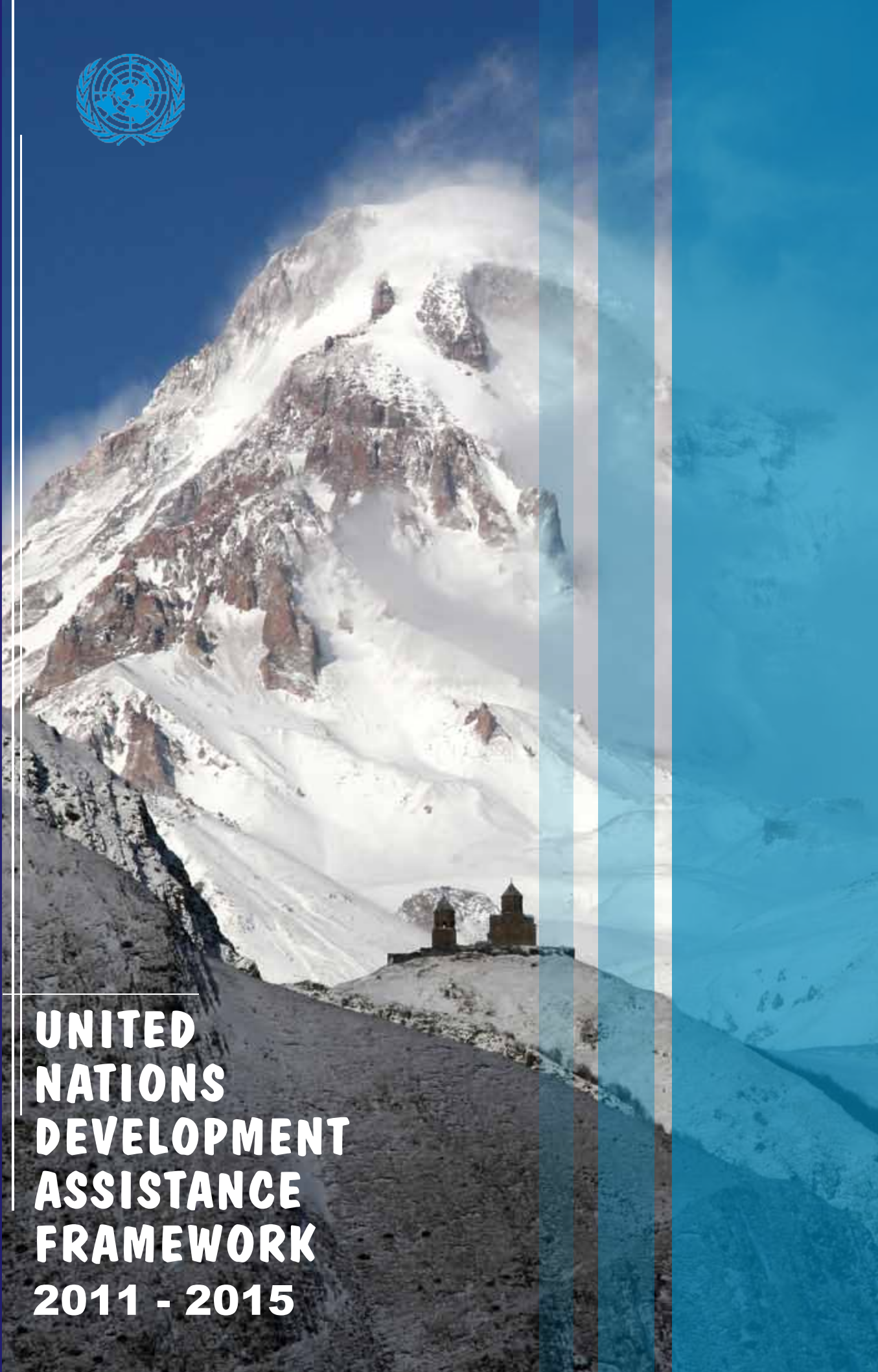




UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN GEORGIA

**UNITED  
NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE  
FRAMEWORK  
2011 - 2015**



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UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN GEORGIA

