line with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objective 2.1 *Improvement of the living conditions of IDPs*, "Provision of legal assistance to IDPs to ensure they are better equipped to claim their rights".

### Activities

This project will seek to raise IDP awareness of legal norms and procedures regarding property rights, by providing legal information and conducting training sessions. Specific activities will include.

#### 1. Training Sessions on Property Rights

The topic for training sessions will be: property rights and internally displaced persons living in Georgia. Over the course of the project 36 training sessions will be conducted. These will benefit up to 450 persons living in 117 collective centers in the target areas of Zugdidi, Khobi, Tsalendjikha, Senaki, Abasha, Poti, Chkhorotsku. There will be 3 trainings per month, each to be attended by 12-15 IDPs, held on weekends to encourage high attendance.

Training sessions will be conducted: in the office of the organization (for collective centers located in the area of Zugdidi) and in collective centers themselves for IDPs living in other districts of Samegrelo region. The identification of participants and will be conducted during mobile visits which are implemented in the frame of the (existing) NRC-ICLA project.

### *2. Information Dissemination*

This project will distribute an information pack on property rights to IDPs. "Information letter-box" is an A4 format envelope, containing extracts from international and national legislation concerning property right, including extracts from the European Convention, Guideline Principles on IDPs, Constitution of Georgia, Georgian Law on Internally Displaced Persons, State Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons Persecuted, Georgian Civil and General Administration Codes, Georgian Law on rights for immovable property registration, Georgian Law on privatization etc.

The names and contact information for lawyers participating in project implementation will be included with the information pack, to facilitate additional consultation where necessary. Up to 3000 copies of this information pack will be distributed among training participants, among IDPs living in private sector and collective centers in the area of implementation of the project, and also among other persons interested. Distribution of this pack will be conducted during mobile visits which are implemented in the frame of NRC-ICLA project.

### *3. Round-table discussion*

At the end of the project implementation period, a "Round Table" discussion will be held, to review and evaluate activities conducted in the frame of project implementation. Those IDPs who have been the project beneficiaries and representatives of donor-organization will be invited to attend the meeting.

### **Expected Outcomes:**

- Up to 450 IDPs who participate in special training will have increased awareness of their property rights;
- Up to 3000 IDPs will receive a legal information pack, which will help IDPs to realize and protect their property rights in Georgia.

### Suggested Costs

<b>Item description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b># of units</b>	<b>Cost per unit</b>	<b>Total \$</b>
Project staff costs	Month	12	2,000	24,000
Preparation of information pack	Month	12	360	4,320
Training sessions (stationery, lunches etc.)	Month	12	330	3,960
Communications and equipment	Lump Sum	1	2,840	2,840
Fuel	Monthly	12	60	720
Costs of round-table discussion	Lump Sum	1	150	150
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>35,990 USD</b>

## Community Participation and Self-Management

### 12) Income Generation through Fish Farming in Abkhazia

<b>Project Title</b>	Income Generation through Fish Farming in Abkhazia
<b>Agency</b>	World Vision
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Self-Reliance and Livelihoods; Local Integration Support
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To contribute to the economic recovery of the region through the development of income generation initiatives, - This will be achieved through the provision of financial input and technical support to communities to establish fish farming businesses. - The project aims to increase food security level for 120 vulnerable families in Abkhazia and decrease their dependency on humanitarian aid.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Vulnerable families in Gali, Tkvarcheli and Ochamchira districts (120 direct beneficiaries and 480 close family members)
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	104,082 USD

#### Summary of the identified gaps:

The socio-economic situation in Gali and adjacent districts of Abkhazia has not improved in recent years. The infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, roads, water, etc.) is still in a state of collapse. Public services such as health care and education are inadequate. Thus, the living conditions of returnees remain extremely poor, with deficient housing, limited economic opportunities and a general lack of public services.

Humanitarian and rehabilitation efforts still have a role to play and are required to support the most vulnerable families. At the same time, however, it is essential to release people from their growing dependency on humanitarian aid assistance and, wherever possible, work to provide long term, sustainable development solutions. The Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs highlights the need for income-generating activities to assist returnees in Abkhazia (Objective 1.2).

Agricultural activities represent the primary source of income for rural households in Abkhazia, yet the agriculture sector has experienced dramatic changes over the past decade, including the collapse of the centrally controlled Soviet system as well as the physical and emotional damage caused by prolonged conflict. Current rural livelihood strategies in Abkhazia are now based largely on a combination of mixed subsistence farming and select cash cropping. Households use income from cash crops and/or surplus farm production to purchase essential consumables and services.

A tense post conflict environment, trade restrictions, and unfavorable internal policies have all combined to further complicate an already difficult economic context. Cash crop production is limited to small plots that families have been granted the right to use. Although the average educational level among farmers is high, their understanding of, and thus ability to take advantage of, market economy mechanisms is often deficient.

#### Activities Proposed

In spite of these challenges, significant opportunities do exist to foster economic growth and livelihood security. Some of the income generation crops with the greatest potential include: hazelnuts, citrus, vegetables, poultry, beekeeping and honey production, dairy production and processing, fish farming or other forms of livestock.

This project will be based on World Vision's previous experience in successful implementation of the Fish Farming project in five communities in Abkhazia, and replicate these activities in an additional eight communities.

The project will be implemented in 5 subsequent phases:

***Phase 1: Identification of villages/fish ponds***

The WV Project Coordinator will select 8 villages with the potential and interest to develop fish farming business. The criteria for eligibility will be that the villages have experience and technical knowledge of fish farming, fish ponds meet technical criteria for fish farming, fish-ponds are located on a community land, vulnerability of a village, interest of a community to start a fish breeding business, and proposed input from a community. Preference will be given to those communities where WV is or has already implemented a project. Before the final selection of the villages, WV will invite a technical expert from the Ministry of Agriculture to visit the selected locations and produce technical assessment of requirements for each location. The final selection of the ponds will be completed following this assessment.

***Phase 2: Identification of beneficiaries***

Following the identification of villages, the Project Coordinator will initiate the identification of beneficiaries. Village committees that will consists from at least 3-4 village representatives (women included) will be asked to propose potential beneficiaries. Selection criteria will focus on: persons who previously participated in FFW project; vulnerable families; not more than 60 years old; live within 5km radius from the location of the pond; have previous experience in fish breeding; have a basic education; and the need for a gender balance.

All potential beneficiaries will be visited by WV staff in order to verify information provided by the committee and the final selection of beneficiaries will be approved by WV Program Manager, Operations Manager and Project Coordinator. It is expected that approximately 75% of project beneficiaries will be returnees

***Phase 3: Establishment of Policies and Procedures for each Fish Farming Business***

In order to ensure smooth running of businesses and to protect the most vulnerable families that will participate in the project, detailed management structure, roles and responsibilities as well as the sustainability of each business will be specified in a form of a contract that will be signed by each beneficiary.

Where a fish pond is located on a private property, it will be necessary to register the business as an Association with Limited Liability (ALL) and ensure that the interests of vulnerable families are protected in case any disputes arise. Where a fish pond is located on a 'communal' property, it will be necessary to obtain a certificate from the local administration that the pond can be used free of charge for the period of 2 years. After that period, all fish farms will be legally registered and rental fees will be paid from income of the business.

***Phase 4: Rehabilitation and Procurement***

In this phase, each pond will be rehabilitated in order to prepare it for fish breeding. A detailed rehabilitation plan will be agreed with each fish farming community and based on a Technical Assessment report by the Ministry of Agriculture specialist. Pending WFP approval, Food for work methodology will be used as an incentive for rehabilitation works. All equipment and materials will be procured and delivered to each community by World Vision during this phase.

**Phase 5: Fish breeding (Monitoring and Technical Assistance)**

In the final phase of the project, WV Project Coordinator and Monitor will focus on ensuring that the organizational and management structure of each fish breeding business is properly functioning. This will be documented by regular management meetings, work plans, and implementation reports. Furthermore, the Project Coordinator will assist businesses in creating a marketing strategy, establishing contact with potential buyers and create a development strategy. WV will also contract a fish breeding specialist to conduct a series of trainings for each fish farming business. Monitoring of each business will be conducted on weekly basis.

