

Georgian Refugee Consolidated Project Concept Notes

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Favourable Protection Environment

1) Reform of legislation affecting refugees

Project Title	Reform of legislation affecting refugees
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	National Legal Framework
Overall Objectives	Strengthen legal framework relating to refugees by ensuring consistency of relevant legislation.
Beneficiaries	Refugees and Asylum seekers, MRA, MoE, MLHSW, MoJ, Mol
Partners	MRA
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	44,640 USD

Summary of identified gaps

National legislation affecting refugees in Georgia does not consistently incorporate the rights of refugees and asylum seekers under international law. Discrepancies between key laws create difficulties for refugees in accessing key rights such as health and education, and cause confusion among Government agencies in the application of legal and administrative provisions.

A new draft law on refugees has been prepared by the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation (MRA) to incorporate international and regional norms and give refugees full access to economic and social rights. However amendments to several other laws will be necessary to successfully implement the new legal regime.

An inter-ministerial working group is to be established to review affected legislation and propose necessary amendments. For the effective functioning of the inter-ministerial working group it is essential to dedicate legal advisor required to comprehensively identify gaps and inconsistencies and to recommend necessary amendments to the Government and relevant line Ministries.

Activities proposed

Secondment of a national Legal Advisor to the Working Group

An experienced national Legal Advisor will be seconded by UNHCR to the MRA to assist the working group in strengthening the legal framework relating to refugees by:

- identifying legislation affected by the draft refugee law or otherwise affecting refugees and asylum-seekers;
- analyzing gaps and inconsistencies vis-à-vis the draft refugee law;
- making recommendations on necessary amendments;
- compiling his/her findings and recommendations in a report and presenting them to the Working Group for discussion;
- liaising with Working Group members to propose a schedule to the draft law on Refugees that would amend relevant legislation without the need for further reform;

- liaising with the Working Group to identify key administrative regulations needing reform;
- liaising with the Working Group to propose next steps for issues that cannot be resolved and to identify legislation outside its competence needing review;

Expected outcome:

- Refugees and asylum seekers are better able to access their rights under International law due to certain and consistent legislation, which can be readily applied by government officials and administrators.
- The legislative reform process is streamlined so that minimal additional work is required following the adoption of the Refugee law.

Suggested costs:

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
National Legal Advisor fee	month	12	1,600	19,200
Translation of legal documents	lump sum	1	2,000	2,000
Printing and publication costs	lump sum	1	3,000	3,000
Stationary	month	12	60	720
Workshop of the inter-ministerial working group	lump sum	2	8,000	16,000
Communication costs	months	12	60	720
Travel costs for the advisor	lump sum	12	250	3,000
			Total \$	44,640

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

2) Strengthening protection capacity at international borders

Project Title	Strengthening protection capacity at international borders
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sector	Non-Refoulement/ Access to Asylum Procedures
Overall Objectives	Enhanced national capacity to identify and refer asylum seekers at the border, in order to prevent refoulement and the arbitrary detention of persons of concern; Promotion of age, gender and diversity sensitive border procedures.
Beneficiaries	Direct: Ministry of Interior State Border Police, Office of the Prosecutor, Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation Indirect: Asylum seekers and refugees
Partners	Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	208,000 USD

Summary of the identified gap:

Although the legal framework of Georgia contains provisions to guard against *refoulement* and the penalisation of asylum seekers who enter the country illegally, there are currently no legal provisions or administrative instructions that require border guards to admit asylum seekers and refer them to the MRA. In practice, there is a real risk of *refoulement* at the border and asylum seekers who manage to enter or stay in Georgia without authorisation are prosecuted and detained.

The draft Law on Refugees, once adopted, is expected to define the role of the State Border Police in the identification and referral of asylum seekers, however there is a parallel need to elaborate administrative instructions to guide the work of border guards in practice. Knowledge of international protection principles among border police is limited, and it is believed that present interception procedures are not sensitive to diversity issues, gender and age.

National Consultations on Refugee Protection held in March 2008 made a number of recommendations to better protect asylum seekers and refugees at Georgia's borders including:

- The need for clear standard operating procedures and guidelines for border police;
- The need to train border guards on identification and referral of asylum seekers;
- The need for border monitoring to gather information and shape future cooperation between the MoI, UNHCR and NGOs.

Activities:

1. Training of Senior Officials at the Ministry for Interior, State Border Police

(Following the adoption of the draft law on Refugees) UNHCR and the MRA will conduct training for senior officials of the State Border Police, including senior officers for each sector of the state border as well as the international airport.

The training will focus on international and European protection standards at the border, the management of mixed migration flows, handling security concerns and the sharing of data relating to asylum seekers.

2. Elaboration of operational procedures

UNHCR will assist the State Border Police, Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation and other relevant agencies to define operational procedures for the identification and referral of asylum seekers. A technical roundtable will be organised to support the finalisation of the administrative framework.

3. Joint border monitoring

The MoI, MRA and UNHCR will conduct, over a 3 month period, 6 border monitoring visits, to the international airport at Tbilisi and other major points of entry. The monitoring team will observe border and interception practices, with particular attention to the handling of cases involving women, children and those with specific needs.

The findings of the visits will be used by the MoI, the MRA and UNHCR to draw up:

- a training plan for border guards on international protection and migration management, to be included within the basic training course;
- a future model for cooperation between the MoI, MRA, UNHCR and NGO partners at the border.

4. Training of border guards

UNHCR will participate regularly in the State Border Police Academy to ensure the systematic training of Border Police Officers on the basic principles of international protection and applicable national law, and improve sensitivity to the needs of women, children and those with specific protection concerns.

The existing capacity of the State Border Police to modernise training methodologies and programmes for its staff is limited by poor and ill-equipped training facilities.

UNHCR will support the refurbishment and/or repair of facilities or infrastructure jointly identified as needing priority attention and will provide equipment that can facilitate the training of police staff.

5. Support to referral at the border

UNHCR will assist the MoI and MRA to design an information leaflet for asylum seekers and support the translation of this document into key languages.

It will support the provision of basic equipment and/or repairs at interview rooms in key border locations, to assist the State Border Police to put minimum interview and reception standards in place.

It will provide a small interpretation fund for urgent protection related cases at the border.

6. Sub-regional coordination

UNHCR will facilitate 3 coordination meetings between the State Border Police of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey to develop stronger cooperation and share best practices and experiences on issues relating to the protection of asylum seekers and refugees within mixed migration flows and related issues of concern.

