

ANNEX I
DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATIONEC Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia / Georgia
PROGRAMME I

Executive Summary

The present Project constitute a part of the EC Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia (Programme I), which will be entrusted to UNDP for its management and implementation, complementing the other part of the Programme that will be implemented by UNOMIG. UNDP's activities will entail 24-months, with the EC funding of Euro 990,000. The Project will be operational in the districts of Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Gali in Abkhazia, and in the neighbouring district of Zugdidi.

With the overall goal of promoting peace and security in Abkhazia, the Project will address the socio-economic causes of conflict. It will aim at promoting the quality of public health services and access to safe drinking water; improve the population's access to electricity; and alleviate the vulnerability of chronic poverty by promoting sustainable income-generating activities. In doing so, the Project will consciously mobilize and empower communities of different ethnic background around common objectives and tasks, thereby promoting reconciliation among the beneficiary individuals and communities.

More specifically, the Project will engage in the following activities:

1. *Public Health (Non-Infrastructure) – Capacity Building for Hospital Staff:* The hospitals in the four districts will receive essential equipment and training on their use; the hospital staff will receive training (including the advice from WHO experts) ranging from topics on management and administration, basic precautions, to sanitation and waste management; and referral systems will be reinforced. These outputs complement the hospital rehabilitation work to be undertaken by UNOMIG within the framework of the EC Rehabilitation Programme.
2. *Public Health (Infrastructure) – Water Sanitation and Waste Management:* Drinking water systems will be rehabilitated in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli; training on maintenance of the systems will be provided; and the public health awareness will be raised through awareness campaigns.
3. *Electricity (Non-Infrastructure) – Capacity Building for Electricity Company Employees:* Essential tools and equipment will be supplied to the Gali Electricity Company; and training on management and technical issues in operation and maintenance of the electricity network will be provided in all four target districts. These and other outputs complement the work on physical rehabilitation of electricity networks to be undertaken by UNOMIG within the framework of the EC Rehabilitation Programme.
4. *Income Generation – Local Agriculture Development:* Agricultural inputs and training will be provided to groups of farmers in the four target districts, including Lower Gali, directly benefiting 2,400 people. The inputs will help alleviate the economic vulnerability of the population. To sustain the impact of the inputs, technical support (including the advice from FAO experts) and agricultural machinery will be provided to the farmers, and the farmers will gain access to extension support services.

UNDP is an important partner for EC in implementing its Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia, given the shared vision and commitment towards promoting peace and reconciliation through recovery and longer-term development assistance. UNDP brings its own resources as well as extensive experience in complex post-conflict recovery operations around the world, helping communities overcome the scourge of conflict and work together towards building common future. UNDP also brings with it strengthened coordination with other UN agencies, that will contribute to the implementation of this Project in collaboration with UNDP.

1. Background

Abkhazia is a region of Georgia with a strong and distinctive identity. During the 20th century it underwent rapid modernisation as part of the Soviet Union and became one of the wealthier regions of the USSR. However, many of the longstanding and underlying tensions in the relationship between the ethnic Abkhaz and the Georgians remained unresolved.

The 1992-1993 civil conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia led to a displacement of over 250,000 ethnic Georgians and devastation throughout much of the region. In May 1994 the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, under the auspices of the United Nations (UN,) and with the facilitation of the Russian Federation, signed the Agreement on a cease-fire and Separation of Forces (Moscow Agreement), bringing the hostilities to a halt. The Moscow Agreement facilitated the creation of a Security Zone (SZ) of 12 kilometres on either side of the cease-fire line, as well as the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States peacekeeping force (CIS PKF).

The infrastructure and economy of Abkhazia were devastated as a result of both the conflict and the disintegration of the system of central planning which linked the Abkhaz economy to wider spheres of economic activity in the Former Soviet Union (FSU). Abkhazia was, and remains, a multi-ethnic region. At the end of the Soviet period it had a recorded population of 525,000 composed of Abkhaz, Armenians, Georgians, Greeks as well as many other nationalities of the FSU. The region has been subject to massive emigration with consequent reduction in the population. People left Abkhazia as a direct result of the conflict and for economic reasons both pre and post conflict. Although there are no official data available many towns and villages have nowadays at best 25% of their pre-war inhabitants. Since 1994 the people of Abkhazia have been subject to acute economic deprivation. War damage is compounded by the abandonment of houses and other buildings. After more than ten years after the conflict the local economy of Abkhazia has collapsed. With a dramatic drop in the levels of employment and GDP livelihoods now remain primarily subsistent based. The social and economic situation of both those who left or stayed in Abkhazia has remained extremely poor.

Today, Abkhazia is experiencing a two-fold recovery challenge. The first, and seemingly most pressing, is that of recovering from the effects of an armed conflict. The second, and less discussed, is that of moving from state socialism and the operation of a command economy towards being a liberal democracy set within the context of a market economy. In fact, a serious and unacknowledged consequence of the 1992/93 conflict, is that state structures and the control by the state of the means of production have essentially remained unchanged since Soviet times. The further development of Abkhazia's socio-economic structures is an essential pre-requisite for sustainable recovery. A major stumbling block to such reform lies with the unresolved nature of the region's status. It is widely acknowledged, not least by the *de facto* authorities themselves, that it is now time to move from the delivery of humanitarian assistance to rehabilitation and recovery.

UNDP in Peace-Building: Its Role in Abkhazia/Georgia

Along with the European Commission, UNOMIG and other UN agencies, and international organizations and NGOs, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) plays an active role as provider of technical assistance for the development of Georgia, including Abkhazia. UNDP's role in Georgia is underpinned by its global network of expertise in conflict prevention and recovery as well as by the demonstrated results of its assistance in Georgia more specifically.

UNDP's Global Sources of Expertise in Conflict Prevention and Recovery

UNDP's role in conflict prevention and peace-building was perhaps for the first time explicitly recognized in the Brahimi Report¹ of March 2000, commissioned by the UN Secretary-General,

¹ Letter from the UN Secretary-General (A/55/305-S/2000/809) transmitting to the Presidents of the Security Council and the General Assembly the Report of Panel on the United Nations Peace Operations. 7 March 2000.

which stressed the untapped potential of UNDP's role in conflict prevention and peace-building, thereby complementing the roles played by the UN's peace-keepers. As such, UNDP has advocated for the roles that development play in peace-building, and demonstrated such effects through delivery of concrete programmes globally, ranging from re-integration of ex-combatants in Tajikistan to rehabilitation and dialogue initiatives and return of IDPS and refugees, in the Balkans.