**Expected outcomes:**

The main project outcomes will be:

- Increased income generation opportunities for 120 most vulnerable families in Gali, Tkvarcheli and Ochamchira districts of Abkhazia. This will be achieved by equipping 8 fish farming communities with the resources necessary to establish fish farming businesses.
- Increased capacity of 120 beneficiaries to effectively manage fish farming businesses, through knowledge of fish farming techniques and business skills.

**Suggested costs:**

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Salaries (WV Staff)	month	12	1,818	21,816
Local Transport	month	12	440	5,280
Program Administration	month	12	227	2,724
Fish Pond Building Materials (fencing wire, lamps, cement, fuel, tractor rent, etc)	pond	8	2500	20,000
Pond meliorization (lime, peat)	pond	8	1700	13,600
Fish Fodder	pond	8	2300	18,400
Fingerlings	pond	8	1500	12,000
Trainings	pond	8	100	800
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>94,620</b>

### 13) Capacity Building in Employment: Vocational Training and Employment Counselling Centres in Tbilisi, West Georgia and South Ossetia

<b>Project Title</b>	Capacity Building in Employment: Vocational Training and Employment Counselling Centres in Tbilisi, West Georgia and South Ossetia
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Self-Reliance and Livelihoods; Local Integration Support
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	Equip IDP and returnee youth with necessary skills to enable them to generate income, thereby building self-confidence and facilitating integration within local society
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: 600 IDPs and returnees living in Tbilisi, Abkhazia, West Georgia and South Ossetia; Indirect: IDPs, returnees and local communities who will be able to benefit from affordable services provided; Service providers involved in operations in involved in housing assistance for IDPs and returnees
<b>Partners</b>	UNDP, Swiss Cooperation Office for the South Caucasus - Regional Office (SDC); Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia; Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia; Municipalities; local NGOs including Association Gaenati and Charity Humanitarian Centre 'Abkhazeti' (CHCA)
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	USD

#### Summary of identified gaps

In general IDPs are poorly prepared to find employment. The level of education of IDPs is generally much lower than that of local population, while those IDPs who are highly qualified are often unemployed or underemployed. At present there are insufficient opportunities for income generation. These problems are aggravated by a lack of information among IDPs on those opportunities that do exist as well as the fact that IDPs face difficulties acquiring credit to start their own business due to their limited assets. As time has passed, IDPs' dependency on external assistance has increased along with their passivity. Their lack of self-reliance has affected the self-esteem of IDP men, in particular, who generally find it more difficult to find employment than IDP women. The financial worries and the uncertain future have imposed enormous psychological strain on adult IDPs, with negative consequences for IDP children.

There is a clear need for community development action on the grassroots level, to support the socio-economic integration of IDP community and give them opportunity to increase their self-confidence and become full and active members of the society. Improving the potential for employment amongst IDP Youth is essential to achieving this end.

On the other hand, the labour market in general, and particularly in the housing sector which is prioritised both by the government and by the international community, is limited by lack of much needed skills, including in construction and the maintenance of utilities.

This project is in line with objective 2.2 of the Georgian National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs, namely to 'improve the socio-economic conditions of IDPs'. It is also in keeping with the priorities of many international donors as communicated at the conclusion of the international donor mission to Georgia (March 31 - April 4, 2008).

## **Activities**

### *1. Vocational Training and Employment Counselling Centre*

The Centres will provide training and employment counseling. They will sustain themselves over time by charging the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs and prospective employers.

The implementing partners of UNHCR will refurbish and equip public n.6 buildings to a standard suitable for training and the provision of services. The training centres will be located in areas with a high proximity to concentrations of IDPs and returnees to ensure a strong customer base for the centre's services and minimal transport costs for beneficiaries.

### *2. Selection of Beneficiaries*

The implementing partners will select unemployed IDPs and returnees. The project will mainly address the needs of particularly at-risk groups in the IDP and returnees communities in Georgia, including the vulnerable unemployed youth. This project will support the development of socio-economic conditions of unemployed IDPs and returnees through increasing their life skills and self-employment opportunities and will increase their community solidarity.

### *3. Provision of Vocational Training*

The implementing partners will select Masters to provide training to primary beneficiaries. 600 beneficiaries will receive vocational trainings in crafts, particularly in construction and maintenance sector, identified by the partners as being particularly in demand by employers and consumers.

Selected beneficiaries will also participate in a week's additional Business (service) Management training.

### *4. Enterprise training*

Two-month enterprise training courses will be conducted for the selected IDPs and returnees. The trainings will help them to start small business enterprisers. These trainings also involve business administration and feasibility. A psychologist will work with the participants who will help them regain their self-confidence.

Each participant will write her/his own business plan at the end of the course. There will be a competition in each IDP and returnee location in order to identify the best enterprise plans, and the plans which win the competition will be financed.

### *5. Provision of credits for small scale enterprises*

In each community three to five plans may be financed. The amount of credit for each community would be 10,000 Lari. Each business plan must be transparent, the vision should be stated clearly, the activities should be described appropriately, and its sustainability should be demonstrated. The plans should envisage employing IDPs and returnees living in the collective centers.



#### *6. Services for local IDP community*

The workshops in addition to training will provide services to the IDP and returnees communities at a reduced rate. The income generated from these activities will support the wages of the masters and the long-term sustainability of the centre

#### **Expected Outcomes:**

- 600 IDP and returnee youth gain new vocational skills and future employment perspectives;
- Integration of at least 80% of project participants into the existing business and economic environment through increasing their employment opportunities;
- A sustainable professional retraining system is established, which will further contribute to the development of IDP and returnee economic integration process in the target city;
- Vocational Trainings and Employment Counselling Centres for the local population which will also help the development of the Georgian labour market;
- Increased self-confidence amongst IDP and returnee youth, and reduced isolation from mainstream socio-economic life
- Provide housing sector and other projects for assistance to IDPs and returnees with the labour skills they will need
- Improve the capacity of the national and local authorities and NGOs to develop and manage their labour market

## Suggested Costs

#	DESCRIPTION	MONTH	# OF UNITS	COST PER UNIT \$	TOTAL \$
<b>A. Personal salaries</b>					
A.1	Project Coordinator	12	1	800	9,600
A.2	Project Manager	12	4	600	28,800
A.3	Project Monitor	12	4	250	12,000
A.4	Driver-Logistic	12	4	200	9,600
<b>Total salaries</b>					
<b>B. Trainings</b>					
B.1	Vocational Trainings		25	5,000	125,000
B.2	Business Management Trainings		6	5,000	30,000
<b>Total Trainings</b>					
<b>C. Project Running Costs</b>					
C.1	Office supplies	12	4	100	4,800
C.2	Telephone	12	4	100	4,800
C.3	Internet	12	4	50	2,400
<b>Total Project Running Costs</b>					
<b>D. Travel</b>					
D.1	Vehicle		4	12,000	48,000
D.2	Petrol for vehicle	12	4	500	24,000
D.3	Vehicle maintenance	12	4	60	2,880
D.4	Vehicle insurance		4	700	2,800
<b>Total travel</b>					
<b>E. Training &amp; Service Centre</b>					
E.1	Equipment Purchasing		6	11,000	66,000
E.2	Refurbishment of the building		6	15,000	90,000
<b>Total Training &amp; Service Centre</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>460,680</b>

#### 14) Microfinance and business training for IDPs and returnees

<b>Project Title</b>	Microfinance and business training for IDPs and returnees
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Self-Reliance and Livelihoods
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To educate IDPs and returnees in business management and encourage income generating activities through allocating interest-free loans.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	IDPs in Georgia proper and returnees in Gali, Abkhazia; total 1300 direct beneficiaries
<b>Partners</b>	Charity Humanitarian Centre 'Abkhazeti' (CHCA); Centre of Humanitarian Programmes 'APSNY' (CHPA)
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	168,439 USD