Outcome expected:

Access of asylum seekers to asylum procedures is enhanced and detention is limited by:

- Introduction of standard procedures on identification and referral including specific safeguards to ensure minimum standards of treatment and age, gender and diversity sensitive case processing;
- Systematic training of border police by UNHCR and partners on international protection principles;
- Stronger cooperation between relevant government agencies, UNHCR and regional actors.

Suggested costs:

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total (\$)
High level training for senior officials	lump sum	1	8,000	8,000
Roundtable on operational procedures	lump sum	2	8,000	16,000
Travel costs for border monitoring	visit	6	1,500	9,000
Repair/refurbishment of Police Academy facilities	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Equipment for the Police Academy	lump sum	1	20,000	20,000
Repairs basic interview/reception at the border locations	lump sum	6	5,000	30,000
Equipment for interview/reception at the border locations	lump sum	6	10,000	60,000
Translation of legal documents	lump sum	1	1,000	1,000
Printing and publication costs	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000
Interpretation fund	lump sum	1	1,000	1,000
Regional Coordination Meetings	lump sum	2	24,000	48,000
			Total \$	208,000

3) Improving registration and data-sharing capacity

Project Title	Improving registration and data-sharing capacity
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sector	Registration and Profiling
Overall Objectives	Improved registration capacity through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Elaboration of data sharing procedures with full respect to the principle of confidentiality;- Updates to the refugee database facilitating data-sharing;- Targeted support to the MRA office in Duisi to conduct continuous registration of Chechen refugees;
Beneficiaries	Direct: Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation Asylum Unit, Ministry of Interior – border police Indirect: Asylum seekers and refugees
Partners	MRA
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	64,200 USD

Summary of the identified gap:

The Georgian Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation (MRA) conducts refugee registration on an individual basis, and collects the minimum data recommended. However, annual re-registration exercises for Chechen refugees will be discontinued in 2009, and there is a need to build capacity to conduct continuous registration to keep information updated, including by de-registering refugees who die, leave Georgia or access a durable solution, including the future possibility of citizenship.

Improvements to the Refugee Database made in 2007 have increased the range of data and quality of statistical reporting relating to refugees and provide a basic online platform for sharing data with other government agencies, including border police. However, a number of technical improvements are needed to ensure that data-sharing is fully effective and in the absence of regulations on data-protection, there is a real risk that the confidentiality of data relating to asylum-seekers will not be respected.

National Refugee Consultations held in March 2008 made a number of recommendations for improving registration capacity:

- The need to develop regulations the use, storage and exchange of refugee data between relevant government agencies;
- The need to strengthen the capacity of the MRA office in Duisi to conduct continuous registration and assist refugees with registration.

Activities proposed:

1. Technical assistance in the drafting of data sharing regulations

UNHCR will provide technical assistance in the drafting of administrative regulations governing the use, storage and exchange of data on asylum seekers and refugees between the MRA, Mol and other government agencies to ensure respect for the principle of confidentiality.

The project will fund research on the relevant legal and policy documents that govern data-protection in the council of Europe region, collate best practices and translate these documents into the Georgian language.

2. Upgrading of the MRA database

Once data-sharing regulations are in place, an IT consultant will be deployed to rapidly upgrade the MRA's database on asylum seekers and refugees, in order to ensure that online data-sharing between government agencies is fully operational.

The project will provide material assistance in the provision of necessary hard-ware and soft-ware to upgrade registration technologies.

3. Capacity Building to the MRA Offices in Tbilisi and Duisi

2 1-day trainings will be provided to MRA registration staff in Tbilisi and/or Duisi on:

- The principle of confidentiality, best practices in the protection of refugee and asylum seeker data, and the provisions of the administrative regulation developed;
- Continuous registration and the de-registration of refugees

Outcome expected

The management and exchange of data on refugees and asylum seekers is improved by:

- Improving the legitimate storage, use and exchange of data by relevant government actors with full respect to the principle of confidentiality;
- Accurate data on Chechen refugees which is continuously updated.

Suggested costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
IT consultant fee	month	12	1,500	18,000
IT equipment provision/upgrading	lump sum	1	15,000	15,000
Researcher fee (national consultant)	lump sum	1	2,500	2,500
Translation of legal documents and database	lump sum	1	3,500	3,500
Capacity Building training - Duisi	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000
Capacity Building training - Tbilisi	lump sum	1	8,000	8,000
Training on database management	lump sum	1	8,000	8,000
			Total \$	60,000

4) Support to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures in Georgia

Project Title	Support to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures in Georgia
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sector	Fair and efficient status determination
Overall Objectives	Improvement of RSD Procedures by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of operational guidance on RSD; - Training of policy makers, RSD staff and NGOs; - Enhanced access to and use of legal and country of origin information; - Improved facilities and technologies supporting RSD; - Continued support and quality assurance; - Support to the return of rejected asylum seekers
Beneficiaries	Direct: Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation (MRA): Department for Refugees and Asylum Seekers, MoI, MoJ, 15 Policy makers, 6 RSD staff, other MRA staff, 3 NGO staff. Indirect: Asylum seekers and refugees
Partners	MRA
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	140,920 USD

Summary of the identified gap:

Georgia has established national RSD procedures under the competence of the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation (MRA), Department for Refugees and Asylum seekers. The department examines a small number of asylum applications each year, which is likely to increase with improved referral and reception mechanisms.

Existing RSD procedures are not fully in line with regional standards in a number of respects including: absence of specific procedures for women and unaccompanied and separated children; lack of assured confidentiality of proceedings and inconsistent provision of independent and qualified interpretation. Eligibility decisions are not always well reasoned, consistent and independent nor provided in a language the claimant understands.

The capacity of the MRA is not sufficient to respond to possible increases in numbers of asylum seekers, including possible arrivals from unstable States in the wider region. At present the MRA does not have the resources to improve RSD facilities and put in place basic procedural rights such as free interpretation. MRA staff lack the operational guidance, legal and country of origin information skills, to determine refugee claims with greater fairness and efficiency.

National Refugee Consultations held in March 2008 made a number of recommendations for improving RSD capacity which guide the objectives of this project:

- The need to elaborate operational guidance to guide case-workers in the administration and determination of refugee claims;
- The need to invest in the training of policy makers, MRA staff and civil society

- The need to equip the MRA and civil society with the necessary material, legal and technical resources to fairly and efficiently handle refugee claims.