Such global experiences in all stages of post-conflict recovery – combined with UNDP's in-depth expertise in promoting good governance – enable UNDP in Georgia to serve as a development player in post-conflict and peace building. As such, UNDP Georgia can competently 1) advise on the most effective means of intervention at given moments of recovery in Abkhazia, 2) mobilize a global network of expertise - ranging from conflict advisors to civil engineers - and offer the most relevant solutions for problems at given stages of recovery, and 3) work with the EC to ensure long-term follow-up for its Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia.

Furthermore, UNDP's central role as coordinator of the UN's development assistance makes it an ideal partner of the EC. The UNDP Resident Representative serves as the UN Resident Coordinator, and as such provides leadership for other UN agencies. As a Humanitarian Coordinator, the UNDP Resident Representative also coordinates both the UN and international humanitarian organizations and NGOs within the framework of the Disaster Management Team. These mandates provide UNDP with the capability to convene and mobilize support from the international community in a timely and coordinated manner.

Given UNDP's mandate and experience, the EC has begun to engage with UNDP at the policy level. An historic *EC-UNDP Partnership* was launched in June 2004 by the EU Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid and the UNDP Administrator, which designates UNDP as a strategic partner for the EC in its programming in conflict zones and democratic governance². The EC's DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities – in consultation with DG Enlargement – also cooperated with UNDP in holding its second conference to address social exclusion for the Western Balkans, recognizing both the operational expertise of UNDP in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable population as well as UNDP's effectiveness in advocating for global action to address the needs of the vulnerable population.

UNDP in Abkhazia/Georgia

As recognised in the EC strategy for assistance to Abkhazia, a multi-sector approach is fundamental for the success of the programme, bringing the need for a plurality of actors, each with its specific expertise and knowledge to specific components that need to be coordinated and synergised. UNDP is an essential partner with the EC in this endeavour, given its capacity not only to convene the different UN agencies and other actors on the ground, but also given its implementation capacity and flexibility of managing several integrated components, guaranteeing the overall vision and coordination of the programme objectives.

In Georgia, UNDP's experience in rehabilitation involves actors from both sides, and has included the successful implementation of a German Government funded project for strengthening telecommunications. Among the actions undertaken were strengthening the telecommunications systems, including repairing phone lines and replacing equipment in Abkhazia, and telephone and television connections in the Kodori Valley.

Under the leadership of the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General, UNDP serves as the Chair of Working Group III on Social and Economic Issues of the Coordinating Council of the Georgian-Abkhaz sides. This Working Group has successfully promoted joint actions from the two sides in areas such as providing cardiac surgery for children with heart disease, joint sports activities, and actions to retain and strengthen the special Abkhaz grape varieties for wine production.

² Joint Press Release of the EC and United Nations. Issued on 28 June 2004.

UNDP, in partnership with UNV, started working in Abkhazia in 1996, supporting NGOs in their capacity building and implementation of activities through training and small grants. This provided UNDP with a detailed knowledge of the situation on the ground, the actors and their different roles in Abkhazia, as well as an overall view of the needs and capacities present in the field. Moreover, since 2001 UNDP has been actively working with the internally displaced population (IDPs) of Abkhazia, in Zugdidi and elsewhere in Georgia, providing this population with economic assistance and developing programmes dealing with the psychological consequences of displacement and reintegration in Abkhazia.

In December 2003, UNDP led a mission to Abkhazia, which included the participation of other UN agencies, (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNV and UNOMIG). This mission focused on the Gali District and the adjoining conflict-affected areas of Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli Districts. The purpose of the mission was to assess the feasibility of a sustainable recovery programme with the local population and potential returnees, which would serve as the basis for conflict prevention and reconciliation. As a part of this, the mission examined a range of sectoral areas (e.g. agriculture and other economic activities) and types of infrastructure rehabilitation (e.g. water and sanitation systems.)

On the basis of this feasibility study, UNDP mobilised internal resources in September 2004 for start up activities and further assessments in order to develop a more long-term rehabilitation and recovery programme. In October, UNDP strengthened its presence in Sukhumi from its initial partnership with UNV, and in November, UNDP commissioned a study of agriculture and rural livelihoods in the Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Gali Districts of Abkhazia. This was one of the first attempts in post-conflict Abkhazia to obtain knowledge about rural livelihoods within the contexts of the Abkhaz political economy. Also in November, UNDP conducted a technical assessment of water supply systems in the Ochamchira, Gali, and Tkvarcheli regions. The assessment identified the need to rehabilitate the water supply systems in the three towns and rural parts of the three districts. In February 2005 UNDP fielded a consultant in micro finance to assess the local micro finance/micro credit situation. The micro finance assessment found that much initial work was needed to create an "enabling environment" for micro finance activities. These three assessments in agriculture/livelihoods, water supply and micro finance as well as an evaluation of the UNV programme and the lessons learned and assessments conducted in Zugdidi through UNDP's work there, helped lay the basis both for this EC Rehabilitation Programme, as well as for UNDP's programme framework for Abkhazia.

Given the strategic importance of working in Abkhazia, UNDP seeks to complement the EC programme with its own resources – both financial and in-kind. UNDP will fund a Chief Technical Advisor and a Programme Manager to manage the Abkhazia programme. The costs of administrative assistants, drivers, and office rent in Sukhumi and Tbilisi will be covered by UNDP funding during the second year of the EC programme. UNDP will also provide two vehicles and secure office space in Gali and Zugdidi. The administrative facilities of UNDP Country Office in Tbilisi (in support of procurement, recruitment, financial administration) will be made available for the implementation of the Project. UNDP has also already invested resources to establish its presence in Sukhumi, build local partnerships, conduct the above-mentioned needs assessment, and to develop the present Project.

2. Objectives

The overall goal of this Project is to improve livelihoods and the environment for peace in Abkhazia/Georgia through integrated rehabilitation and recovery activities. This goal, with its focus on creating an environment for peace through improving the quality of people's lives fits with the EC's key objectives to enhance stability and security through confidence building measures aimed at the prevention and settlement of internal conflicts and actions in favour of affected populations.

Specific objectives of this project are:

- (1) To improve infrastructure through the rehabilitation of the water systems, the capacity building of water system and electrical system staff.

Objective indicators: 3 rehabilitated water systems, 20 trained water system staff; 30 trained electricity staff; improved government policy and tariff collection in water; provision of equipment to Gali Electric company; and approximately 60% of the 22,000 people residing in the three district towns reached through a health awareness campaign.

- (2) To enhance the delivery of and the access to social services through the provision of equipment to hospitals and the training and capacity building of hospital and district healthcare staff.

Objective indicators: equipment provided to 4 hospitals; 85 administrative, medical and support staff of the four Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi districts trained in management and technical areas; working referral systems established and supported; and population of the four districts informed of the services at the hospitals.

- (3) To reduce the vulnerability of the rural population through the delivery of agricultural inputs, improved technical skills in agriculture and support to farmer groups.