#### Summary of identified gaps

In general IDPs are poorly prepared to find employment. The level of education of IDPs is generally much lower than that of local population, while those IDPs who are highly qualified are often unemployed or underemployed. At present there are insufficient opportunities for income generation. Also, due to their limited assets, IDPs face difficulties acquiring credit to start their own business. These problems are aggravated by a lack of information among IDPs on those opportunities that do exist. As time has passed, IDPs' dependency on external assistance has increased along with their passivity. Their lack of self-reliance has affected the self-esteem of IDP men, in particular, who generally find it more difficult to find employment than IDP women. The financial worries and the uncertain future have imposed enormous psychological strain on adult IDPs, with negative consequences for IDP children

Similarly, in Abkhazia there are limited resources for income generation, and a lack of micro finance organisations. Lack of income and employment opportunities are one of the central problems for the conflict-affected populations. They are becoming inactive and less productive and are not using and therefore forgetting their technical skills or educational experience. Lack of skills and lack of access to training restricts their employment opportunities. Such a lack of skills exacerbates their poverty cycle. The living conditions of returnees remain extremely poor, with deficient housing, limited economic opportunities and a general lack of public services.

This project is in line with the priorities of the Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs: Objectives 1.2 ("Targeted vocational skills training programmes and income-generating activities), and 2.2 ("To improve the socio-economic conditions of IDPs").

#### Activities

The project will target IDPs from South Ossetia and Abkhazia currently living in different regions of Georgia in IDP collective centres and the private sector. Target regions will include Tbilisi, Rustavi, Gori, Kutaisi, and the Samagrello region. Additionally the project will target the Returnees in Gali (Abkhazia), who are actively rehabilitating their

destroyed homes and trying to re-establish an elementary standard of living conditions. The project will target at least 1300 direct beneficiaries in total.

The project foresees the implementation of two major components: training/consultation, and the provision of micro-finance.

### **1. Training and consultations**

The project will provide business management training to program beneficiaries, and follow-up consultations regarding legal requirements and major business issues concerned with income generation activities in Georgia.

- **Training:** The selected participants will benefit from a two-day business management and finance training program. These trainings will be conducted within the application period, when groups of loan beneficiaries have been identified and will form part of the selection process of candidates.
- **Consultation:** Both successful and unsuccessful applicants and non-beneficiaries will be eligible for free assistance and consultation on legal and financial issues from the project staff.

### **2. Provision of Micro-Finance**

The core component of the project will focus on selecting and distributing interest-free loans for microfinance activities. The loan categories will be divided into three groups:

(i) **‘Small Traders’**. CHCA has identified the need for Income Generation activities for particularly vulnerable IDPs and Returnees, who have no or very few resources and skills, but who are motivated in creating a sustainable income. This group is identified as ‘small traders’ that only require very limited capital in order for them to create a trading service which will provide an equally small income. This group will receive interest free loans from 100 up to 300 GEL (from \$69 up to \$207). This will provide an effective start-up capital for beneficiaries unable to obtain the loan issued for ‘business beginners’ but motivated to begin small trading activities. This group will account for approximately 10% of project loan beneficiaries

(ii) Interest-free loans for **‘business beginners’** will target the beneficiaries who are currently unemployed and looking for the opportunity to create new or additional income for their families. This category is not currently being supported by the Micro Finance organizations as ‘business beginners’ are never funded without serious financial guarantees. These categories show real potential for the beneficiaries who can then continue their business activities and apply for the Micro Finance organizations and Banks. The loans will be from 300 up to 700 GEL (from \$207 up to \$483). This group will account for approximately 60% of loan beneficiaries.

(iii) The interest-free loans for **‘business expanders’** will be available to only the most competent, motivated and successful applicants. They are for the largest amount of money, 700 up to 1200 GEL (from \$483 up to \$828), and will have the longest repayment period. They will provide valuable capital for those still outside the reach of commercial lenders or micro finance organizations to implement more ambitious business plans, take on staff and help their current businesses. This group will account for approximately 30% of loan beneficiaries.

**Expected Outcomes:**

The project will give IDPs and Returnees the opportunity to contribute towards easing their socio-economic hardship by becoming self-sufficient. The project will support IDPs in raising their levels of motivation through encouraging business activities, and changing stereotypes of IDPs within society. Through these activities CHCA seeks to assist in integration and to bridge economic and social gaps between IDPs and the general population. The project will also target Gali region, aiming to encourage sustainable income generating activities within a returnee environment, creating more viable economic solutions within Gali and increasing solidarity between the returnees and the general population within the conflict zone. Specific results will include:

- Increased level of self-reliance among unemployed vulnerable IDPs and Returnees through provision of job opportunities;
- Effectively managed business activities through applying of skills and knowledge received at the Business management training courses and consultations.
- Successful interaction with taxation authorities and other Micro Finance institutions during the promotion of own income business activity;
- Number of participants changing their attitudes to the common problems and future life and their increased awareness regarding the problem solution process in society;
- Strengthened social security net through provision of participatory development tools

### Suggested Costs

	DESCRIPTION	MONTH	# OF UNITS	COST PER UNIT \$	TOTAL \$
A.	PROJECT STAFF SALARIES				
A.1	Project Manager	12	1	\$440	\$5,280
A.2	Project Monitor Kutaisi/Tskhaltubo	12	1	\$300	\$3,600
A.3	Project Monitor Tbilisi/Rustavi	12	1	\$300	\$3,600
A.4	Project Monitor Zugdidi	12	1	\$280	\$3,360
A.5	Project Monitor Poti	12	1	\$280	\$3,360
A.6	Project Monitor Gori	12	1	\$280	\$3,360
A.7	Project Monitor Gali	12	1	\$280	\$3,360
A.8	Lawyer	12	1	\$350	\$4,200
A.9	Financial Consultant	12	1	\$350	\$4,200
A.10	Driver	12	1	\$200	\$2,400
<b><i>SUBTOTAL PROJECT STAFF</i></b>					<b>\$36,720</b>
B.	STAFF TRAVEL				
B.1	Transportation Petrol/oil	12	1	\$500	\$6,000
B.2	Insurance of vehicle	2	1	\$350	\$700
B.3	Vehicle maintenance	12	1	\$230	\$2,760
<b><i>SUBTOTAL STAFF TRAVEL</i></b>					<b>\$9,460</b>
C.	PROJECT EQUIPMENT				
C.1	Furniture	1	2	\$1 560	\$3,120
C.2	Computer (desktop)	1	3	\$950	\$2,850
C.3	Printer	1	1	\$360	\$360
C.4	UPS	1	3	\$125	\$375
C.5	Equipment Maintenance	12	1	\$95	\$1,140
C.6	Office supplies/stationery	12	1	\$125	\$1,500
<b><i>SUBTOTAL PROJECT EQUIPMENT</i></b>					<b>\$9,345</b>
D.	CORE COMPONENT FUND				
D.1	Fund for Small Traders	1	1		\$2 749
D.2	Fund for Business Beginners	1	1		\$41 233
D.3	Fund for Business Expanders	1	1		\$39 172
<b><i>SUBTOTAL CORE COMPONENT FUND</i></b>					<b>\$83 154</b>
E.	SUPPLEMENTARY COMPONENT FUND				
E.1	Micro Business Training	1	500	\$9	\$4 680
<b><i>SUBTOTAL SUPPORT COMPONENT FUND</i></b>					<b>\$4 680</b>
F.	PROJECT RUNNING COSTS				
F.1	Office Rent Tbilisi	12	1	\$550	\$6,600
F.2	Office Rent Zugdidi	12	1	\$230	\$2,760
F.3	Office Rent Poti	12	1	\$230	\$2,760
F.4	Office Rent Gori	12	1	\$230	\$2,760
F.5	Office Rent Gali	12	1	\$230	\$2,760
F.6	Communication	12	1	\$190	\$2,280
F.7	Bills	12	1	\$190	\$2,280
F.8	Miscellaneous	12	1	\$80	\$960
F.9	Bank charges	12	1	\$160	\$1,920
<b><i>SUBTOTAL PROJECT RUNNING COSTS</i></b>					<b>\$25,080</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>\$168,439</b>