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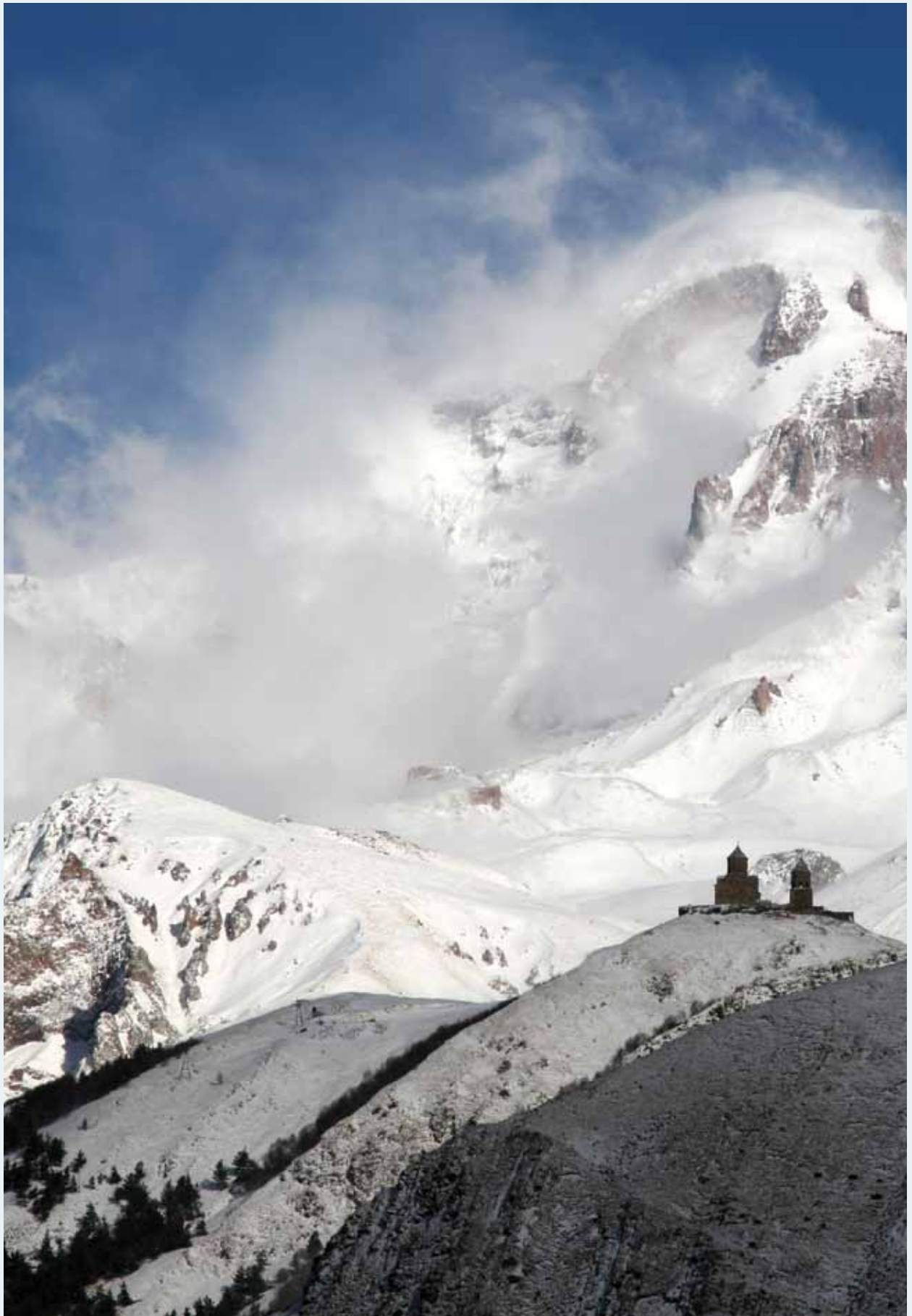


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**UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT  
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK  
2011-2015**

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BDD	Basic Data and Directions
CCM	Country Coordination Mechanism for Projects of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CoC	Chamber of Control
CRA	Civil Registry Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DOCO	Development Operations Coordination Office
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EXCOM	Executive Committee
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMD	Emergency Management Department
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GBV/DV	Gender Based Violence and Domestic Violence
GE	Gender Equality
GeoStat	National Statistics Office of Georgia
GoG	Government of Georgia
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILS	International Labour Standards
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Center UNCTAD/WTO
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MCLA	Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Energy
MoED	Ministry of Economic Development
MoEPNR	Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs

MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLHSA	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
MoRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
MRA	Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation
MTEF	Mid-Term Expenditure Framework
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health
NEA	National Environmental Agency
NERP	National Emergency Response Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NSC	National Security Council
NRA	Non-resident Agencies
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDO	Public Defender's Office
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSG	Peer Support Group
RBM	Results-based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RDT	Regional Directors' Team
RHNC	Reproductive Health National Council
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TG	Theme Group
TSA	Targeted Social Assistance
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN-CEB	United Nations Chief Executives Board
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme
UNJT	United Nations Joint Team
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the result of a consultative process and describes the United Nations' areas of collaboration with the Government of Georgia (GoG) for the period 2011-2015. It is aligned with the GoG's national development priorities of the "United Georgia without Poverty" programme, the National Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other key documents. The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities based upon which UN organisations, individually or jointly, formulate their actions. It outlines the three interrelated thematic areas in which the UN system can most effectively respond to the priorities and needs of Georgia:

- **Poverty Reduction**, aims to advance inclusive development, employment creation and access to health, education and essential social services, especially for vulnerable groups.<sup>1</sup>
- **Democratic Development**, aims to promote balanced, independent, fair and participatory governance systems and processes at all levels, based on the Rule of Law, human rights and equality principles.
- **Disaster Risk Reduction**, aims to build up Georgia's resilience to disasters through prevention and minimizing damage and loss in case of emergencies.

In addition, special UN initiatives aim to contribute to rebuilding of confidence and conflict-prevention, reducing the tensions related to the situation which has emerged after the armed conflict, as well as the tensions related to the transition to democracy.

The overall resource mobilization targets amount to US\$ 188.5 million over the five year implementation period of the UNDAF. Firm resource commitments will be stated in the programmes of cooperation and agency specific and project budgets during the course of UNDAF implementation.

In Georgia, a middle income country, services are increasingly resourced from the Government budget. The strategic added value of the UN therefore lies in the establishment of norms and standards in accordance with international conventions and treaties that Georgia acceded to, ratified or aspires to. Thus, the UN will provide assistance and access to expertise for impartial policy advice and legislative development, and capacity development of government – at national and local level – civil society and the population as duty bearers and right-holders. The UN in Georgia is also well placed to mobilize and facilitate interaction with a range of national and international partners, as well as objective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of national development policies, drawing lessons for more efficient and effective implementation.

The UNDAF builds on the 2008 Georgia Joint Needs Assessment (JNA)<sup>2</sup> which provided the basis for the identification of priorities, complemented by the GoG's Basic Data and Directions/Mid Term Expenditure Framework (BDD/MTEF) and other reports, studies and surveys from UN agencies and other organisations. The design of the UNDAF was undertaken during a Design Workshop attended by representatives from Government Ministries, the UN system in Georgia, including non-resident agencies (NRA), civil society and other development stakeholders. The subsequent process of developing the UNDAF was undertaken by three UNDAF thematic working groups, whilst a Validation Workshop reviewed and confirmed

1. Vulnerable groups such as refugees, internally displaced persons, poor, unemployed, women and children, young people that grew up in institutions, people living with a disability, survivors of gender based violence and domestic violence, trafficking and forced labour, people at risk and living with HIV/AIDS, ethnic minorities and labour migrants and other persons of concern to the UN system in Georgia.

2. Georgia Joint Needs Assessment, October 2008. Document prepared for the Donors' Conference of October 22, 2008 in Brussels by the UN and the WB with the participation of ADB, EBRD, EC, EIB and IFC.

the joint commitments of all stakeholders to the fulfillment of the stated UNDAF goals.

UNDAF implementation will take place within established national frameworks and systems and activities agreed upon between the GoG and UN agencies included in Country Cooperation Frameworks and Programmes, workplans, projects and joint programmes. Monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF will be aligned with national and UN agencies' systems and processes. The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Georgia, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC), in close coordination with the GoG and supported by thematic and special Working Groups, will function as the main mechanism for overseeing the implementation and M&E of the UNDAF.





# SIGNATURE PAGE

## UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK GEORGIA 2011-2015

The present United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has been developed through consultation with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Georgia, the Government of Georgia, the Civil Society and other stakeholders with the aim of improving the lives of the people of Georgia, especially the most vulnerable.