Objective indicators: essential agricultural inputs provided to 2,400 people; 150 farmer households receive training in agriculture; 8 local veterinarians trained; and farmer groups receive support and assistance from veterinarians.

3. Methodology

EC Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia: The Framework

The EC Delegation in Tbilisi recognised the need for support to rehabilitation in Abkhazia and have developed a funding strategy to meet these concerns and to define how best to deliver assistance. After several fact-finding missions, the Delegation's initial assessment is that an integrated and focused approach for rehabilitation intervention is required. Given the scale of the recovery needs and relative lack of donors operating in the region, it will not be feasible to take a single sectoral approach; the Delegation therefore, has proposed to address these issues using a multi sectoral integrated approach in areas on both sides of the ceasefire line with communities which have been most affected by the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict.

The vision of the EC has been formulated in its Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia that will engage in rehabilitation efforts that create preconditions for economic rehabilitation, especially at local level, and the safe and dignified return of refugees and displaced persons.

For the implementation of its Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia, the EC will conclude two grant agreements, one with UNOMIG and the other with UNDP. UNOMIG shall build upon its previous experience of the Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and provide assistance for infrastructure rehabilitation within the given sectors; UNDP shall complement such assistance by providing technical support and capacity building for the same sectors, within the framework of its Abkhazia Livelihood Improvement and Recovery Programme (ALIR.) UNOMIG and UNDP act as implementing agencies for EC rehabilitation funding in the context of the EC-UN Framework Agreement. These cooperation arrangements between the EC, UNOMIG and UNDP are based on the Framework Agreement between the EC-UN and will help to ensure the compatibility of the EC and UN activities, and the coordination of policy, programming and project assessment. The present

document focuses on the actions to be implemented in the UNDP-led components of the first phase (Programme I above) of the EC's Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia.

The Project

Of the activities anticipated under the Programme I of the EC Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia, UNDP will coordinate, implement, monitor, and report on the following areas:

- Public Health: 1) Non-infrastructure elements of hospital rehabilitation; 2) Infrastructure of water, sanitation and waste management
- Electricity: Non-infrastructure
- Agricultural income-generating activities

The programme will be implemented, bearing in mind a number of principles:

- **Inclusiveness:** the local population will be closely engaged in project identification and implementation, enabling participants to participate in the project activities. This ensures the project activities are "demand-driven."
- **Empowerment:** This inclusive approach, complemented with targeted capacity building and awareness raising, will empower the local population to address recovery and development needs of their own community in the long run. Community empowerment will be an important element of the Project and will contribute to the Project's sustainability.
- **Flexibility:** As capacity needs become more obvious over the course of project implementation, and given that the priorities may vary, UNDP's on-the-ground presence will enable the Project to respond more flexibly to the needs of the communities.
- **Partnership:** Part of UNDP's value lies in its ability to mobilize partnership around issues of common interest, and to broker partnerships between various actors. Broader partnership ensures efficient coordination and cooperation among various stakeholders in Abkhazia, and to formulate effective long-term strategy to support recovery and development of the region.
- **Visibility:** The effectiveness of development and humanitarian aid needs to be demonstrated and conveyed to stakeholders, including the beneficiaries and the taxpayers of the donor countries. UNDP's strong communication ability both in Georgia and in Brussels can ensure effective communication on the impact of EC's assistance in Abkhazia.

UNDP will seek to include peace building and conflict sensitivity into its programming, as it implements the programme. Although this method does not always overtly focus on promoting peace building, this type of programming approach has benefits and focuses on preventing further conflict within and between groups. Indirect actions such as increased international presence and joint assistance activities will also contribute to the peace building process. UNDP will also actively continue its efforts to build confidence within and between communities in Abkhazia. UNDP-led assistance to Abkhazia will utilise approaches which strengthen dynamics that favour peace. By its work in the social and economic spheres, the UNDP will seek to contribute to an environment conducive to peace. UNDP will also strive to ensure that its assistance programmes are implemented to maximize opportunities to bring people of different ethnic groups together. It is important to develop these modalities that increase interaction and cooperation in areas of common concern for the different groups.

4. Activities

The activities under this project relate to the objectives mentioned in point 2 above and are divided in:

- 4.1 Provision of support to public health and basic services;
- 4.2 Electricity; and
- 4.3 Assistance for income generating activities.

4.1. Provision of Support to Public Health and Basic Services

4.1.1 Provision of Hospital Support and Capacity Building (Non-infrastructure)

The assessment conducted under the aegis of the EC Delegation clearly demonstrated the lack of a minimum standard for the day-by-day operations in health facilities. In the same report the necessity of both interventions in the structures and in the management of these health facilities was recognized. Health care does not meet the needs of the population in the four districts of Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi. In general the performance and efficiency of health services and quality of the medical care are all very low. The health system in the villages is poor to non-existent and ambulatory services as well as local hospitals are poorly equipped. UNOMIG is financing several Quick Impact Projects in Gali to establish and equip ambulatory services at the village level. In addressing the need to rehabilitate local health services in the four districts, the EC assessment recommends focusing on targeted operations at the local hospital level. The activities carried out by UNOMIG will be complemented by those of UNDP. These operations will cover training and management to increase the technical and managerial capacity of medical staff and local public administrators responsible for basic public health service as well as preventive health care activities.

Under the EC Programme, UNOMIG will rehabilitate the four local hospitals in Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, Gali and the City Hospital in Zugdidi as well as the TB hospital in Zugdidi. UNDP will concentrate on the delivery of complementary capacity building components. This will include training and upgrading skills of primary and secondary health care staff from the district hospitals and district ambulatories, the delivery of basic equipment and the provision of essential supplies.

In light of the planned national hospital restructuring programme of the Georgian Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Affairs (MoHLSA), the rehabilitation of the Zugdidi city hospital is conditional to the official confirmation by the MoHLSA that the Zugdidi city hospital will be included in the government's hospital restructuring programme and thus will not be privatized.

Based on the EC Health assessment report and conversations with organizations active in Zugdidi and Abkhazia as well as with the former Georgian Minister of Health now with WHO, the Health ministry of the Government in Exile and the de facto Ministry of Health in Abkhazia, UNDP proposes the following range of support (in Ochamchira, Gali (including lower Gali where appropriate), Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi:)

i) **Provision of essential equipment and training of staff in its use:**

In cooperation with UNOMIG, UNDP will conduct a needs assessment to determine the most necessary equipment to complement the rehabilitation works in each hospital. One computer will also be purchased for each of the four hospitals being rehabilitated and staff will be trained in its use as outlined below.

ii) **Training and capacity building:**

A) Hospital administration: Training will focus on basic financial and human resource management. Staff will also be trained in computer usage with a focus on Word and Excel and computer based financial management and report writing. The implementation of this component for Gali and Zugdidi will be done in close cooperation with the Georgian National Institute of Health-Continuing Education Department, who has already developed training for healthcare managers. In Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli, UNDP's implementing partner's will train staff directly. The training will also include ambulatory staff from the rural areas of the districts where appropriate.