## 15) Agricultural Activities in Abkhazia

<b>Project Title</b>	Agricultural Activities in Abkhazia
<b>Agency</b>	Premiere Urgence
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Self-Reliance and Livelihoods
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To improve the living conditions of conflict-affected populations in Abkhazia through the development of agricultural activities to raise income
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: returnees living in Oчамchire and Tkvarcheli, Abkhazia; Indirect: Elderly and disabled members of these communities, who will receive part of the agricultural produce
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	331,650 USD

### Summary of the identified gaps:

The socio-economic situation in Gali and adjacent districts of Abkhazia has not improved in recent years. The infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, roads, water, etc.) is still in a state of collapse. Public services such as health care and education are inadequate. Thus, the living conditions of returnees remain extremely poor, with deficient housing, limited economic opportunities and a general lack of public services.

It is essential to release people from their growing dependency on humanitarian aid assistance and, wherever possible, work to provide long term, sustainable development solutions. The Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs highlights the need for income-generating activities to assist returnees in Abkhazia (Objective 1.2).

Agricultural activities represent the primary source of income for rural households in Abkhazia, yet the agriculture sector has experienced dramatic changes over the past decade, including the collapse of the centrally controlled Soviet system as well as the physical and emotional damage caused by prolonged conflict. Current rural livelihood strategies in Abkhazia are now based largely on a combination of mixed subsistence farming and select cash cropping. Households use income from cash crops and/or surplus farm production to purchase essential consumables and services.

Despite the high agricultural potential in the region, a lack of equipment and resulting low level of production means that most of the vegetables sold within Abkhazia come from Russian and Turkey. Although the average educational level among farmers is high, their understanding of, and thus ability to take advantage of, market economy mechanisms is often deficient. The absence of links between the producers (mainly in southern Abkhazia) and the market remains a significant obstacle to developing the local economy.

### Activities Proposed

Most of the direct beneficiaries of this project will be returnees, selected according to their: level of living conditions; experience in the identified agricultural activity; motivation; willingness to contribute and work with the group; and capacity to work (considering health and age). As an indirect benefit of the project, elderly and disabled members of the communities will receive a part of the agricultural produce from the direct beneficiaries, to provide these vulnerable individuals with a better nutritional balance.

Specific activities will include:

### **1. Provision of Equipment and technical assistance**

PU will provide individual and collective equipments for each beneficiary, and help develop agricultural activities as follows:

- **Cattle breeding:** dairy products are important in terms of nutritional balance, especially for children; milk can also be processed and conserved for a longer period (sour cream, butter, cottage cheese, “sulugumi”, smoked cheese...); in addition increased meat production will help prevent local families incurring debts during the ceremonies (weddings, funerals where families have to provide all guests with meat).
- **Growing Crops:** the focus will be on activities which play an important role in food security & financial income in the Abkhaz villages: maize production, potatoes, vegetables (green houses)
- **Creation of service centers:** cultivation machinery, veterinarian services.

**2. Specific training sessions** will be organized for the beneficiaries to improve their agricultural skills

### **3. Community confidence-building**

To promote confidence building and link the beneficiaries of the different targeted villages:

- Farm to farm visits will be carried out in order to link the people from different villages through discussions on their activities and main difficulties,
- Use of collective equipment,
- Assistance to the most vulnerable persons of the community,
- Distribution of a monthly newsletter to raise awareness and inform the population.

### **4. Connecting production activities with market opportunities**

As mentioned above, the absence of a link between the producers (primarily in southern Abkhazia) and the market remains one of the main obstacles to developing the local economy. Therefore this project will seek to link middle men with the producers, to increase the added value of produce through quality, to provide trainings on marketing, to increase the production for emerging markets.

While the project has been priced out here for 12 months, this activity would require continual funding over a 2 year work period to ensure full effectiveness.

### **Expected outcomes:**

- Development of farming activities & increase in professional skills and knowledge of the farmers, resulting in: improved cattle health, fodder production, milk processing, meat production.
- Improvement of the living conditions of the beneficiaries through an increase in their agricultural production (revenue generated can be used for health, education and other essential services)
- Better access for conflict-affected farmers to the market, through the establishment of links between producers and customers



- Better access for conflict-affected farmers to agro machinery and veterinarian service, improving their capacity to generate income through agricultural activities and attain economic self-sufficiency
- Increased communication between the communities through farm to farm visits (sharing of knowledge and confidence building)

**Suggested costs:**

<b>Item Description</b>	<b>Cost (USD)</b>
Expatriate Staff	43,000
National Staff	59,400
Logistics and Communication	39,500
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<b>141,900</b>
Individual Agricultural kits	101,000
Collective Agricultural kits	57,500
Training and farm-to-farm visits	16,000
Printing materials and visibility	13,250
Monitoring and assessment	2,000
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<b>189,750</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>331,650</b>

## 16) Craft and Trade Activities in Abkhazia

<b>Project Title</b>	Craft and Trade Activities in Abkhazia
<b>Agency</b>	Premiere Urgence
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Self-Reliance and Livelihoods
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To improve the living conditions of conflict-affected populations in Abkhazia through the development of craft and trade activities to raise income
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Direct: returnees living in Ochamchire and Tkvarcheli, Abkhazia; Indirect: Elderly and disabled members of these communities, who will receive assistance from direct beneficiaries; youth within the community who will receive individual training from direct beneficiaries
<b>Partners</b>	
<b>Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	327,250 USD

### Summary of the identified gaps:

The socio-economic situation in Gali and adjacent districts of Abkhazia has not improved in recent years. The infrastructure (electricity, telecommunications, roads, water, etc.) is still in a state of collapse. Public services such as health care and education are inadequate. Thus, the living conditions of returnees remain extremely poor.

It is essential to release people from their growing dependency on humanitarian aid assistance and, wherever possible, work to provide long term, sustainable development solutions. The Georgian government's National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs highlights the need for income-generating activities to assist returnees in Abkhazia (Objective 1.2).

In Abkhazia at present there are limited resources for income generation, and a lack of micro finance organisations. The conflict-affected populations are becoming inactive and less productive and are not using (and therefore forgetting) their technical skills or educational experience. Lack of skills and lack of access to training restricts their employment opportunities. Such a lack of skills exacerbates their poverty cycle. It is frequently the case that elderly and disabled members of the community are unable to find an income-generating activity and so require support from the community. While many young people wish to undertake income-generating activities, they often lack the requisite skills to do so successfully.

On the broader level, the absence of strong links between the producers (mainly in southern Abkhazia) and the market remains a significant obstacle to developing the local economy.

### Activities Proposed

Most of the direct beneficiaries of this project will be returnees, selected according to their: level of living conditions; experience in the identified agricultural activity; motivation; willingness to contribute and work with the group; and capacity to work (considering health and age). As an indirect benefit of the project, elderly and disabled

members of the communities will receive assistance from the direct beneficiaries (e.g. carpenters will help elderly with shelter rehabilitation, etc.). Additionally, young people in these conflict-affected communities will receive trainings from direct beneficiaries, so the skills acquired are passed on.

Specific activities will include:

*1. Provision of Equipment and technical assistance*

PU will provide individual equipment for each beneficiary, to assist any kind of viable economic activity (bakery, hair-dresser, car repair) by providing tools, equipments and skills. In particular, activities linked with infrastructure rehabilitation (carpentry, plumbing) will be promoted.