In cooperation with the Government of Georgia and other development partners, the UNCT will support Georgia's fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals and the country's commitment to international conventions, protocols and standards. The UNCT aims to assist the people of Georgia in their quest for a better future – one which provides equal opportunity for all.

By signing hereunder the participating parties endorse the UNDAF and underscore their joint commitment to the fulfilment of its goals.

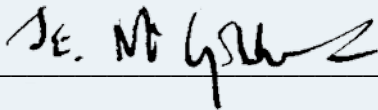
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Prime Minister of Georgia

### UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM



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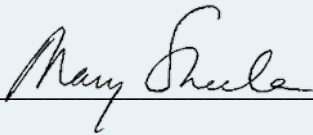
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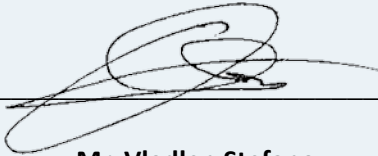
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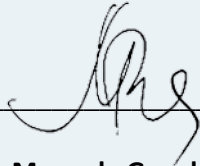
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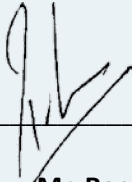
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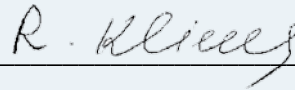
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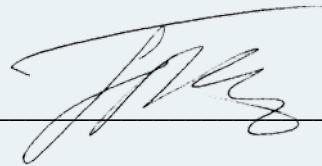


**Dr. Rusudan Klimiashvili**  
WHO Head of Country Office

#### NON - RESIDENT UN AGENCIES



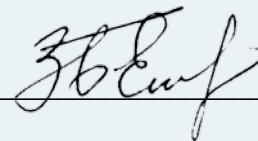
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# SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Georgia's main aspiration is a "United Georgia without Poverty". Key Government strategies towards achieving this goal include integration in the international community, especially the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), enabling effective economic growth and large-scale social programmes and targeted social assistance (TSA) for the most vulnerable and poor. Over the past years, Government developed and introduced wide ranging system changes in all sectors and results included strong economic growth, extensive private sector development and impressive public infrastructure improvements. Driven by strict anti-corruption measures, adopting a set of liberal economic policies resulting in an appealing business environment, and attracting increased levels of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), Georgia experienced a period of tremendous economic growth from 2004 until mid-2008, reaching 12.3 percent in 2007.<sup>3</sup>

Reforms in the education sector have been extensive and measures aim at improving access, quality and equity. They include comprehensive legal reforms, the introduction of per capita financing, organisational restructuring and decentralisation of management, large-scale education infrastructure optimization and rehabilitation. New curricula and textbook have been developed and introduced. Professional development and school computerization were carried out and teachers' salaries improved. A strategy has been developed and reforms are under way to ensure professional and vocational education respond better to labour market demand.

Similarly, the Georgian health care system has gone through a substantial transformation with the new *Law on Public Health* and the introduction of a system of private service provision and financing in 2007. A public health insurance policy and package

will cover 1.2 million Georgians living under the poverty line, providing them with access to basic health services. Over the coming years the Government intends to make operational new hospitals, constructed and equipped following modern standards, and improve access to medical care in rural areas through a system of family doctors and ambulatories.

Social assistance and protection services and benefits for the poor and vulnerable, including older persons, children in institutions, disabled and survivors of gender based violence and domestic violence (GBV/DV), trafficking and forced labour, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees are being reformed and improved. Child Welfare reform, deinstitutionalisation, development and implementation of a system of targeted social assistance, pension reform, legislation and action plans targeting special needs education, human trafficking, and gender based violence and domestic violence, capacity development of professional staff and improvement of the quality of services are but a few examples of the many initiatives taken up in this area since 2004.

Georgia is going through a process of democratic transition encompassing broad legislative, executive and judicial reforms. Local self-governance reforms have decentralised resources and delegated responsibilities to regional government structures and local capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of development programmes has improved. The Public Defender's Office role has increased and the Legal Aid Service Bureau institutionalised. Environmental sustainability and natural resource management, including the conservation of Georgia's biodiversity, are gaining importance as the Georgian government strives to meet its global environmental obligations. Gender equality (GE) is also slowly gaining recognition from the side of the Government and society.