Activities proposed:

1. Elaboration of operational guidance:

This project will provide technical assistance to the MRA in the elaboration of operational guidance for its staff in order to set out procedural norms and safeguards governing RSD, raise quality and consistency in decision-making and limit the *ad hoc* handling of refugee claims.

It will convene 2 consultative technical roundtables aimed at finalising operational guidance on procedural standards in refugee status determination and determining the eligibility of refugee claims.

2. Training on asylum law, procedures and management

The project will convene a Roundtable for policy makers from the MRA, MoI and other relevant government bodies on international and regional standards and best practices in the field of asylum. This roundtable will promote understanding and support for improved procedures, to facilitate effective decision-making, with prompt and enforceable results.

It will also facilitate the introduction of a programme of continuous training aimed at improving the technical skills of MRA RSD caseworkers and staff, to incorporate over a period of 12 months, modules on the following issues: *interview techniques; age, gender and diversity sensitive procedures; dealing with asylum seekers with specific needs such as victims of torture and trafficking, ensuring confidentiality; assessing refugee claims; grant of complementary forms of protection; presenting written decisions; using country of origin information; derivative status; file-management and the role of lawyers and NGOs in the proceedings.*

The project will deepen legal expertise on European and international jurisprudence through the sponsorship of 2 senior RSD officers, including a case-law focal point, and 2 NGO representatives at the ELENA Course on International Refugee and Asylum law.

3. Enhanced access to and use of legal and country of origin information

This project will promote the use of legal and procedural guidelines in decision-making through the translation of key legal documents produced by UNHCR and other actors and their compilation in a legal resource kit for MRA staff, lawyers and NGOs.

The project will sponsor the participation of the 3 MRA staff, to include a Col focal point, and 1 NGO representative, in the COI training programme run by ACCORD.

4. Improving facilities, technologies and services supporting RSD

This project will assist the MRA in putting into place minimum physical facilities and services to conduct the RSD process in an efficient and protection-sensitive manner.

Adequate interview room facilities will be established to establish refugee claims in a confidential and non-threatening environment.

Additional computers and internet connections will facilitate electronic case management, efficient country of origin research and decision-writing. Secure filing systems will be established to ensure confidentiality of paper files.

A pool of qualified interpreters will be established, with a modest interpretation fund to be matched by the MRA.

5. Providing continuous support and quality assurance

The project will provide ongoing capacity building support to the MRA by seconding a national advisor to the MRA to observe decision-making in individual cases, and provide guidance and recommendations to case-workers.

The consultant will also act as a trainer/facilitator in the training programme envisaged in Activity 2.b. and be the focal point for organising training and identifying supplementary training needs in consultation with MRA staff.

6. Return of rejected cases

The timely return of persons found not to be in need of international protection builds confidence in the asylum system among government institutions and the general public.

The project will provide modest funds for the return of persons found not to be in need of international protection, in instances where UNHCR, MRA and the appellate body are satisfied, following a thorough examination of a refugee claim, that there are no grounds for the grant of protected status in Georgia.

Expected Outcomes

The action will improve the overall functioning of the national asylum in the following ways:

- Fairer decision-making, done efficiently with enforceable results including the return and readmission of those found not to be in need of international protection;
- Introduction of age, gender and diversity specific safeguards, and enhanced sensitivity to the needs of asylum seekers with specific needs;
- Greater harmonisation of Georgia's asylum practices with regional best practice.

Suggested costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Roundtable on operational guidance	lump sum	2	8,000	16,000
Roundtable on asylum standards	lump sum	1	8,000	8,000
Training for MRA RSD caseworkers	month	12	1,000	12,000
ELENA course (x 4 persons)	lump sum	1	20,000	20,000
Translation of legal documents	lump sum	1	8,000	8,000
Printing and publication costs	lump sum	1	4,000	4,000
ACCORD course and workshop (x 4 persons)	lump sum	1	20,000	20,000
Repair of interview room facilities	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Furnishing/equipment of interview room facilities	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Interpretation fund	lump sum	1	3,000	3,000
National advisor	month	12	1,600	19,200
Communication costs for the national advisor	month	12	60	720
Office equipment for the national advisor	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000
Return of rejected asylum seekers	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000
			Total \$	140,920

Basic Needs and Essential Services

5) Support to the Ministry of Education in integrating refugee children into the national curriculum

Project Title	Support to the Ministry of Education in integrating refugee children into the national curriculum
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Education/ Local integration support
Overall Objectives	Facilitate integration of refugee children to the national education system with minimal impact on host communities; Enhance equal access to education for refugee boys and girls.
Beneficiaries	MoE, Chechen refugees
Partners	MoE, MRA, UNICEF, NRC
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	265,320 USD

Summary of identified gaps

To date, most refugee children have accessed primary and secondary education in 3 refugee run Russian-language schools which have not been accredited by the Ministry of Education (MoE). Graduation certificates from refugee schools are not currently recognised by the MoE, limiting opportunities for refugee youth to pursue further education.

The MoE has recently agreed to integrate refugee schools within the national education system, as a means of facilitating the development of refugee children and promoting their integration in Georgian society. National consultations on refugee protection held in March 2008 highlighted the importance of measures supporting educational reform and the full and equal school attendance of boys and girls.

There are many challenges in integrating refugee schools into the national system. The refugee schools will need to adjust to the Russian-language sector of the Georgian national curriculum, as well as the administrative policies of the Ministry of Education. Refugee teachers will require accreditation from the Ministry of Education, and must therefore be trained and examined to achieve professional recognition. Additional educational materials will need to be resourced and provided, so that the integration of refugee children is not detrimental to the education of children from host communities.

Additionally, the national education system will need to respond appropriately to the linguistic and cultural differences of the Chechen community, including the psycho-social effects of displacement and the promotion of common civic values that foster integration.

Activities proposed:

1. Provision of teacher/ learning materials

UNHCR will support the MoE in introducing the Russian-language sector teacher/ learning materials to the newly integrated schools.

It will establish a book rotation scheme in the newly integrated schools to ensure access to educational materials for all refugee children, as parents cite the costs of such materials as a reason for taking their children out of schooling.

UNHCR will also expand the availability of non-essential educational materials to refugee and local children alike, including additional library books, computers, science equipment and arts/craft tools.