B) Service Delivery: UNDP will aim to improve and upgrade the skills and knowledge of doctors and nurses in the hospitals and ambulatories of the focus districts

- This training and capacity building will be identified through discussions with the staff themselves and with the affected population and followed up through on the job training of the staff by UNDP and its implementing partner.
- Another focus of the training will be the updating of staff in the latest methods of patient care including the precautions associated with patients infected with the HIV/AIDS virus.
- The training will also include ambulatory staff from the district rural areas where appropriate.
- The training and capacity building will be implemented in coordination with other UN and international organizations active in the area such as UNICEF, which plans to work with primary healthcare and maternity ward staff. WHO will also be consulted for their expertise in this sector.
- Outside of the support to the four hospitals, UNDP will also upgrade the skills of the staff at the TB hospital in Zugdidi through training by the National TB centre in Tbilisi using the WHO developed and approved training module for TB hospitals.

C) Sanitation and waste management: According to healthcare professionals active in Abkhazia and Zugdidi staff at hospitals are disposing of waste in a very haphazard and dangerous manner. For this reason, training in the latest methods of basic hospital waste disposal will be another focus of the programme. This training will include methods for the disposal of biohazard material and other waste such as blood, use of an incinerator. The training will also include ambulatory staff from the rural areas of the districts.

D) Infrastructure maintenance and sustainability: Based on discussions with other organizations active in the health care sector, UNDP has determined that there is a need for basic hospital upkeep and the maintenance of the UNOMIG rehabilitated structure. Work will also be done to create a sustainable system for continued self-funding of the maintenance. This fund will include wood for the incinerator as well.

iii) Development and support of a working referral system:

During the implementation of the programme work will be done to set up and support a referral system that begins at the existing village ambulatories and continues through to the district town clinics/hospitals, and finally to the more specialized services in the central hospitals (primary, secondary and tertiary care levels.) As the population of the Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli towns and districts is so small the two hospitals in these districts could act as primary/family healthcare centres and for emergency services. The hospitals presently working in Saberio and Nabakebi could serve as good models for restructuring of the Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli hospitals.

iv) Information campaign and advocacy work:

The focus of this activity will be to inform the population about what is available in the hospitals and educate them about their rights of access to health services. The specifics of the campaign will be developed by UNDP and its implementing partner with the assistance of the district authorities and local NGOs. UNDP and its partner will also work with district level authorities to help them understand their role and to determine what should be expected of them by the population through a series of roundtables featuring the district authorities, district health workers, members of the local district population and representatives of international health organizations.

Implementation strategy: Due to lack of in-country capacity of the specialized UN agencies to fully oversee and implement this component, UNDP will work in close partnership with WHO and UNICEF in the oversight of the component. As such, an adequate implementing partner will be identified to implement this component in Ochamchira, Gali, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi. To date UNDP has identified two potential implementing partners Medecins du Monde (MDM) and Oxfam who are both active in Zugdidi and expressed a willingness to work in Abkhazia. The British organization, Merlin has conducted an assessment in Abkhazia and has also expressed an interest and willingness to work there. UNDP will continue to maintain dialogue with these NGOs, and identify additional

potential implementing partners. UNDP will work with the selected partner and local health officials to deliver the outputs outlined above.

4.1.2 Improvement of Water and Sanitation

Health care is directly linked to basic services such as water, sanitation and waste management. The lack of basic facilities for drinking water, sewerage and waste management regularly leads to waterborne diseases and epidemics in the region. Health care is mostly focused on curative rather than preventive approaches.

An expert assessment was undertaken by UNDP in November 2004 of water supply systems in the districts of Ochamchira, Gali, and Tkvarcheli. Despite the fact that Abkhazia is a region with abundant water resources, the deterioration of water supply systems has deprived the majority of people in the three districts from access to safe drinking water. Water systems are in a state of progressive collapse. The assessment concluded that if systems are not immediately improved, there will be a serious risk of widespread water-borne diseases.

In addition, the assessment examined the ownership of water supply systems and the role of the water systems operators. The institutional arrangements for the supply of water and the maintenance of systems were found to be severely dysfunctional, resulting in the current poor physical conditions of the water pipelines, reservoirs, and water intakes. Furthermore the lack of capacity in village and district administrations to deal with water supply and sanitation issues make a difficult situation worse. There is a lack of any effective payment mechanism for water.

Finally, there are acute problems with the hygiene and epidemiological departments responsible for the monitoring and treating of water intended for human drinking. Water quality control facilities are poor to non-existent. There is a lack of trained staff. There are insufficient chemicals with which to treat water. The assessment identified the need for hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns, improved institutional mechanism for water payment, the provision of training on principles of maintenance and operation of water systems and improved monitoring and protection against waterborne diseases.

In order to help to address these problems, UNDP will implement the following activities in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli districts (As a separate subproject under the EC programme, UNOMIG will rehabilitate the drinking water system in Zugdidi):

i) **Rehabilitation of the drinking water systems in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli:**

UNDP will rehabilitate the drinking water pipelines, internal reservoirs and water intakes in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli towns. These activities will also include the rehabilitation of the drinking water/sewage link between the hospitals in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli and the respective town system. UNDP will also help to strengthen the capacity of the owners, operators and workers of the systems throughout this process by involving them in many aspects of the implementation.

ii) **Capacity building and training:**

UNDP will conduct training courses on the latest technical aspects of operating and maintaining a drinking water system, including health related issues, for the owners, operators and staff of the water supply systems and epidemiological stations in each of the three districts. This will be accompanied by on the job mentoring so as to practically apply the new skills learned in a realistic manner. This two-pronged approach will assure that the new skills are learned, understood and used in their daily work. The training component will also include training in basic financial and human resource management and other aspects necessary to the management of the systems.

iii) **Primary health awareness campaign:**

Using knowledge gained in other places where UNDP works and in cooperation with a local NGO partner, UNDP will undertake a primary health awareness campaign related to water and sanitation issues in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli towns.

Implementation strategy: UNDP plans to implement the rehabilitation of the water supply systems directly under the supervision of an international engineer/project coordinator, a local water engineer and a project assistant. Construction works will be carried out by local contractors who will be selected through competitive tender processes. Capacity building will be carried out directly by UNDP, while the health campaign work will be done in partnership with local NGOs. The UNDP program will be led by the international engineer/project coordinator with extensive experience implementing similar programmes.