Impressive progress was made in many areas but much work still remains. The impact of economic growth and other development progress on im-

3. Statistical Yearbook 2009, pp 120, available at <http://www.statistics.ge/publication.php?pfom=-999999&plang=1>

proving people's livelihoods needs to reach more people to effectively reduce poverty. Many Georgians remain affected by high levels of poverty and unemployment despite the comprehensive reforms. Since mid-2008 Georgia also faces additional challenges. The short armed conflict with Russia in August 2008 resulted in destruction, displacement, a tense situation after the armed conflict and the recognition of Georgia's regions of Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia by the Russian Federation. The reintegration of these regions appears extremely problematic and additional displacement of people since the armed conflict brings the total to 246,925 IDPs and an additional 105,715 persons living in IDP-like situation in Georgia.<sup>4</sup> Access to the conflict affected areas remains problematic, whilst many vulnerable residents are in need of basic services. The severe, worldwide financial-economic crisis provides a further obstacle for implementing Government programmes, however Georgia's performance during the economic crisis has been much stronger than those of CIS and neighbouring countries whose economies contracted more severely in 2009.<sup>5</sup> Domestic political disquiet, culminating in spring 2009 in prolonged street protests by the opposition movement paralysing Tbilisi, highlighted some of the challenges of the young democratic system in Georgia. Key economic and progress indicators show negative trends, with only limited expectations of short-term improvement: the Government and its development partners are taking all necessary steps to ensure that ongoing, essential reforms will be moved forward.

4. UNHCR, January 2010. IDPs: 233,453 from the 1990s, 3,472 from 2008 (status pending) and 10,000 in the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia. People in IDP-like situation: 50,000 returned IDPs to Abkhazia, Georgia 4,186 returned IDPs to Tskhinvali Region, 30,073 returned IDPs to area adjacent to Tskhinvali Region and 21,456 relocated IDPs. According to national law, people in IDP-like situation have IDP status. These are persons of concern to UNHCR and the entire UN system: they are on the verge of realizing a durable solution but who continue to need, for a period of time, humanitarian support. The UNHCR categorization as "people in IDP-like situation" in no way impacts on their right to return.

5. Georgia's economy contracted by 4% in 2009. *Global Economic Prospects, Crisis, Finance and Growth 2010*, World Bank, January 2010, pp 129.

The economy has contracted since mid-2008 and is only recently showing some signs of recovery. At the same time, unemployment rates went up to 16.5%<sup>6</sup> and FDI<sup>7</sup> and remittances<sup>8</sup>, a crucial source of income for many households, dropped dramatically. Economic empowerment of women needs attention, with the majority of women employed in lower positions in the low-paying fields of agriculture, education and healthcare: in 2005, the average nominal monthly salary of women in all fields of the economy and all sectors was 49% of that of men.<sup>9</sup> An important focus of the Government is to restore economic growth, increase FDI and decrease unemployment by putting into place a fiscal stimulus package partly funded from the donor support, which was provided after the August 2008 armed conflict including investment, tax reductions and social sector support. The poverty rate had slowly been decreasing, from 24.1% in 2005 to 21.3% in 2007, but showed a slight increase again, to 22.1% in 2008.<sup>10</sup> Using a different methodology – limiting comparability of the data – the World Bank Georgia Poverty Assessment reports a poverty rate of 23.6% for 2007, with rural and urban poverty at 29.7% and 18.3% respectively and Shida Kartli, Kakheti and Mtskheta-Mtianeti the three poorest regions (64.2%, 47.6% and 43.4% respectively).<sup>11</sup> The negative trend in poverty rates might continue and needs to be halted and reversed: creation of durable employment, improvement of trade and competitiveness and improved targeting of social assistance to reach the poorest are absolutely essential to achieve this.

6. <http://statistics.ge/main.php?pform=48&plang=1> In 2007, females accounted for 44.9% and males for 55.1% of the unemployed.

7. <http://www.statistics.ge/press.php?plang=1&pform=-536>

8. <http://www.statistics.ge/publication.php?plang=1&pform=-562>

9. Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia, Department of Statistics, *Woman and Man in Georgia, Statistical Abstract*, Tbilisi, 2006, 54. According to the State Department of Statistics, in 2004 the average monthly nominal salary of women made 60% of that of men. Ministry of Economic Development of Georgia, Department of Statistics, *Woman and Man in Georgia, Statistical Publication*, Tbilisi, 2005, 58.