UNHCR will also work with the MoE and local school committees to determine the needs for accelerated learning programmes for children who have had difficulties accessing education or adjusting to the new curriculum, as well as additional language and civic education courses for children.

2. Development of teaching capacity

NRC has already begun providing professional training to prepare refugee teachers for MoE accreditation exams. UNHCR will support additional initiatives to assist refugee teachers adjust to the national curriculum by introducing a mentoring scheme drawing upon the experience of teachers from the local community and organising follow-up courses and/or professional re-orientation for those that fail to gain professional accreditation or positions.

3. Improvement of school premises

The co-running of refugee schools on the premises of local schools has taken its toll on the quality of school premises despite the efforts of UNHCR and partners to improve facilities.

In consultation with the MoE, refugee and local school committees, and refugee and local communities, UNHCR will identify facilities and infrastructure most in need of renovation and support refurbishment and repairs.

4. Community support and participation

Strong community support for the new educational arrangements will be essential to ensure that refugee children benefit fully and equally from integration within the national educational system.

UNHCR will assist school committees and parents associations to identify in each school a teacher that can act as a counsellor for refugee and local children alike to discuss educational, social and family concerns. School counsellors will be trained on the psycho-social issues relating to displacement as well as key social and civic issues related to refugee integration, in order to support children and their parents.

UNHCR will provide a school van as a district resource to be shared by local and newly-integrated refugee schools in order to promote inter-communal excursions and participation at sports and cultural events and facilitate mobility of disabled children. The availability of free school transport will also help to address concerns among refugee parents about the costs of travel to school and the security of refugee girls.

UNHCR will provide support to the construction or reconstruction of sports and play areas and/or the provision of materials for extra-curricular activities that promote interaction between local and refugee children.

Expected Outcomes

Education and local integration prospects of refugee children improved by:

- Supporting the capacity of the MoE to introduce the national Russian-language sector curriculum to refugee schools and raise standards of education for refugee and local girls and boys;
- Mobilising support for the integration of refugee girls and boys in the national educational system among refugee and host communities and ensuring that related social issues, including equal participation of refugee girls and boys, are adequately addressed.

Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Russian language teacher incentive (12 teachers)	month	144	100	14,400
Learning materials and books (180 children)	lump sum	180	150	27,000
Additional educational equipment (3 schools)	lump sum	6	5,000	30,000
Georgian language training for university entrance (20 students)	month	240	30	7,200
Re-training of refugee teachers (36 teachers)	month	12	2,000	24,000
School refurbishment/repair (3 schools)	lump sum	3	20,000	60,000
Training for school counselors	lump sum	8	500	4,000
School van	lump sum	1	30,000	30,000
Insurance of the school van	lump sum	2	700	1,400
Driver	month	12	150	1,800
Maintenance of school van	month	12	100	1,200
Petrol (300 liters per month)	liters	3600	1.20	4,320
Construction/rehabilitation sports and play areas	lump sum	3	10,000	30,000
Materials for extra-curricular activities	lump sum	3	10,000	30,000
			Total \$	265,320

6) Support to the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs in providing social care to refugees and asylum seekers

Project Title	Support to the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs in providing social care to refugees and asylum seekers
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Services for groups with special needs, Local integration support
Overall Objectives	Improve access to psycho-social care and assistance of refugees and asylum seekers through integration in national social welfare programmes
Beneficiaries	Refugees and asylum seekers
Partners	MRA, MHLSA
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	57,700 USD

Summary of the identified gap:

There is no formal mechanism in Georgia to identify refugees and asylum seekers with specific psycho-social protection needs and refer them to available national social welfare services. At present the MRA, UNHCR, NRC and other partners find *ad hoc* responses to psycho-social needs but referrals provided are limited and do not systematically address protection concerns. There is limited capacity to follow-up on cases and provide community-based support.

Nonetheless the needs for social care are many. It is believed that several cases of sexual and gender based violence exist within the refugee community. Refugee children can be left vulnerable due to the lack of formal guardianship arrangements or by the dissolution of religious marriages. There is also a need to more comprehensively assist victims of trauma and refugees with physical and mental disabilities. Pending the establishment of a reception centre, there are no reliable mechanisms to meet the shelter and other needs of destitute asylum seekers.

There is a need to stream the protection of vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers into national social welfare structures, both to ensure access to social care and assistance, but also to foster the social integration of refugees. In particular, there is a need for appropriate social interventions to respond to traditional practices in the refugee community which impact negatively on the wellbeing of women and children, in contradiction with Georgian law.

At present a Working Group formed under the guidance of the MRA, is identifying legal reforms necessary to provide access to national social, health and education programmes for refugees and asylum seekers. The Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, as the competent ministry for social welfare and assistance, has a basic structure of municipal social units, however has few dedicated social workers and little experience of dealing with vulnerable refugees. Services envisaged by the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence to protect vulnerable women and children have not yet been established.

Activities proposed:

Development of partnership with the MLHSA and MRA

UNHCR will develop a Memorandum of Understanding with the MLHSA and MRA on the provision of national psycho-social care and assistance to refugees and asylum seekers, in order to foster greater coordination in the referral and resolution of cases at the local level.

Secondment of competent social work staff to the MLHSA

UNHCR will provide for the secondment of competent national social workers to the MLHSA. The social workers will act as focal points for the MRA, UNHCR and other relevant actors for the resolution of social problems of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as providing regular social care and assistance to local communities.

1 social worker will be stationed at MLHSA in Tbilisi city, as a focal point for assistance to asylum seekers and refugees, as well as IDPs and the local population. A second social worker will be stationed at the MRA office in Duisi, to act as a focal point for assistance to Chechen refugees and host communities.

Provision of material resources to support social workers

UNHCR will provide the necessary computer equipment to support the work of deployees and provide a small fund for interpretation as necessary to be matched by the MLHSA.

In Duisi, MRA will provide sufficient office space for the MLHSA social workers and UNHCR will facilitate the rehabilitation of these premises to receive refugees and local citizens in a confidential and non-threatening environment. UNHCR will also provide a vehicle for community visits in the Pankisi valley to be shared by the MLHSA and MRA;

Training of MLHSA and MRA staff on psycho-social issues related to displacement

UNHCR will provide training to MLHSA and MRA staff on basic aspects of refugee protection and engage a specialist to provide specialist training on psycho-social issues related to displacement, including a focus on SGBV and the protection of children.