*2. Specific training sessions*

PU will implement specific training sessions and workshops to assist the beneficiaries in establishing and managing a successful economic activity. Training sessions will cover: how to start a business, how to make a business plan, how to sell the products, marketing

*3. Community confidence-building*

To promote confidence building and link the beneficiaries of the different targeted villages, the beneficiaries will share their experiences and problems through visits, as well as during the organised training sessions. The solidarity network will be re-enforced through the assistance provided to the most vulnerable (elderly, disabled). A newsletter will be published to inform the different communities

*4. Connecting production activities with market opportunities*

The absence of a link between the producers (primarily in southern Abkhazia) and the market remains one of the main obstacles to developing the local economy. Therefore this project will seek to link middle men with the producers, to increase the added value of produce through quality, to provide trainings on marketing, to increase the production for emerging markets.

While the project is has been priced out here for 12 months, this activity would require continual funding over a 2 year work period to ensure full effectiveness.

**Expected outcomes:**

- The beneficiaries will enjoy better living conditions thanks to the increased household income which results from income-generating activities. The revenue generated can be used for health, education and other essential services;
- Improvement of professional skills and knowledge of the beneficiaries through training sessions;
- Improvement of the communication and coordination within and between the targeted communities, through the organization of regular visits and monthly newsletters;
- Access to the market will be improved thru the creation of links between the producers and the customers;

**Suggested costs:**

<b>Item Description</b>	<b>Cost (USD)</b>
Expatriate Staff	46,000
National Staff	61,770
Logistics and Communication	24,500
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<b>132,270</b>
Professional kits	172,250
Marketing Costs	3,750
Training	9,180
Printing materials	7,800
Visibility	1,000
Monitoring and assessment	1,000
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<b>194,980</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>327,250</b>

## Durable Solutions

### 17) A comprehensive tailor-made approach to durable housing for the local integration of IDPs in Tbilisi and West Georgia

<b>Project Title</b>	A comprehensive tailor-made approach to durable housing for the local integration of IDPs in Tbilisi and West Georgia
<b>Agency</b>	Danish Refugee Council; Norwegian Refugee Council; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; local NGOs
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Local Integration Support; Shelter/Other Infrastructure
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide access to durable housing to IDPs and local residents leaving in collective centres;</li> <li>2. To provide access to durable housing to IDPs leaving in private sector;</li> <li>3. To ensure sustainability of these housing solutions;</li> <li>4. To strengthen the capacities of authorities to provide assistance to IDPs.</li> </ol>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	IDPs and local community
<b>Partners</b>	Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia; Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia; Municipalities
<b>Duration</b>	12 months (with possible extension)
<b>Estimated cost</b>	USD 11,432,000

#### Summary of identified gaps

15 years after the conflict, many IDP still live in collective accommodation under dire circumstances, and remain economically and socially marginalised. The Government of Georgia's earlier focus on the return of IDPs constrained efforts to facilitate local integration. However a new political impetus has arisen in Georgia with the endorsement of the government's National IDP Strategy and the development of its Action Plan. This will create an entirely new support platform for efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs.

As stated in the Georgian government's "National Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)" and recognized by all development and humanitarian organizations working in the country, the majority of the IDPs residing in Georgia live in precarious socio-economic conditions. Main interlinked features of these are: decrepit and over-crowded housings for many IDPs, high unemployment rate and general lack of self-reliance opportunities, poor health conditions and limited access to quality social services. Some of these features are not exclusive to IDPs but are shared with the general (non-IDP) most vulnerable Georgian population.

Housing conditions, and in particular those of the IDPs living in temporary collective centres, are often pointed at as the main problem IDPs have, which has a major negative impact on their chances of local integration. The latest strategic directions elaborated by the Georgian Government foresee the right of IDPs to local integration while waiting for their return to be possible. Housing represents probably the main visible obstacle to local integration since for more than fifteen years IDPs have been kept in precarious temporary accommodations (private or public) with the idea that they would shortly go back to Abkhazia. Housing represents a major difference between vulnerable IDP and non-IDP population, since the latter normally possess their own dwellings.

It is important to understand that housing is just the visible peak of a much wider problem. Improving the access of IDP to adequate housing is probably the most critical protection gap to be covered but does not solve their problems *per se* and, most important, is not effective if targeted independently. Housing has to be targeted through a comprehensive programme providing housing support together activities aiming at increasing IDPs' self-reliance. This holistic approach has to include a combination of activities and supports tailored on the specific vulnerabilities and coping capacities of the IDPs.

This project is in line with objective 2.2 of the Georgian National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs, namely to 'improve the socio-economic conditions of IDPs'. It is also in keeping with the priorities of many international donors as communicated at the conclusion of the international donor mission to Georgia (March 31 - April 4, 2008).

This project is linked to other projects, particularly the social housing project (Concept No 20) and vocational training and employment project (Project Concept No 14) as well as other projects addressing the reintegration and basic needs of the most vulnerable IDPs.

### **Activities & Outcomes**

**Beneficiaries:** Through this project UNHCR aims at providing durable housing to 2,200 IDP households (10,000 persons) living in the two most IDP-populated areas in Georgia; i.e. Tbilisi (70,000 IDPs), Zugdidi (50,000 IDPs) and Kutaisi (12,000).

**Selection criteria - IDPs in collective centres:** Aiming at closing down collective centres and diminishing their number in Georgia, the main focus will be kept on those centres with the highest concentration of socially and economically vulnerable persons. When targeting a collective centre, tailor-made solutions have to be found for all its inhabitants (including locals). On a secondary level, those centres for which a durable solutions can easily be found (such as transfer of ownership to IDPs accompanied by conversion of the spaces into adequate family dwellings) might also be targeted. **IDPs in private sector:** Mainly those IDPs living in most crowded privately owned dwelling will be supported through this project. Most socially and economically vulnerable IDP households will be prioritized, but a component of the project will also target those households with more coping mechanisms and higher success potential, such as less precarious households that proactively look for support to purchase/rent a dwelling.

**Activities - Housing support:** Tailor-made housing solutions will be provided to IDPs based on their specific vulnerability and coping strategy. It is expected that a housing solution for a household will cost at least 5,000 USD. The palette of durable housing measures will include:

- a. referral and support to specialized institutions in case of physical and/or mental disabilities (just in most needy cases; striving to deinstitutionalization of special care);
- b. social housing in supportive environment for able-bodied vulnerable IDPs (elderly, single-headed households, etc.);
- c. social housing in form of moderate-rent housing for IDPs with limited self-reliance capacity/potential;
- d. one-time purchase or rental subsidy for IDPs with self-reliance capacity.

- **Support to self-reliance:** Housing projects will be framed within a comprehensive programme supporting IDPs to make the housing solution durable and effectively improving their living conditions. Through its local and international partners, UNHCR will offer a tailor-made self-reliance support with activities such as:

- a. supporting access of children to education;
- b. increasing vocational training and retraining opportunities;
- c. supporting income-generating initiatives;
- d. providing psychosocial support;
- e. improving access to adequate health and social services;
- f. providing legal support and counseling;
- g. increasing capacities of IDPs to advocate for their rights.

### Expected Outcomes:

- 2,200 IDP households will find a housing solution that is adapted to their needs and coping capacities. Some local households will indirectly be targeted.
- All beneficiaries of the housing support are able to sustain their new housing situation.
- Where possible, self-reliance of beneficiaries will be increased.
- Comprehensiveness of the response will be ensured through the programme and its different components, but also through close cooperation with other assistance and protection projects carried out in Georgia.
- Authorities will be involved throughout the implementation of the programme and will be able to endorse their responsibilities (e.g. social housing) at the end of the programme.