10. <http://www.statistics.ge/main.php?pform=49&plang=1>

11. Georgia Poverty Assessment, World Bank Report No. 44400-GE, April 2009, pp 59, 65.

In education, many challenges remain. Pre-school education remains underdeveloped and enrolment is low and influenced by social and geographical factors: the poorest families and families living in rural areas have the lowest access to pre-school education, though demand is high. Net primary school enrolment rates were 100% for boys and 98% for girls in 2008.<sup>12</sup> However, it is considered unlikely Georgia will achieve MDG 2 – universal completion of primary education – by 2015.<sup>13</sup> 2007 International learning outcomes assessments indicate that the quality of primary education needs further improvement.<sup>14</sup> Only around 50% of school leavers enter into higher education institutions.<sup>15</sup> Limited access to education of vulnerable children, attendance and drop-out rates and significant levels of violence in schools all need urgent attention and action. Furthermore, the intermediate and longer term education sector needs resulting from the 2008 armed conflict require continued attention and inputs. Overall education expenditures fluctuate around 2.5% of GDP,<sup>16</sup> which is one of the lowest in the region.

Progress in health reform has resulted in insufficient improvement in key health indicators, with financial, geographical and informational barriers as well as poor health seeking behaviour identified as major areas to be addressed in the health system<sup>17</sup> if related MDG targets are to be achieved and overall health outcomes improved. Many citizens remain without health insurance coverage, with a high incidence of out-of-pocket payments and high risk of incurring catastrophic health care expenses. Although similar trends in improvement

12. <http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=182>

13. Education for Some more than Others? A regional study on education in CEE/CIS, UNICEF, 2007, pp 10.

14. <http://timss.bc.edu/TIMSS2007/index.html> and <http://timss.bc.edu/pirls2006/index.html>

15. Eurasia Partnership Foundation Publication Vocational Education and Training in the South Caucasus: On the Road from Survival to Efficient Functioning of National Systems, 2008

16. UNDP-Georgia, (2008), *Georgia Human Development Report 2008 – The Reforms and Beyond*, Chapter 4.

17. <http://euro.who.int/document/E92960.pdf>

are observed in Government and UN statistics, serious challenges remain if Georgia it is to achieve its 2015 targets for infant mortality rate, under-five mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio, currently at 27, 30, (both per 1,000 live births, 2007)<sup>18</sup> and 23 (per 100,000 live births, 2006)<sup>19</sup> respectively. Mother and child health (MCH), the peri- and neonatal care system and nutrition therefore need further strengthening. The population's awareness of sexual and reproductive health, sensitive issues in Georgian society, has improved but sexual behaviour patterns, high abortion rates, access to reproductive health commodities, including modern methods of family planning, remain of concern. Georgia is categorized as a low-prevalence HIV country with the estimated HIV prevalence rate 51.4 per 100,000 general population in 2009.<sup>20</sup> Further work is required to achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

In the transition to democratic governance, the balance between the judicial, executive and legislative branches needs further improvement. Positive steps in implementation of ongoing reforms of the judiciary resulted in the establishment of an enabling environment for an impartial independent judiciary, however, a lot remains to be done to increase trust in the system and make it more transparent. The protection of basic human rights is still fragile and access to justice and respect for the rule of law need further advancement. Civil engagement encouraging constructive participation in democratic processes and political life needs promotion and the process to ensure free, fair and competitive elections needs refinement. The integration

18. Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality (UNICEF, WHO, WB and UN Population Division), 2007, [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org). For GoG data on Infant and under-five mortality rates see: [http://www.ncdc.ge/Eng/Statistics/Statistical\\_Reports/2008/MATERNAL%20AND%20CHILD%20HEALTH.pdf](http://www.ncdc.ge/Eng/Statistics/Statistical_Reports/2008/MATERNAL%20AND%20CHILD%20HEALTH.pdf)

19. Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, Health and Health Care, Statistical Yearbook, Georgia 2008, Tbilisi 2009. WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA and the World Bank's developed MMR 2005 estimate is 66 per 100,000 live births, which is adjusted for under-reporting and misclassification of maternal deaths, see also [www.childinfo.org/maternal\\_mortality.html](http://www.childinfo.org/maternal_mortality.html)