UNHCR will also include MLHSA and MRA representatives in participatory assessments with refugees and asylum seekers to foster common understanding of social concerns of refugees and asylum seekers of diverse age, gender and background and facilitate participatory planning.

Joint resolution of social cases and interim assessment of partnership

UNHCR, the MRA and MLHSA will, on a fortnightly basis, or where protection needs are urgent, jointly resolve cases over a 3 month period. It is anticipated that thereafter, the MLHSA will gradually take over coordination of the resolution of social cases.

Following 6 months of partnership, UNHCR, the MRA and the MLHSA will prepare an interim assessment of results, making recommendations for further necessary training, material support and coordination to be implemented throughout the project duration.

Expected Outcomes:

The project will enhance the psycho-social wellbeing of refugees and asylum seekers by:

- Building capacity of the national social welfare system to identify and respond to the psycho-social their needs at the local level;
- Fostering the social integration of refugees within host communities through the resolution of psycho-social problems and increased national response to traditional practices contrary to Georgia law in refugee communities.

Suggested Costs:

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
National social worker fee - Tbilisi	month	12	700	8,400
National social worker fee - Duisi	month	12	500	6,000
IT equipment	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000
Interpretation costs	lump sum	1	2,000	2,000
Refurbishment/repair of MRA premises in Duisi	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Procurement of vehicle (Niva)	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Insurance	lump sum	1	700	700
Maintenance of the vehicle	month	12	60	720
Petrol, benzine (200 liters per month)	liters	2400	1.2	2,880
Training on psycho-social issues	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Participatory assessment	lump sum	1	2,000	2,000
			Total \$	57,700

Community Participation and Self Management

7) Refugee Parents' Club: Psycho-social support to refugee families in the social integration process

Project Title	Refugee Parents' Club: Psycho-social support to refugee families in the social integration process
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Community self management and equal representation
Overall Objectives	Facilitate the social integration of refugees, in particular women and children, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the psycho-social effects of displacement within the family; - Improved awareness of women's and children's rights.
Beneficiaries	Refugee households
Partners	GCRT
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	30,200 USD

Summary of identified gaps

The vast majority of Chechen refugees live in remote and difficult conditions in the Pankisi valley, with limited access to livelihoods, social or recreational life. The psycho-social effects of displacement on the refugee community are many, and stem from trauma, social isolation, dependence on external assistance, uncertain future prospects and the challenges of integration.

Women and children are particularly affected as traditional practices limit their participation in family, social and economic life. These practices reduce their prospects for integration within the host community, in an already difficult context.

National consultations on refugee protection held in March 2008, recommended measures to foster social integration of refugees within their local communities including by developing outreach and awareness programmes that enhance respect for the rights of women and children and increase understanding of Georgian civic values and law.

Work at the family level is needed to support refugee households in overcoming the psycho-social effects of displacement and move towards social integration in many important respects including:

- By meeting the educational, recreational and cultural needs of children, and in particular girls, who are often taken out of schooling by their parents, due to early marriage, perceptions relating to girls' safety and socio-economic concerns.
- By empowering and enhancing respect for single female heads of household who face particular challenges raising their children due to perceptions of their inferior social status;
- By raising awareness of sexual and gender based violence within the family context, and the consequences on the development and wellbeing of those concerned.

Activities proposed:

1. Parents' Club

A qualified psychologist and social worker will organize a monthly Parents' club on child development in the cultural centre in Duisi, as well as schools, municipal facilities and collective centres in Birkiani, Tsinubani, Joloko and other selected villages.

The Parents' Club will provide a participatory forum for refugee men and women to discuss themes related to child development and the integration of their children into local communities. The meetings will help parents to become familiar with different stages of children's development, in order to understand the effects of displacement and support and motivate their children.

The Parents' club will also work to reveal other issues touching refugee households in Pankisi, including sexual and gender based violence, low school attendance and completion rates, trauma related to displacement, social isolation and dependence on external assistance. It will work to foster understanding of the impact of these social phenomena on the emotional and psychological development of the various members of the household, in particular women, boys and girls, with the aim of reducing conflict within refugee families and host community and promoting the full participation of women, boys and girls in community life.

Given the remoteness of Chechen refugees in Pankisi and the traditional structure of family and community relations, the psychologist and social worker, will work to sensitize community leaders and schools of the benefits of establishing the club and promote participation among parents.

2. Group and family counseling

The Parents' Club psychologist and social worker will identify and conduct a number of follow-up visits to collective centres and private accommodation to provide refugee men, women and their children, as well as host families in private dwellings, with individual and group counseling.

Expected Outcomes

The social integration of refugee men, women, boys and girls is promoted within the local community by:

- Improving the psycho-social status of refugees;
- Supporting refugee men and women to empower refugee children and youth in the integration process;
- Increased awareness of refugee men and women of the impact of low school attendance, SGBV and other social and family issues on their children's development and integration prospects.

Suggested Costs:

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total \$
Rental of space for Parent's Club meetings	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000
Psychologist fee (part-time)	month	12	600	7,200
Social worker fee (part-time)	month	12	400	4,800
Refreshments for Parent's Club	month	12	500	6,000
Rent of vehicle for psychologist and social worker	month	12	500	6,000
Communication costs	month	12	100	1,200
			Total \$	30,200

8) Rural Service Centre to support agricultural activities in Pankisi Valley

Project Title	Rural Service Centre to support agricultural activities in Pankisi Valley
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Self reliance and livelihoods
Overall Objectives	Facilitate the social integration of refugees by utilizing available resources to strengthen income-generation activities Specific objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of Rural Service Centre in Pankisi Valley - Refugee and host community work together to develop small scale businesses
Beneficiaries	100 Refugee households and 50 host families
Partners	Association of Business Consulting Organizations (ABCO), Caucasus Genetics Association, Ministry of Agriculture
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	113,700 USD

Summary of identified gaps

The vast majority of Chechen refugees reside in remote villages in Pankisi Valley with limited access to livelihoods, social or recreational life. Women are particularly affected as traditional practices limit their participation in social and economic life. These practices reduce their prospects for integration within the host community.

National Refugee Consultations held in March 2008 highlighted the extent to which the remote location of Pankisi Valley severely reduces refugees' opportunities to open small businesses or find employment within the public sector. Therefore their prospects of finding employment outside of the UNHCR funded income generation projects are very slim.