### Suggested Costs in USD

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
<b>Shelter</b>				
Tailor made housing support	Lump sum	2,200	\$5,000	\$11,000,000
Capacity building	Lump sum	1	\$20,500	\$30,000
Beneficiary Complaint mechanism	Lump sum	1	\$40,500	\$60,000
Internal evaluation	Lump sum	1	\$12,000	\$20,000
<b>Total \$</b>				<b>\$11,110,000</b>
International Programme Manager (50%)	Month	6	\$11,000	\$66,000
Regional Representative (10%)	Month	1.2	\$12,500	\$15,000
Local staff (18)	Month	108	\$1,000	\$108,000
Internal travel, monitoring and transport costs	Month	22	\$2,000	\$44,000
Office costs (rent/utility/supplies/com.)	Month	24	\$3,000	\$72,000
Audit, Bank fees	Lump sum	1	\$17,000	\$17,000
<b>Total \$</b>				<b>\$322,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>\$11,432,000</b>

## 18) Integration Models Western Georgia

<b>Project Title</b>	Integration Models Western Georgia
<b>Agency</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Local Integration Support; National Administrative Framework
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To improve integration possibilities for IDPs in Samegrelo District, western Georgia,</li> <li>2. To design durable solutions modelling projects</li> </ol>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	IDPs and local population in western Georgia; Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation (MRA)
<b>Partners</b>	MoE, MRA, Local Authorities, Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), local NGO's, IDPs
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	722,600 USD

### Summary of identified gaps

15 years after the conflict, many IDP still live in collective accommodation under dire circumstances, and remain economically and socially marginalised. The Government of Georgia's earlier focus on the return of IDPs constrained efforts to facilitate local integration. However a new political impetus has arisen in Georgia with the endorsement of the government's National IDP Strategy and the development of its Action Plan. This will create an entirely new support platform for efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs.

At present, the relevant government departments require capacity building if the IDP Action Plan is to be implemented effectively. The generally limited capacity of the Georgian Government to manage matters related to migration has been recognized in the 2005 ENP Country Report on Georgia. Gaps highlighted include the lack of experienced staff and insufficient co-ordination and co-operation among concerned ministries. The highly centralized structure of the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation (MRA) often obstructs timely response to IDP issues.

This project will be based on a solid partnership with MRA and other government stakeholders, to enable the government to assume greater responsibility for the implementation of the IDP Action Plan, particularly with regard to closure of collective centers. In addition, since the Strategy and Action Plan envisages a substantial transfer of responsibility and power to the regional level, a decentralized capacity-building component is included.

### Activities

With its existing project, 'Integration Models Georgia', the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is in a favourable position to partner with the government on this issue: not only in terms of direct assistance projects to the vulnerable IDP population but also to create practice-oriented and value-based 'model projects', which will build government capacity at the local and central levels, to fulfil its obligations in respect of IDPs.



Specific activities will include:

### *1. Building the Capacity of MRA*

This component aims to raise the theoretical and practical level of expertise within the MRA by way of trainings/supervision. Of equal importance, MRA will be assisted in drafting guidelines based on practice (potential input to standard operation procedures (SOP)) to ensure institutionalization of knowledge gained through the project. The guidelines / SOPs should emerge from implementation of an integrated assistance package (model projects / component 2). Finally, accumulated knowledge should be disseminated to other government structures and publicly in the region and nationally.

The following activities are included in this component:

- Opening conference to launch the project
- Technical training for local governmental structures and local administration on the concept and content of the national IDP strategy/action plan, international IDP guidelines, durable solutions (provided by MRA, GYLA)
- Formation of local committee with governmental and administrative personnel from MRA, IDP representatives, local NGO representatives and representatives of international organizations to advise and oversee concrete assistance activities (as described in component 2)
- Review, prioritization and selection of modeling project interventions for privatization of collective center and livelihood support (as described in component 2) / Monthly meetings
- Monitoring and evaluation of project progress (as described in component 2)
- Development of implementation and lessons learned document by the local committee. This will input to the discussion of SOPs.
- Closing conference on selected projects, presentation of lessons learned to central and local government officials, IDP, LNGO and international representatives

### *2. Model projects on local integration implemented*

Experience shows that the selection as well as legal aspects of self privatization of collective centers is particularly problematic, due to the lack of guidance, routine and procedures as well as ownership. Currently every self-privatization effort stands alone as a unique intervention. Assistance to housing/self privatization should go hand in hand with support to economic self reliance activities in order to ensure that the IDPs no longer need social assistance but rather generate their own income, as well as assistance activities should also include the host environment. To assist the MRA and the District of Samegrelo (western Georgia) in implementing and further developing the national strategy and test different local integration models practically, two modeling projects on how to secure durable integration solutions for IDPs will be implemented.

The objective is therefore; to provide IDPs in two collective centres with proper means to integrate into society through an integrated package of assistance including obtaining full ownership and responsibilities of their property and support to economic self reliance activities. The equally important aspect is to target the surrounding host society to increase the economic activities in the area. As described in component 1, the efforts will be conducted in close partnership between the MRA and local authorities. In summary the activities include:

- Information gathering and pre-selection of potential project interventions on privatization of collective center and livelihood support

- Presentation of findings to the local committee.
- Physical and economic assessment and selection of target centers
- Community mobilization and Physical rehabilitation support (physical conversion of 2 collective centres)
- Legal assistance
- Development of an implementation plan for grants and SME interventions submitted to the local committee.
- Grants and SME programme implemented according to plan with regular reporting to the local committee

### *3. Strengthen the capacity of IDP population and local NGOs to support the Action Plan*

The objective of the third component is complementary to previous components, in as much as it aims at increasing the knowledge of the IDP population and relevant NGO community in general (and particularly in Samegrelo District) on the IDP Strategy, and to enable the IDP population to support the implementation of the strategy at local and national level. Activities under this component, implemented mainly by GYLA and other LNGO partners, will include:

- Mobilization of residents in up to 100 collective centers
- Training of residents in up to 100 collective centers
- Meetings facilitated between local residents and authorities
- Legal assistance offered in up to 100 collective centres
- Production of brochure on housing rights
- Dissemination of information on the IDP strategy and on housing rights

#### **Expected Outcomes:**

- Local governmental structures and local administrations are able to operationalize their increased information on the national IDP Strategy in direct actions to improve integration possibilities for IDPs in Samegrelo District, and are able to support the development of the Strategy at local and national level.
- Two durable solutions modeling projects have been jointly planned, implemented and reviewed and provide lessons along the lines of the national IDP Strategy Action Plan.
- The IDP population and relevant NGO community in general and especially in Samegrelo District have increased their knowledge on the IDP Strategy and are able to support and advocate the development of the Strategy at local and national level.

## Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
<b>COMPONENT 1</b>				
Training on Decentralization	Lump sum	1	\$5,500	\$5,500
Committee meetings	Lump sum	10	\$1,00	\$1,000
National Conferences	Lump sum	2	\$3,500	\$7,000
Editing and printing of review document	Lump sum	1	\$1,600	\$1,600
			<b>Total \$</b>	<b>\$15,100</b>
<b>COMPONENT 2</b>				
Pre-selection, information gathering, assessments	Lump sum	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
Project Collective Center 1	Lump sum	1	\$90,000	\$90,000
Project Collective Center 2	Lump sum	1	\$90,000	\$90,000
Project SME 1	Lump sum	10	\$8,000	\$80,000
Project SME 2	Lump sum	10	\$8,000	\$80,000
			<b>Total \$</b>	<b>\$344,000</b>
<b>COMPONENT 3</b>				
Mobilization in Collective Centers	Lump sum	100	\$250	\$25,000
Print Publications	Lump sum	1	\$40,000	\$40,000
Task Forces (training, meeting)	Lump sum	18	\$1,000	\$18,000
Legal counseling, LNGO	Lump sum	18	\$2,500	\$45,000
Network meetings	Lump sum	10	\$300	\$3,000
Regional Meeting	Lump sum	1	\$1,500	\$1,500
			<b>Total \$</b>	<b>\$132,500</b>
International Programme Manager	Month	12	\$11,000	\$132,000
Regional Representative (10%)	Month	1.2	\$12,500	\$15,000
Local staff (three)	Month	36	\$1,000	\$36,000
Internal travel, monitoring and transport costs	Month	12	\$2,000	\$24,000
Office costs (rent/utility/supplies/com.)	Month	12	\$2,000	\$24,000
			<b>Total \$</b>	<b>\$231,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>\$722,600</b>

## 19) IDP Youth Integration Project

<b>Project Title</b>	IDP Youth Integration Project
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Local Integration Support; Education
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	To help develop citizenship and leadership skills in IDP youth and encourage their participation in local community life; to update the skills of IDP teachers
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	150 young IDPs living in Zugdidi, western Georgia; 250 IDP teachers
<b>Partners</b>	Atinati (local NGO)
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	118,760 USD

### Summary of identified gaps

15 years after the conflict, many IDPs in Georgia still live in collective accommodation under dire circumstances, and remain economically and socially marginalised. The Government of Georgia's earlier focus on the return of IDPs constrained efforts to facilitate local integration. However a new political impetus has arisen in Georgia with the endorsement of the government's National IDP Strategy and the development of its Action Plan. This will create an entirely new support platform for efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs.