4.2 Electricity Supply (Non-Infrastructure)

Despite the potential of the Enguri Hydro Power Plant (HPP), the program area has suffered a sharp decline in electricity supply. Of the four districts (Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi), Gali has been most seriously affected by a local electricity supply network that is in extremely poor condition and at point of collapse. Assessments show that the present low income in the region does not allow for any improvements to the system.

Taking into account that receiving adequate electricity is often recognised as an important incentive for IDPs to return, the EC, within the larger framework of its Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia proposes that UNOMIG undertake the infrastructure rehabilitation of the electricity supply network. The UNOMIG projects will address electricity demands in Abkhazia and Samegrelo through the rehabilitation of high voltage and/or lower voltage system in the Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi districts. The rehabilitation of the local electricity network will also directly benefit the electricity supply in Zugdidi district. These activities will be linked with the main EC project on rehabilitation of the Enguri Hydro Power Plant.

Complementing UNOMIG's repair and upgrading of the electricity system in Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi, UNDP will undertake capacity building activities in Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, and Zugdidi. It will also provide equipment to the institutions in Gali responsible for the maintenance and supply of electricity. The activities that UNDP will undertake are as follows:

i) **Provision of essential tools, supplies and equipment to the electricity company in Gali:**

In conjunction with UNOMIG activities, essential equipment (including IT equipment and software), tools and supplies will be provided to the Gali Electric Company after conducting a needs assessment.

ii) **The provision of training in management and technical issues:**

Gali electricity workers will be trained to use the newly purchased equipment and supplies. Electricity workers in the four districts will be trained in technical issues including safety, how to create and manage a warehouse and how to manage inventory effectively. The focus of the training will be a higher standard of safety and quality of work. Training will also include basic financial and human resource management, as such needs have been confirmed by UNOMIG. Staff in Gali will also be trained in computer usage including word-processing, spreadsheets, and computer-based financial management and report writing.

iii) Public information campaign and Lobbying:

This will entail the conception and delivery of a public information campaign to raise awareness of the importance of an energy payment regime. Due to the aging electricity workforce, another aspect of the campaign will be to inform people of the need for the younger generation to take over the responsibility for maintenance of the system. In conjunction with this campaign, roundtable discussions with the de facto authorities at the district and central level as well as with the local government in Zugdidi will be organized to begin discussions for the adoption of an appropriate legal framework detailing responsibilities for electricity supply, mechanisms for payment, and a strategy to deal with the aging workforce problem.

Implementation strategy: UNDP plans to implement the above activities under the supervision of the international engineer/project coordinator (assisted by a project assistant). This same coordinator will also oversee the "Improvement of Water and Sanitation" activity under the EC programme as indicated above. The capacity building component will be carried out directly by UNDP as will the provision of tools, supplies and equipment. The public information campaign and advocacy work will be done in partnership with local NGOs. The technical training will be done in partnership with international experts in the field of electricity supply and distribution, who will be identified through a recruitment process and who will be paid for out of the EC programme budget.

4.3. Assistance for Income Generating Activities – Local Agricultural Development

Although it was initially foreseen that income-generating activities would only be developed under the Programme II (second phase) of the EC Rehabilitation Programme for Abkhazia/Georgia, it was subsequently decided, through consultation between the EC and UNDP, to move agriculture-related income generation activities to Programme I (first phase) of the Programme and to include the districts of Gali (including lower Gali), Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi.

Agriculture constitutes a large part of the economy in Abkhazia and is a potential force for improving people's livelihoods while promoting regional development. In spite of its potential, agricultural and industrial productivity has fallen by 90 percent when compared to their pre-conflict levels, and hence, the local economy in Abkhazia is in a stage of collapse, in particular in Gali, Ochamchira, and Tkvarcheli. The situation is no better in Zugdidi as a result of the civil war in Samegrelo, the loss of its "cross-border" trade with Abkhazia (and, through Abkhazia to Russia) after the conflict and a major influxes of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Abkhazia: one in 1993, the other in 1998.

One of the objectives of this component is to promote the link between relief, rehabilitation and development. The European Commission currently supports income-generation projects in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone through its humanitarian assistance programme ECHO. The implementation partners of the ongoing ECHO income-generation projects are Accion contra El Hambre, Premier Urgence and ICRC. The UNDP assistance to income-generating activities are will be complementary to the ECHO income-generation activities. UNDP will coordinate and cooperate with ECHO and its partners involved in income generation.

UNDP commissioned a study of rural livelihoods in November of 2004 for the Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli districts. The report describes the districts as a region of abundant natural resources and a good climate, but with a rural economy that continues to suffer from the consequences of conflict. There is a large amount of abandoned land that continues to deteriorate through lack of use. Land is still state owned and the costs of bringing it back into cultivation increase with time. The lack of capital, agricultural supplies, tools and equipment as well as inadequate fencing for cattle are the first initial constraints to agricultural production, as is the declining size of productive labour force due to emigration. Most farmers in the region remain at subsistence levels with small elements of cash cropping and are in need of capital, knowledge, access to markets and confidence to more effectively engage in income generating activities related to agriculture.

The Zugdidi district has suffered economically as a result of most of its factories closing and the destruction of the tea industry, which was the main agricultural activity in Zugdidi district before the conflict and fall of the Soviet Union. At present, most tea plantations are uncultivated and abandoned. Some of the IDPs and local population are engaged in small agricultural and small business activities but many others still look to the government to rehabilitate tea plantations and reopen factories.

Outputs and Results:

To respond to this situation, through this Project which builds upon the methodologies employed in the on-going ECHO funded activities, UNDP will provide groups of farmers, including the beneficiaries of ECHO funded projects whenever possible,) agricultural inputs to support their productive activities, while at the same time provide additional technical and material support in a cost-efficient manner, for instance by procuring and promoting collective management of agricultural machineries. More specifically:

1. Support to small-scale community-based income-generation activities:

A. total of 2,400 people in Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, and Zugdidi (150 families per district, each clustered into 10 groups of producers) will benefit from inputs. The agricultural inputs would typically be used to purchase:

- Farm tools, seeds, saplings and fertilizer
- Fencing, grass seed, livestock
- Livestock and fodder
- Seed potatoes, fertiliser
- Motor-cultivators
- Plastic tunnels for vegetable production
- Construction materials for farm buildings

2. To sustain the impact of the inputs, three strategies will be used:

A. Capacity building of farmers

- To best utilize these agricultural inputs, the beneficiaries will have received technical advice, including the advice of FAO experts, on effective means of production.

B. Collective access to farm machinery

- The beneficiaries will also receive agricultural equipment and machinery, which will be placed under the collective management among the different groups of farmers through this Project. The farmers will learn to benefit from the economies of scale.