Apart from small service-providing enterprises, the main economic activity in Pankisi Valley is agriculture. Possibilities do exist for refugees to become self-employed, particularly those who have access to land. However, as in other rural areas of Georgia there are factors that hinder agriculture development, including: lack of market information, extension services, veterinary services, agriculture input providers, etc.

These considerations have had a significant impact on agriculture development in Pankisi Valley, and put both refugee and host community farmers in a difficult position. Some of these constraints could be alleviated by the creation of a rural service centre ("Farmers' House") in one of the villages in Pankisi Valley.

Activities proposed:

1. Establishment of the Farmers' House

This project will establish a Farmers' House (FH), which will fulfill two important functions related to agricultural activities.

Firstly, the compilation of information on all existing rural problems and needs, directly from farmers. Secondly, the provision to farmers of necessary knowledge and

information about the modern agricultural technology that is available. Farmers will have thereby have access to modern know-how, advanced agricultural methods, new high productive planting materials/ varieties, fertilizers, crops protection systems, modern agricultural machinery, etc. In this way, the Farmers' House will facilitate the information exchange process between the farmer and relevant experts, possessing the necessary qualification and experience in agriculture and its various branches.

The Farmers' House will therefore facilitate the speedy identification of problems, and their timely and effective solution through the dissemination of new information, and sharing of advanced agricultural methods with local farmers.

Additional services provided will include: individual consultations for farmers; direct visits to farms; delivery of seminars to farmers on issues/topics of their interest; organizing a Specialists' Day and holding of competitions; distribution of information leaflets on various topical issues.

2. Legal Status and Management of Farmers' House

The Farmers' House will be established as an Agriculture Cooperative. The founders of this entity will be refugees and local farmers or farmers associations which will be created in local communities. The future operation of FH will therefore be under complete control of Pankisi farmers.

For the first year of operation the FH will be managed by three salaried persons. It is anticipated that in the second year of implementation the FH will become self-sustaining through service providing activities.

3. Identification of suitable land

As a pilot project, private-sector land-owners would be approached to rent/lease sufficient areas in the Pankisi Valley. This land would be selected following an assessment of access to transportation, availability of sufficient water and the quality of the soil needed following advice from the relevant experts. It is estimated that at minimum of 15 ha would be initially required.

4. Land equipped with tools and equipment

This land will be equipped to function as an agricultural cooperative where refugees and local villagers can undertake a variety of tasks. The site will be equipped with sufficient multiples of hand tools, seeds and other inputs for agricultural plots, water tanks and manually operated irrigation equipment, and the materials required for animal husbandry, goat rising, as well as growing mushrooms, fruit, and vegetables.

5. Complementary Training courses

Pre-requisite and complementary training courses will be provided, where refugees will learn a range of skills necessary for the operation, upkeep and maintenance of the agricultural sites. These will include the skills required to conduct agricultural activities as well as maintain, install and repair pumps, dig wells, set up irrigation systems, repair small engines (generators). Those who wish to be involved in supporting the pilot activity with micro-enterprises services such as food and agricultural tool repair will also be assisted to become involved.

6. Technical assistance

Refugees and local villagers working at the agricultural site will receive on-the-job training and technical assistance from agricultural experts that will build on the entry-level skills gained in the prerequisite vocational training program. Equipment, curricula and consumables for this purpose will be designed, developed and provided to ensure that the off-farm and on-farm skills are linked and developed sufficiently to ensure the pilot project can succeed.

7. Agricultural inputs

Initially workers on the agricultural site will be subsidized by agriculture inputs. This will be necessary as the site will not become self-sustaining immediately. These inputs will include:

Services in crop production

- Provision of plant protection means
- Provision of potato and vegetable seeds; cereals (wheat, barley)
- Provision of fertilizers (NPK), ammonium nitrate
- Introduction of high-quality varieties of seeds
- Development and implementation of ecologically acceptable pasture management systems, measures against erosion
- Provision of extension services and trainings in utilization of plant protection means

Services in animal husbandry

- Provision of consultations on and supply of various animal feed
- Provision of veterinary services (veterinary treatment and examination, supply of medicines, other necessary items and materials, veterinary consultations, etc.)
- Provision of consultations on high-productive livestock breeds

Services in beekeeping

- Provision of supply of bees and bee-hives and various necessary items and auxiliary materials
- Provision of wide scope of consultations in the area of apiculture (production of various types of honey and other apiculture products, selection of bee breeds, selection of appropriate locations for placing bee-hives, various beekeeping –related operations, safety measures against bee sting, etc.)

8. Working conditions and childcare

At least 75 percent of the total receiving training and working at the site will be women. Approximately 50 percent of the positions on each site will be offered to local villagers. This is necessary to ensure that there is equal opportunity for the poor to benefit under the same conditions as refugees.

Working conditions on the site will be adjusted to meet the cyclical nature of agricultural production and be in accordance with decent work principles. The participation of women will be facilitated through the provision of childcare facilities for their infants at the agricultural site. These facilities will be provided on-site, and supervised by paid child care staff from the DP population.

Expected Outcomes

- Both refugees and local community will acquire skills and engage in additional wage, self-employment or micro enterprise activities.
- Beneficiaries will have access to and sourcing of quality agricultural supplies and materials
- Generated income will bring benefits to the immediate family of refugee participants, while the broader refugee community will benefit from increased cash-flow
- The dignity of beneficiaries will increase as they become more self reliant.
- Local communities benefit from agricultural inputs, seeds, tools, planting materials, reduced degradation of the environment, and other informal trading with refugees.
- The above will in turn generate improved community harmony, health and social well-being

Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total (\$)
Land rent	ha	15	400	6,000
Small agriculture equipment and tools	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Agriculture inputs	lump sum	15	1,000	15,000
Fertilizers and plant protection	ha	15	800	12,000
Training	lump sum	4	2,500	10,000
Consultants and experts	lump sum	30	100	3,000
Legal registration of the Agriculture Cooperative	lump sum	1	200	200
Purchase of FH building	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Renovation of FH building	lump sum	1	10,000	10,000
Office equipment and furniture	lump sum	1	5,000	5,000
Salary for managers (3 persons)	month	36	300	10,800
Procurement of vehicle	lump sum	1	15,000	15,000
Insurance	lump sum	1	700	700
Maintenance of the vehicle	month	12	60	720
Petrol, benzine (200 liters per month)	liters	2400	1.20	2,880
Communication costs	month	12	100	1,200
Office supplies	month	12	100	1,200
			Total \$	113,700