Many IDP children do not attend school due to socio-economic factors, and it is clear that teachers require additional training. While local youth have opportunities of modern, formal, non-formal and extra-curricular education, IDP youth often lack access to such opportunities. This negatively affects their capacity to become actively involved in community activities, thereby hindering chances of local integration.

To date, efforts to engage IDPs in response programmes have generally been *ad hoc*. Without input from a wider range of IDPs, including women and children, there is a risk that interventions may not be effectively targeting the most pressing needs.

### Activities

This project aims to create an IDP Young Leaders Club, to help prepare young IDPs for their roles as citizens. Participants, aged 14-17, will be selected based on their motivation and willingness. During the project implementation period different activities will be used to develop various skills. Specific activities will include:

#### *1: Training programs for ID youth*

Three types of trainings will be provided by Atinati trainers, for selected IDP youth: (i) Conflict resolution and peace building; (ii) leadership, teambuilding and management; (iii) small business development.

At the first stage of this component, trainers will provide participants with information on each theme, and will support development of creative and analytical ways of thinking. The second stage will entail the selection of the most active young people, who have

demonstrated the capacity and strong commitment to participate in the program. These individuals will be prepared as trainers and taught some skills in Peer Education methodology. They will participate in special 'training of trainers' sessions, enabling them to conduct future sessions themselves. Some 45-50 young trainers will participate in this activity.

At the third stage, the selected young leaders will conduct outdoor trainings for their peers in Zugdidi schools and IDP collective centers.

During the training the trainers will use a variety of interactive methods, to foster development of different skills and encourage active participation.

### *2: Computer and English Language classes for ID youth;*

English Language and computer classes for ID youth will be held in ATINATI.

For the English classes, groups will be formed according to levels of knowledge. Classes will last for 6 months, and will utilize existing resources of the ATINATI English Learning Center will be used for this; as well as up-to-date text books, audio and video manuals will be used to make the learning process more attractive, interesting and fruitful for the participants. A total of 120 young IDPs will participate in this component of the project.

A member of the European Volunteer Service will be involved in this project, and will lead English Conversational club for participants. This will provide an excellent opportunity to develop skills in colloquial English.

Through computer classes the young IDPs will learn how to use computer Office programs, Internet Explorer and Power Point. The duration of this course will be 3 months (36 lessons). The young people will also take part in internet chat sessions held at ATINATI computer center.

### *3: Meeting of IDP youth with Community Leaders*

Meetings will be arranged between IDP youth and prominent members of the local community: politicians, businessmen, writers, poets, active citizens, successful university students, representatives of mass-media, old people. Most of these will be IDPs themselves.

IDP youth will be told in advance who they are going to meet, and will receive some information about him or her to prepare for the meeting. It will be particularly useful for young IDPs to meet successful adult IDPs, so as to give them hope and motivation for their future. These meeting will also influence their formation as active citizens, identify their own expectations and help them make informed decisions about their future.

### *4: Community Service activities in Zugdidi*

To complement the theoretical knowledge they will acquire, participants will also get directly involved in Community Service activities. The activities will be selected as those where IDP youth can make a real contribution: These could include: library, museum, Botanical Garden, schools, churches, monasteries, kindergartens, IDP collective centers, cinema and theatre. These experiences will introduce participants to the practice of volunteer citizen engagement, as well as increasing their participation in local community life, their self-esteem and level of integration.

#### *5: Preparatory classes for National examinations*

Some recent reforms in the field of education have greatly affected national examinations in Georgia. However these changes are not well understood in the IDP community. Children have to take additional classes in order to improve their general skills and languages, so as to pass the exams successfully, but this is often unaffordable for IDP youth.

This component of the project envisages organizing preparation courses for General Skills (verbal and math), which IDP youth will be able to attend free of charge. The courses will be of 3-month duration.

#### *6: Training programs for teachers and active parents;*

In light of recent changes to the Georgian education system, the retraining of teachers is becoming increasingly necessary. This project will provide trainings on a variety of relevant topics, for teachers as well as active parents. Topics covered will include: interactive learning methods; civic education; drama in education; alternative methods of conflict resolution; peace-building; human rights education

In the ATINATI office one 2-day training session will be held each month for 20-22 participants (teachers and parents).

#### **Expected Outcomes:**

- Increase the IDP youth awareness and their competence: participants will attend English and computer classes, obtaining essential knowledge and undergoing progress tests;
- Increase IDP youth participation in local community life: participants are engaged in community service projects, supporting their local integration and bringing benefits to local community members;
- Support IDP youth career-guidance: participants will meet with prominent members of local community to better inform decisions about their future;
- It will support development of leadership skills in ID youth useful for them not only at school but generally for life: at least 40 young persons will participate in training of trainers sessions and apply the skills they have learned with their peers;
- It will improve qualification of IDP teachers, so as to improve and to increase employment opportunities: 250 teachers and parents will attend training sessions and acquire important information on teaching methods and civic education

## Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Salaries for project staff (coordinator, assistant, accountant, translator)	Month	12	1,750	21,000
Salaries for administration (office manager, guards, cleaners)	Month	12	750	9,000
Technical Equipment	Lump Sum	1	4,800	4,800
Training Programme for IDP Youth	Month	12	1,500	18,000
Training of Trainers (three sessions)	Lump Sum	1	11,400	11,400
Training Programme for teachers and parents	Lump Sum	1	13,970	13,970
English class teacher (6 groups)	Month	12	840	1,680
Materials for English classes	Lump Sum	1	8,700	8,700
Computer class teacher (4 groups)	Month	12	480	5,760
Materials for compute class	Lump Sum	1	1,150	1,150
Meetings with community leaders	Lump Sum	1	2,640	2,640
Preparatory classes for national exams (salaries for four teachers)	Month	12	600	7,200
Materials for preparatory classes	Lump Sum	1	500	500
Administrative costs	Month	12	380	4,560
Transportation	Month	12	700	8,400
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>\$118,760</b>

## 20) Model Social Housing for Local Integration of Particularly Vulnerable IDPs

<b>Project Title</b>	Model Social Housing for Local Integration of Particularly Vulnerable IDPs
<b>Agency</b>	UNHCR and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
<b>RBM Sectors</b>	Local Integration Support; National Administrative Framework; Shelter/Other Infrastructure; Self-reliance and livelihoods
<b>Overall Objectives</b>	i) To provide replicable models of social housing in three selected municipalities; ii) to provide public housing to most vulnerable IDPs; and iii) to strengthen the capacities of relevant local authorities to support and participate to the provision of basic social services to them and to extend public housing and social services to larger groups of vulnerable persons, including IDPs
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Particularly vulnerable IDPs – the elderly, single parents, graduates of state residential childcare institutions, disabled and other socially deprived families unable to solve their housing problems without help from outside
<b>Partners</b>	UNDP; Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia; Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia; Selected Municipalities
<b>Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Estimated cost</b>	USD 3,070,000

### Summary of identified gaps

15 years after the conflict, many IDP still live in collective accommodation under dire circumstances, and remain economically and socially marginalised. The Government of Georgia's earlier focus on the return of IDPs constrained efforts to facilitate local integration. However a new political impetus has arisen in Georgia with the endorsement of the government's National IDP Strategy and the development of its Action Plan. This will create an entirely new support platform for efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs.