C. Agricultural extension

- The farmers will also have access to essential extension support that will be provided by the District offices (e.g., support to protect animals from infectious diseases, etc.)

Equally significant to the above Project outputs is the methodology employed to deliver them. The Project will consciously bring the farmers of different ethnic communities to work and learn together. Such an effort would not only promote mutual understanding among the beneficiaries, but will demonstrate to the entire community the power of working together, thereby promoting reconciliation and contributing to the prevention of a relapse into violent conflict.

Activities:

- i) **Provision of agricultural inputs:** Agricultural inputs in support of productive activities will be provided to farmers groups in each of the four districts, in accordance with the following procedures:

- a. **Select 2 villages in each of the four districts:** UNDP in cooperation with its implementing partner will work closely with the four District Administrations to select two villages from each of the four districts to begin activities. Criteria for selection will be established in doing so, which would be particularly mindful of the potential synergies with the assistance provided by other donors, and the prospect for bringing the farmers of different ethnic communities to work together.
- b. **Select 75 households per the identified village:** UNDP together with its implementing partner will select 75 families from each selected village for a total of 150 families per district. Assuming an average family size of four, the number of beneficiaries reached by this Project will be 600 people per district, or 2,400 people total for all four districts. Criteria will be established to select the households, being particularly mindful of the overall ethnic balance and gender makeup of the participating households, and the possibility of grouping these households to work together around similar types of production.
- c. **Mobilize the households into 5 groups per village:** To increase household buying and selling power, households identified in the second stage will be mobilized and joined into farmer groups that focus on income generating activities. The households will be formed into 5 groups in each village with 15 families in each group. The households will be grouped to receive the training and other services more easily.
- d. **Provision of inputs to the participating households:** After initial training, UNDP's implementing partner will assist group members to identify the focus of the group's agricultural activity and with it the inputs that will most effectively improve their productivity. The group will analyze which activities can be most easily linked to markets. The inputs will be given to each household. Each group will identify priority needs and be allotted the equivalent of 3,000 Euros in agricultural inputs. Typical inputs could include:
 - Farm tools, seeds, saplings and fertilizer;
 - Fencing, grass seed, livestock;
 - Livestock and fodder;
 - Seed potatoes, fertiliser;
 - Motor-cultivators;
 - Plastic tunnels for vegetable production;
 - Construction materials for farm buildings and green houses.

ii) **Provision of collective support to the groups:** To benefit from economies of scale, technical assistance and larger equipment/machinery will be provided and be managed across different groups. More specifically:

- a. **Heavier equipment** such as tractors, milk processing units, cheese processing equipment, or small milling units, will be organized and shared by the village as a whole.
- b. **Training for group members:** Group members will receive technical training in agricultural production and supply (e.g. feed and forage production, animal nutrition and health) to improve their overall understanding and build capacity in production/processing and other business skills to ensure sustainability.
- c. **Technical assistance during production:** Based on needs identified by the groups, technical assistance of production will be provided by FAO, UNDP, and UNDP's implementing partner during the agricultural production period. This will include new and appropriate processing technologies as well as support in marketing.
- d. **Promoting associations of farmers:** throughout the Project cycle, UNDP and its implementing partner will support the development of the farmer groups into sustainable farmers associations. Based on the distribution of inputs and established linkages to traders and processors more organized farmer associations will establish a revolving fund initially monitored by the Project. Members of the farmers association will contribute funds that will support member activities and encourage savings as a first stage in the preparation for future agricultural lending programmes.

iii) **Provision of access to extension services:** Animals are central to rural livelihoods both in terms of food, providing income and as a form of saving. However they are vulnerable to chronic infections, internal parasites and major infectious diseases. As a further means of supporting farmer activity over the long term, the Project will:

- a. Increase the capacity of the district agricultural extension services. This intervention will form the first step in reviving and improving veterinary services. Local veterinarians from each of the four districts will receive training from FAO and UNDP's implementing partner to increase their capacity.
- b. Provide, through the district agricultural departments and extension services, animal health packages as needed to improve animal production. A number of vaccines such as foot and mouth, anthrax and poultry pest and de-worming medicines will be provided to targeted villages through the selected local veterinarians.

iv) **Farmer exchanges:** To increase the links between the districts and improve the flow of agricultural information, selected Gali farmers will play an important peace building and information-sharing role in the program acting as the bridge between Abkhazia and Zugdidi. They will twice visit both Zugdidi farmers and Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli farmers to share experiences and reinforce links between Gali and Zugdidi and create links between Gali and Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli farmers. They will be able to relay information between Zugdidi and the other districts and vice versa adding to their own experiences as well. Two round table discussions will also be organized in Gali in which Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli farmer will discuss farming issues with Gali farmers. Efforts will be made to include Zugdidi farmers in at least one of the round tables. These activities will contribute to stronger networking and serve as a starting point to explore further possibilities of joint activities.

Implementation strategy: UNDP has been in dialogue with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support the implementation of the training and capacity building elements of this component. In addition to support from FAO, UNDP plans to work with an implementing partner in the implementation of this component in Ochamchira, Gali, Tkvarcheli and Zugdidi. UNDP has already conducted consultations with potential partners including ACH, Premiere Urgence, World Vision, and Alisei. UNDP will work with qualified organizations already active in or interested in working in Abkhazia and Zugdidi/Jvari in the agricultural sector. As noted above, the beneficiaries of the ECHO funded income-generation projects will be incorporated into the UNDP initiatives wherever possible.

5. Management and Implementation Arrangements

5.1. Coordination Arrangement

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU,) was signed on September 30, 2005 between UNDP, EC and UNOMIG which outlines the coordination details with the local authorities and the three agencies. In brief it consists of a Steering Committee which shares information, a Working Group meeting to coordinate the different components of UNDP and UNOMIG under the EC Programme, and a Coordination Committee involving local actors where their priorities and needs are discussed and specific issues related to project implementation are worked out. A brief summary of each of the three committees is included below; please see the MOU for additional details.

- i) *Steering Committee:* is scheduled to meet three times a year to share information and review progress on implementation. Membership is composed of Heads of Mission of the EC, UNDP, UNOMIG and representatives from the Georgian government and the Abkhaz authorities.
- ii) *The Working Group:* is responsible for the day-to-day coordination and management of the project. The Working Group will meet at least monthly; it will be composed of UNDP,

implementing partners and the UNOMIG Trust Fund Manager. The purpose of the Working Group will be to coordinate project activities, ensuring the complementarity and synergy of the different components.

- iii) *Coordination Committees:* will be composed of local stakeholders (District Administrators, a representative of the Village Administrators, participating local NGOs, civil society,) UN implementing partners (INGOs and other contracting agencies,) UNDP, and UNOMIG. Each committee will be chaired by UNDP Abkhazia project staff. It will meet on a monthly basis or as often as required to identify priorities, make decisions on specific resource allocation issues, intervention modalities, timing and sequencing. The Coordination Committee will also monitor and evaluate project implementation.