9) Micro-Enterprise Development in Pankisi Valley

Project Title	Micro-Enterprise Development in Pankisi Valley
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Self reliance and livelihoods
Overall Objectives	Facilitate the social integration of refugees, in particular women by supporting the creating of new job opportunities and businesses Specific objective: - Provide training to refugees and host community which covers the complete business cycle; trainees equipped to develop small businesses
Beneficiaries	100 Refugee households and 50 host families
Partners	Norwegian Refugee Council, Association of Business Consulting Organizations
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	12,000 USD

Summary of Gap(s) identified:

Refugees in Pankisi Valley are currently entirely dependent on externally provided material support. The situation is psychologically debilitating, especially for those who have been living in collective centers for many years. Any form of employment is generally intermittent and remuneration is low as they lack sufficient employable skills. National Refugee Consultations held in March 2008 highlighted the extent to which the remote location of Pankisi Valley severely reduce refugees' opportunities for self-reliance

Self-reliance and income generating activities are currently operating in Pankisi valley, but in an informal manner. The sustainability and hence the potential to generate income is questionable. Training that covers the complete business cycle is required. Those wishing to strengthen their micro enterprise and those aspiring to enter a business require exposure to training that promotes sound business practices.

Additional resources are needed to ensure that businesses, once established, can be monitored and fully supported with guidance and technical advice throughout the complete business cycle. However financial support is often short-term, causing uncertainty and creating skepticism among those responsible for implementation as well as beneficiaries. This project, though priced out here for 12 months, would require continual funding over a 24 month period to be sustainable.

Activities proposed:

(i) Assessment of existing initiatives

Current initiatives would be assessed by the relevant refugee committees and their respective communities in collaboration with the NGO(s) providing the ongoing micro enterprise development program. The assessment would determine the extent to which

additional resources would lead to increased self reliance, and provide additional confidence to undertake self employment or embark on a micro enterprise business.

(ii) Presentation of Training Package

Once each individual supplementary plan is mutually agreed the allocations for each NGO would be included in a project, along with other NGO initiatives to form a training package. The package will include trainings in business administration, accounting, taxation, marketing etc. The training project will seek to:

- Mobilize and sensitize communities for increased participation in identifying self-reliance and income-generating opportunities.
- Promote sustainable, community structures for self management targeting local community.
- Support members from the local community to build capacity for service and care delivery.
- Promote the acquisition of practical, life-skills for school drop-outs
- To sensitize communities on ways of poverty eradication, with particular emphasis on value added skills acquisition in identified trades and occupations
- Promote awareness and importance of business linkages within communities to enable access to markets.

(iii) Beneficiaries

Particular attention would be paid to single-headed households, vulnerable women, adolescent children, and the local host communities to ensure that all are able to participate in the design and development of activities that have the potential to become profitable businesses, especially those that have the potential for some form of sustainable income-generation.

Expected Outcomes:

- Both local community and displaced people will acquire skills and successfully engage themselves in additional wage, self- employment or micro enterprise activities.
- The dignity of those participating will have increased as they will be more self reliant.
- There will be improved community harmony, health and social well-being.
- Local community benefits from access to facilities and services established or set up by income generating activities.
- Local communities benefit from agricultural inputs, seeds, tools, planting materials, reduced degradation of the environment, and other informal trading through their social networks with refugees.

Suggested Costs

Item description	Unit	# of units	Cost per unit	Total (\$)
Training	Lump sum	4	2,500	10,000
Consultants and experts	Lump sum	20	100	2,000
			Total \$	12,000

10) Refugee Integration through Micro-Enterprise Development in Pankisi valley

Project Title	Refugee Integration through Micro-Enterprise Development in Pankisi valley
Agency	UNHCR
RBM Sectors	Self reliance and livelihoods
Overall Objectives	Facilitate the social integration of refugees, in particular women by economic capacity building through micro-enterprise development and training provision. Specific objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To foster skills and knowledge development of Chechen refugees and local residents, thereby enabling them to integrate into market economy through formation of multi member commercial entities (CE) and small enterprises; - To establish a sustainable mechanism for co-operation among refugees and local resident farmers, relevant Ministries and Akhmeta municipality in the planning and implementation of economic and social activities
Beneficiaries	1000 Refugees and 2 800 local residents, including 1,300 resident communal pasture user
Partners	Heffer International Georgia; Civitas Georgia; Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation
Duration	12 months
Estimated cost	1,006,042 USD

Summary of Gap(s) identified:

An in-depth study commissioned by UNHCR in April 2008, "Assessment of Livelihood Opportunities of Chechen Refugees", confirmed that local integration remains the preferred durable solution for many refugees who are unable to return to Chechnya. Over 60% of the refugees now see their future in Georgia and would therefore embrace projects that promote self-reliance. The success of such projects will positively impact on the readiness of other refugees to integrate.

At present, however, the vast majority of Chechen refugees reside in remote villages in Pankisi Valley with limited access to livelihoods, social or recreational life. Women are particularly affected as traditional practices limit their participation in social and economic life. These practices reduce their prospects for integration within the host community.

National Refugee Consultations held in March 2008 highlighted the extent to which the remote location of Pankisi Valley severely reduces refugees' opportunities to open small businesses or find employment within the public sector. Therefore their prospects of finding employment outside of the UNHCR funded income generation projects are very slim. Refugees in general, and women and adolescents in particular, are not sufficiently involved into development of the projects affecting their future.

To address these gaps, stakeholders have recommended that UNHCR, donors and other international and national partners expand educational, vocational skills and fund

agricultural and other income generating activities for refugees and host communities benefiting men and women equally.

Activities:

In light of this situation, the Refugee Integration Project will focus on the following:

- Income generation projects;
- Vocational trainings, covering the complete business cycle;
- Modest social investment in Pankisi Valley; and
- Better co-operation/dialogue between local authorities and communities & businesses in Akhmeta municipality in order to guarantee sustainable refugee integration and community development

Whilst it is acknowledged that there are other important micro enterprise initiatives currently being introduced, additional resources are needed to ensure that the businesses once established can be monitored to ensure that those embarking on a business venture are fully supported with guidance and technical advice throughout the complete cycle. However continued long-term technical assistance is not always assured. Financial support is often short term causing uncertainty and creating skepticism among those responsible for implementation as well as those who should benefit. While the project has been priced out here for 12 months, therefore, this activity requires continual funding over a 2 year work period to be sustainable.