Housing is a major problem for the IDPs in Georgia, which underlies many other protection gaps in terms of their basic needs, including adequate water, health and safety. Efforts to provide IDPs with shelter took place in an unorganized manner and have been complicated by the lack of a National Housing Policy.<sup>1</sup> Collective centers (CCs) accommodating nearly half of IDP households (45%), in addition to having been deprived of their previous functionality and often accompanied by irreversible dilapidation, in many cases are totally unfit to be used as residential dwellings. The inadequate living conditions in the CCs jeopardize the lives, health and well-being of their inhabitants, and hinder the social and economic development of the country.

More than half of Georgia's 250,000 IDPs, most of them displaced in the course of the Abkhazia conflict in 1992-94, live in the private sector (55%); in some cases in

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR and its implementing partners are advocating with the Government of Georgia for the elaboration of a National Housing Policy, based on its link to the State IDP Strategy.



purchased squalid houses, but more often with relatives or friends in rented or purchased apartments. IDPs in the private sector are not necessarily better off than those in the collective centers; these IDPs frequently live squeezed into small space, in inadequate living conditions. This situation may also lead to additional stress and tension with the host families, and can have a major negative impact on their chances of local integration.

The development of the State IDP Strategy, initiated and led by the State Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation (MRA) and ratified by the Government of Georgia in February 2007, clearly plans to gradually vacate and close CCs by offering other types of tailor made housing solutions to improve IDPs' living conditions. However, standard shelter programs implemented by different actors so far target those IDPs that are more or less capable of taking care of their housing needs, and thus leave vulnerable IDPs behind.

It is also relevant that there is no national Social Protection Strategy covering the vulnerable population, including IDPs.<sup>2</sup>

Different types of housing projects implemented so far (majority of them being emergency shelter repairs) have not been sustainable and effective in the long run. Poverty and unemployment among IDPs impedes them from taking care of the rehabilitated dwellings which become untenable again in the course of time.

This project is in line with objective 2.2 of the Georgian National Strategy and Action Plan for IDPs, namely to 'improve the socio-economic conditions of IDPs'. It is also in keeping with the priorities of many international donors as communicated at the conclusion of the international donor mission to Georgia (March 31 - April 4, 2008).

In line with the Georgian Government's IDP Strategy, the beneficiaries' residence in the houses will last until the conditions are met for safe and dignified return of IDPs to their permanent places of residence and/or as long as there is a need for the social protection of the beneficiaries from the State's side.

This project is linked to other projects, particularly the tailor-made housing support project (Concept No 4) and vocational training and employment project (Project Concept No 14) as well as other projects addressing the reintegration and basic needs of the most vulnerable IDPs.

### **Activities proposed**

This action is a modeling exercise, targeting sustainability by assuring the ownership by the selected municipalities, as well as reintegration through benefiting the most vulnerable IDPs and local population together.

In order to help the most vulnerable among the displaced, homeless, graduates of state residential childcare institutions, elderly, poor families without breadwinners with many children to maintain their independence and relative self-reliance in the least restrictive environment, without feeling marginalized, a continuum of community based services proves to be very successful and cost-effective. Continuum of care refers to a number of

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<sup>2</sup> UNHCR and its implementing partners are advocating with the Government of Georgia for the elaboration of a National Social Protection Policy, based on its link to the State IDP Strategy.

services which need to be in place in order to provide needed care for the vulnerable people who have multiple and complex needs, without creating gaps between services. This kind of continuum is ensured by the Social Housing in Supportive Environment (SHSE) projects.

The beneficiaries of the project are vulnerable groups of the population – the elderly, single parents, graduates of state residential childcare institutions, disabled and other socially deprived families unable to live without help from outside. The project builds on the important role of the host (a local or a displaced) family with working capacity that helps, cares for and shares the life with other vulnerable residents. The project represents an integrated approach where the emotional and physical well-being of beneficiaries is the priority.

Specific activities will include:

1) *Selection of the target municipalities*: Three municipalities will be selected according to their willingness to own the projects and replicate them as well as the availability of public building and other resources for this action in the selected municipality.

The relevant Municipality, being an owner and indirect possessor of the buildings, is additionally responsible to:

Selected municipalities must agree on assuming responsibilities not only for the elaboration and implementation of the project, but also during the all existence of the public building which they will be ultimately responsible for.

2) *Formation of Joint Commissions*: These Commissions will select the beneficiaries and oversee the project implementation. They will comprise the project partners – respective Municipality, Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation, an agency responsible for the social component and SDC/HA. They will select beneficiaries in an open and transparent manner on the basis of already elaborated beneficiary selection criteria.

3) *Selection of the beneficiaries*: Residential spaces in the houses will be distributed with the ratio - 60% for IDPs and 40% for vulnerable persons among the local population.

The Host of SHSE and his/her family members will likewise be considered to be beneficiaries of the project. The Host of SHSE will be a family consisting of members with working capacity. It will be a socially vulnerable IDP or a local family. While selecting Hosts, priority will be given to the vulnerable IDP families with children accommodated in CCs.

The Host Families, linked with and coached by the respective Municipality's social workers, will play a key role in building adequate (family) Supportive Environment. They will be financially supported by the Municipality which will ensure that the Host Families perform their duties and comply with rules and regulations established by the Municipality.

4) *Construction/Reparation*: This activity attains the provision of housing units with apartments<sup>3</sup> for the vulnerable people and vulnerable Host Families on the land plot allocated by the relevant Municipality.

5) *Social care training*: This activity attains developing capacities of the local authorities, namely training the respective Municipality staff to become social workers to provide their services to the SHSE beneficiaries, foster the adoption of SHSE concept into

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<sup>3</sup> In the ongoing SHSE pilot project in Tbilisi, considering the dimension of the project (4 two-storey housing units with 28 apartments in total), 26 apartments have been given to the vulnerable persons (IDPs and locals) and 2 apartments to the Host Families.

the National Social Protection Strategy and initiate the development of a legal framework for affordable housing in Georgia.

### Expected Outcomes

- Approximately 100 housing units constructed;
- Vulnerable households (local and IDP families) selected by the Joint Commission and accommodated in constructed houses;
- The Municipality social workers trained;
- Host Families trained;
- All the beneficiaries provided with social services by the Municipality social workers;
- The respective Municipality assuming its responsibilities in running the project, with its multiplier effects on other vulnerable groups of IDPs in the project area and elsewhere in Georgia.

### Suggested Costs

#	DESCRIPTION	MONTH	# OF UNITS	COST PER UNIT \$	TOTAL \$
<b>A. Personal salaries</b>					
A.1	Architects	12	2	55,000	110,000
A.2	Legal and technical consultant	12	1	40,000	40,000
A.3	Backstopping and documentation		1	40,000	40,000
A.4	Project Manager	12	1	55,000	55,000
<b>Total salaries</b>					<b>245,000</b>
<b>B. Construction work</b>					
B.1	Building		3	650,000	1,950,000
B.2	Installations		3	270,000	810,000
<b>Total construction work</b>					<b>2,760,000</b>
<b>C. Project Running Costs</b>					
C.1	Lumpsum office consumables				10,000
<b>Total Project Running Costs</b>					<b>10,000</b>
<b>D. Travel</b>					
D.2	Purchase vehicle		1	30,000	30,000
D.1	Lumpsum fuel, maintenance and insurance		1	15,000	15,000
<b>Total travel</b>					<b>45,000</b>
<b>E. Training</b>					
E.1	Lumpsum training sessions		20	500	10,000
<b>Total Training &amp; Service Centre</b>					<b>10,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>3,070,000</b>