5.2. Management Structure

The following is a description of the management structure of the Project. A schematic diagram is also included below.

i) *Chief Technical Advisor and Project Manager:* The Chief Technical Advisor (a senior level position), and the Project Manager (at a more junior level) will provide overall management for the project. The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) will be responsible for strategic coordination and oversight of all aspects of project implementation. The Project Manager will assist the CTA on the daily implementation of the project and ensure liaison with authorities and partners in Tbilisi. The Managers will be supported by administrative assistants (one based in Sukhumi, and the other in Tbilisi) and by a driver. The CTA is entirely funded by UNDP resources. The Project Manager will also be fully funded by UNDP for the initial 6 months, upon which time UNDP will review the need for further extension of the post.

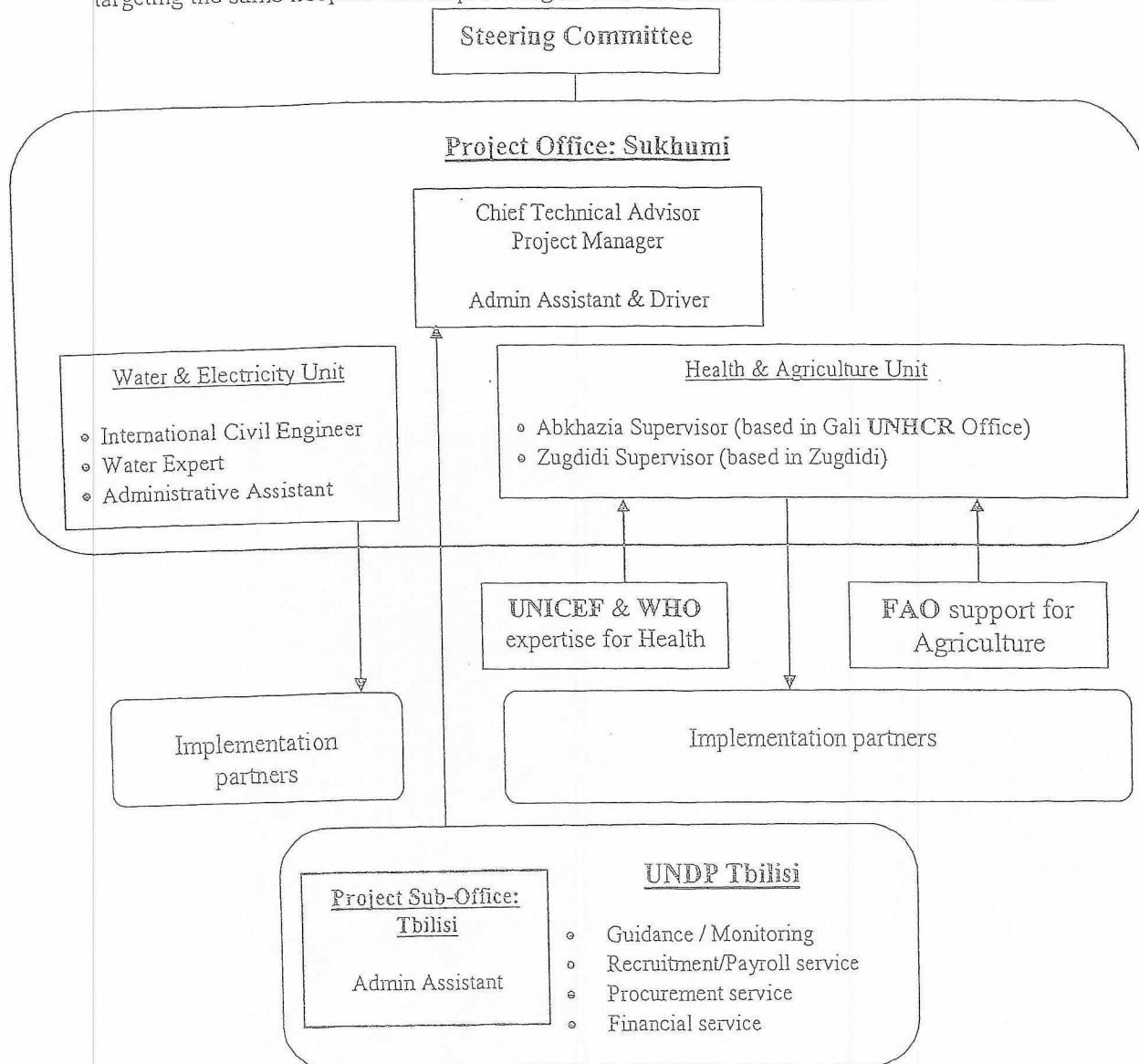
ii) *Water & Electricity Unit:* Given the technical nature of the work, the water sanitation element of the "Public Health (Water & Waste infrastructure)" within the Project will be implemented by an international *Civil Engineer* and a local *Water Expert* in the Unit, based in Sukhumi. The Civil Engineer will coordinate, oversee, and monitor the work of sub-contractors who will implement the "Electricity (Non-infrastructure)" component. The civil engineer will spend two months of his/her time on the electricity component and 10 months of his/her time on the water component, which will be spread out over the project implementation period. The work of the Unit will be supported by an administrative assistant. The administrative assistant's time will be split in the same way as the civil engineer's time. While the international Civil Engineer will complete his duty in 12 months, the local Water Expert and administrative assistant will complete their tasks during their 18 months contract.

iii) *Health and Agriculture Unit:* Two *Supervisors* will be placed in the Unit, with one based in Gali (office offered by UNHCR) and the other in Zugdidi (office in UNHCR-under discussions). They will be responsible for overseeing the activities on "Health (non-infrastructure)" and "Agriculture" in Abkhazia and Zugdidi, respectively. The Supervisors will be hired when UNDP's implementing partners are identified and contracted. The supervisors will work for 12 months. The supervisors will spend 50% of their time working on overseeing the health component and 50% of their time overseeing the agriculture component.

iv) *UN Agencies:* The following activities will be undertaken by other UN Agencies, either within the framework of the current Project, or in close coordination with the Project:

- *WHO* will be requested to provide technical support in providing the capacity building assistance outlined under Public Health (non-infrastructure) component of the Project (i.e., 4.1.2. ii, iii, and iv above), in close consultation with UNDP and its implementing partner.
- *FAO* will advise the farmers on efficient means of production, as the groups of farmers utilize the agricultural inputs provided by the current Project.
- *UNHCR* will provide office space in Gali. Similar arrangements will be made for Zugdidi.