Beneficiaries

The key target groups include, (i) all Chechen and Kist refugees and some local farmers, and (i) local authorities and relevant Ministries who are directly responsible for refugee integration and for the planning and implementation of rural development programs. Particular attention will be paid to single-headed households, vulnerable women, adolescent children, and the local host communities to ensure that all are able to participate in the design and development of activities that have the potential to become profitable businesses.

The three core elements of this project are as follows

1. Establishment of Commercial Entities

This element will see to improve the economic and social conditions of refugee and resident small scale farmer households through establishment of Commercial Entities (CE) oriented to income generating activities. Specific activities will include:

- Assess community “Clusters”/establish CE(s)
- Activity 1b. Establish and conduct competitive application process for the Economic Growth Fund (EGF)
- Establish and conduct competitive application process for the Pasture Reclamation Fund (PRF)
- Form and Register CE(s); Form Communal Pasture Users Union (CPUU)
- Establish Market Chains to link local businesses with processors, traders and sellers

The foundation of the project is the establishment of viable CE, and grant of start-up capital for launching businesses. This will be achieved through funds available from EGF according to submitted business grant applications. In addition to this, small grants will

be provided to individual entrepreneurs. Before issuing a business start-up grant to CE and individuals, extensive vocational trainings on technical skill improvement and business management will be provided to grantees (see component 2, below).

As a social infrastructure improvement activity, modest funding also will be provided to CPUU to reclaim communal pastures and increase their productivity.

2. Provision of training on agricultural skills and business practice.

This element will seek to improve essential skills of refugees, resident farmers and other actors of the rural economy in Pankisi Valley, Akhmeta municipality. Specific activities will include:

- Train refugees and resident farmers on improved farming and business practices
- Improve CE's organizational capacity and business management

3. Strengthen co-operation and dialogue with local authorities

Better co-operation/dialogue between local authorities and communities & businesses in Pankisi Valley, Akhmeta municipality will be essential in order to guarantee sustainable refugee integration and community development. Specific activities within this component will include:

- Form Refugee Integration Task Force (RI Task Force)
- Establish Refugee Councils
- Conduct joint training for all stakeholders on Agricultural Development Planning
- Train Community Members in Effective Communication and Conflict Sensitivity
- Publish and Distribute newsletters and Booklets on RI Project relevant topics

As it is impossible to achieve refugee self-reliance without overall improvement of economic conditions in Pankisi Valley and Akhmeta municipality trainings in municipality development will be provided to relevant local authorities.

Expected outcomes:

1: Improved economic and social conditions of refugee and resident small scale farmer households through establishment of CEs oriented to income generating activities.

- Two (2) Local Community "Clusters" assessed and mobilised for CE formation.
- Thirty (30) CE formed, registered and operative.
- Two (2) CPUUs formed and operative.
- Market Chains to Link CF's with processors, traders, and sellers established.
- Sixty (60) individual small grants issued for IG Projects.

2: Improved skills of refugee and resident farmers and other actors of the rural economy in Pankisi Valley.

- One thousand (1 000) persons trained on improved farming and business practices.
- Three (3) TV programs on integration related issues produced and broadcasted, six booklets and monthly Newsletters published and distributed.
- Two (2) agricultural fairs to strengthen market chains organized.
- Market Chain Database (MCD) created and is accessible on internet.
- Web Page exists and operates

3: Better co-operation/dialogue between local authorities and local communities and businesses in Pankisi Valley in order to guarantee sustainable community development

- Refugee Integration Task Force (RITF), lobbying at regional and national level for interests of refugee and local populations in Pankisi Valley is established and functioning
- Two (2) Refugee Councils established and functioning, one for refugee woman
- Ten (10) municipal authorities trained in municipality development.
- Two (2) initiatives in agriculture development elaborated

Suggested Costs

Expenses	Unit	# of units	Unit cost	Total \$
Personnel Costs				
Salaries of Local Staff				
Project Director	Month	12	3,750	45,000
Association capacity building expert	Month	12	1,800	21,600
Business Development Manager	Month	12	1,200	14,400
Association development specialist	Month	12	1,200	14,400
Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	Months	12	600	7,200
Local Administrative/Support Staff				
Finance Administrator	Month	12	1,200	14,400
Finance Administrator Assistant/accountant	Month	12	900	10,800
Community/association liaison officer	Month	12	578	6,930
Project Assistant/office manager	Month	12	713	8,550
Driver/logistics	Month	12	495	5,940
Subtotal Personnel Costs				149,220
Equipment and Supplies				
Office equipment (Computers and etc.)	lump sum			8,000
Office furniture	lump sum			2,000
Vehicles	lump sum	2	15000	30,000
Subtotal Equipment and Supplies				40,000
Office Costs				
Vehicles Running Costs (3 vehicles)	km	160,000	0.3	48,000
Office Rent	Months	12	1,200	14,400
Consumables - Office Supplies	Months	12	600	7,200
Communication Costs	Months	12	650	7,800
Other Services (electricity, heating, maintenance, etc.)	Months	12	500	6,000
Subtotal Office Costs				83,400
Training Workshops and Conferences				
Trainers/short-term local consultants	Days	150	50	7,500
Training preparation & evaluation	Days	75	40	3,000
Costs of Seminars, Workshops etc.	lump sum	6	2,500	15,000
Administrative Costs (meetings, conferences etc)	Months	24	400	9,600
Subtotal Training Costs				35,100
Other Costs, Services				
Publications				
Newsletter (200 copies per month)	month	12	150	1,800
Booklets & other publications	publication	6	800	4,800
Insurance Costs				
Medical insurance for staff	Person	10	240	2,400
Vehicle insurance @ 4% of the total cost	lump sum	2	1,060	2,120
Agriculture promotion activities				
Agriculture fares & PR	lump sum	2	1,600	3,200
TV educational program on refugee	lump sum	3	2,000	6,000

integration issues				
Subtotal Other Costs, Services				96,920
Economic Growth Fund				
Grants for commercial entities	lump sum	30	10,000	300,000
Individual grants	lump sum	60	1,500	90,000
Pasture Reclamation Fund				150,000
Subtotal EGF				540,000
Total project				944,640
Contingency (Unpredictable Costs) @ 2% of total budget				18,893
Auditing, External evaluation & Legal Costs (2,5% of the total cost)				23,616
Financial Services (bank fee 0,2%)	Months	12		18,893
Grand TOTAL				1,006,042