- *UNICEF* will complement the Public Health (non-infrastructure) component of this Project, targeting the same hospital staff in providing its child healthcare and immunization assistance.



Boxes in colour indicate posts/institutions funded by the EC

v) *NGOs*: UNDP will continue to mobilize *NGOs* to support the implementation of the Programme. Selected *NGOs* will be sub-contracted to implement specific elements of the Programme, under UNDP's supervision.

5.3. UNDP's Contributions to the Project, outside EC's Financial Support for this Project

UNDP's core programme fund of US\$500,000 was committed to develop its programme in Abkhazia. The activities included the establishment of UNDP office in Sukhumi that involved the procurement of vehicles and office equipment; feasibility studies for sustainable recovery in Abkhazia; building local partnerships around issues to be addressed through this Project; and the formulation of this Project. The following reports were generated and are available through the Internet:

Report Title	Author	Website
An Evaluation of The UNV Abkhazia Programme 1996 – 2004	Douglas Saltmarshe	http://www.undp.org.ge/news/UNV_EVALREP.pdf
Assessment Of Opportunities For Developing A Microfinance Project In Abkhazia	Tamsin Wilson	http://www.undp.org.ge/news/MFFInalRep.pdf
Survey on Drinking Water Supply Issues in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli Districts of Abkhazia, Georgia	Anvar Atabaev	http://www.undp.org.ge/news/watrep.pdf
The Agricultural Sector In Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli And Gali, Abkhazia, Georgia	Paul Wooster	http://www.undp.org.ge/news/agricabh.pdf
Report of UNDP-Led Feasibility Mission to Gali District and Adjacent Areas of Abkhazia, Georgia	UNDP, UNOMIG, UNHCR and UNICEF Staff	http://www.undp.org.ge/news/feasibrepeng.pdf
Abkhazia Briefing Note January 2005	UNDP Staff	http://www.undp.org.ge/news/UNDPBriefNoteAbkhaziaJan2005.pdf

6. Monitoring and Reporting

UNDP will provide the EC with semi-annual reports outlining activities undertaken, results achieved, obstacles encountered and follow up actions, as well as work plans for the following semester. In addition, the project will be annually evaluated, against the indicators developed at its initial phase with the assistance of external evaluators. A final report of the Project will be submitted to the EC within 6 months after completion of all Project activities.

7. Visibility

UNDP will ensure the adequate and appropriate publicity for the project, respecting the "EU visibility guidelines" published at http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/visibility/index_en.htm. In publicizing the project; the UNDP will remain in close contact with the EC Task Manager in Tbilisi.

8. Schedule of Activities

The programme workplans covers a period of 24 month and is attached to this document as Annex 1.A.

9. Terms of Reference for Key EC-funded Positions

Terms of Reference for the key EC funded positions are included in Annex 1.B of the document.

10. Budget

The total budget of the programme is 990,000 Euro and is included as Annex 1.C of this document. Budget items under "Human Resources and "Project Costs" dedicated for an identical sector/activity of the project (e.g. Public Health - hospital administration, capacity building, sanitation & waste management, etc) could be later grouped together in the event that UNDP decides to subcontract the activities to an international NGO(s).

Under the line item furniture and computer equipment (3.2), UNDP will purchase furniture, computers and one copy machine for the project offices in Sukumi, Gali and Zugdidi. This will complement the furniture and equipment that UNDP has already purchased with its own funds.

Under the line item Equipment support for production activities by Groups (5.3.2), ownership of any equipment purchased will be transferred to the local farmer groups or associations.

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ANNEX 1.A

Schedule of Activities by Month (over 24 month period)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Initial Programme Development	X																								
Finalization of the Agreement	X																								
Submission to Respective HQ	X																								
Signing of contract with EU	X	X																							
Presentation to de facto authorities/Abkhazia	X	X																							
Presentation to Georgian authorities/Tbilisi	X	X																							
Hiring of International Staff	X	X	X																						
Hiring of Local Support and project Staff	X	X	X																						
Setting up of office	X	X																							
4.1 Provision of support to public health and basic services																									
4.1.1 Provision of hospital support and capacity building (non-infrastructure)																									
Preparation of health tender	X	X																							
Launch of tender process			X																						
Evaluation of submitted tenders			X																						
Awarding of tender contract			X																						
Signing of contract with Int'l NGO						X																			
Final program development and set-up, beginning of activities							X																		
UNDP Health and agriculture supervisors hired and begin work (1 Gali and 1 Zugdidi)											X														
i) Provision of essential equipment and training										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ii) Training and capacity building									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hospital Administration training and support																									
Technical capacity building																									
Sanitation and waste management																									
TB training (Zugdidi)																									
Training in maintenance and fund set-up																									
iii) Development and support of a working referral system										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
iv) Information Campaign and advocacy work																									

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Monitoring of project by UNDP							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reports from partner NGO											X						X			X					
Final reporting from partner NGO														X						X	X				
4.1.2 Improvement of water and sanitation																									
Tender processes for local contractors (Gali, Ochamechira, Tkvarcheli)			X		X	X			X	X		X	X												
Awarding of tender contract					X					X															
Signing of contract																									
i) Rehab. of Gali, Ochamechira, and Tkvarcheli town drinking water system					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ii) Capacity bldg of local gov and epid. stations						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
iii) Primary health awareness campaign										X	X	X	X	X	X										
4.2 Electricity Supply																									
Needs assessment for provision of tools, etc..					X	X																			
Provision of essential tools, supplies and basic equipment to Gali Electricity company					X	X	X	X	X																
Identification of Int'l experts for training					X	X	X																		
Provision of training in management and technical issues						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Identification of local NGO partners and training for them										X	X	X	X	X	X										
Public information campaign																				X					
4.3 Assistance for income generating activities (Agric.)																									
Preparation of tender	X	X	X	X																					
Launch of tender process		X	X	X																					
Evaluation of submitted tenders			X	X																					
Awarding of contract			X	X																					
Signing of contract with Int'l NGO				X																					
UNDP Health and agriculture supervisors hired and begin work (1 Gali and 1 Zugdidi)				X																					
Consultations with district/village administration and selection of villages			X	X																					

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Identification of beneficiary households			X	X																					
Mobilize the households into groups			X	X	X																				
Provision of inputs to households				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Support to group members including training					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Assistance and mentoring during production					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Development of extension services							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X					
Support to farmers through monitoring and improvement of animal health								X	X	X											X				
Farmer exchanges													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Promoting associations of farmers					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring of project by UNDP																									
Coordination																									
Monthly programme manager coord. meeting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monthly local coordination meeting			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Evaluation and Reporting Process																									
Programme evaluation														X	X										
Evaluation report																				X	X				
Quarterly reporting to Donor					X			X			X			X			X			X			X		