20. New HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan of Action (NSPA) 2011-2016 Project Situation Analysis, Feb 2010.

of national minorities and other vulnerable groups needs more vigorous promotion. The political party system and the institution of Parliament require further bolstering. Implementation of local-self-governance reforms, true empowerment of local self-governance bodies, particularly through financial decentralisation, and the effective implementation of their mandate remain important issues in effecting local self-governance. Women's participation in the political decision-making is a particular concern: there is currently only one female cabinet member (out of eighteen), and women constitute only 5% of the Members of Parliament and 11% at municipality level. Democratic reforms were implemented in recent years, including the formulation of a State Concept on Gender Equality and a National Action Plan, but their implementation is lacking and sustained political will is needed to achieve substantive gender equality. A sustainable institutional mechanism on gender equality issues, equipped with financial and human resources remains to be developed in the executive branch of the Government on central and local levels.

The collection, analysis and use of data for development is another issue in need of attention: national statistical authorities and monitoring systems collect limited data sets, data are not always reliable and in some cases there is significant disparity between survey estimates and official data. Further development of national systems and capacities to deliver sufficient, timely and reliable data is essential for informed policy development and improved resource allocations at national and local level.

Georgia is susceptible to natural hazards (such as earthquake, flooding and droughts, land- and mud slides) and frequent emergencies (such as industrial hazards, road traffic accidents and complex emergencies), which have a negative impact on its sustainable development. These vulnerabilities highlight the need for early warning systems, risk mitigation, conflict prevention and peace building and good disaster and emergency response capacity and coordination. Progress in many of these areas has been made, especially since 2008, but the

relevant frameworks and structures need to be put in place and further strengthened. In all planning and implementation of development activities, the UN system will take Georgia's fragility into account and use conflict-sensitive methods and approaches.

Given the many challenges that remain to be addressed, it is essential for the Government and the UN system in Georgia to strategically plan UN system support and make good use of limited resources to ensure maximum impact through the design of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

## UNDAF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The UNDAF is the common strategic planning framework for UN development operations and assistance at country level for the period 2011-2015. It is a collective, coherent and integrated response by the United Nations to national priorities as encompassed in the "United Georgia without Poverty" programme and other key national documents. The UNDAF period coincides with the last five-year period of the MDGs and identified UNDAF priorities reflect the aspirations of the Millennium Declaration (MD) and Millennium Development Goals. Based on this UNDAF the UN system will provide the Government of Georgia targeted support in its efforts to achieve Georgia's national MDG targets within this timeframe. In addition, the UNDAF represents the joint commitment to the achievement of other international commitments, international conferences, conventions and human rights instruments. The UNDAF puts ongoing UN reforms into practice through identifying opportunities for intensified collaboration and the reduction of duplication at the country level.

Georgia is in a state of rapid transition on economic, political and social fronts and recovering from armed conflict and socio-political turmoil. The elaboration of the UNDAF presented a strategic opportunity for closer collaboration between the UN, the Government of Georgia, civil society and other

partners. The UNDAF is the result of dynamic priority setting process centred on national ownership, inclusiveness and consultation of stakeholders.

The UNCT started the UNDAF formulation process in March 2009 with a concise review of the UNDAF 2006-2010<sup>21</sup> and a rapid country analysis, especially considering the 2008 Georgia – Joint Needs Assessment and identified preliminary relevant clusters of challenges and priorities. The UNCT subsequently formed an UNDAF Task Force to guide the UNDAF 2011-2015 formulation process. During an UNDAF Design Workshop held in June 2009, the Government, UN – both resident and non-resident agencies – and other stakeholders reached consensus on three strategic thematic areas for UN support in response to national challenges and policies and started work on the results matrices. Three Theme Groups (TGs) were formed: members of the TGs consisted of government representatives from numerous ministries and departments, key UN staff – including non-resident agencies – and international and civil society organisations (CSOs). The work of the TGs was guided by the outputs of the Design Workshop and criteria, including: impact on national development; magnitude of the problem; inclusion, reduction of disparities and vulnerabilities; and UN comparative advantages. During the period July-December 2009 the TGs undertook substantive work in further in-depth situation analyses and delineating the thematic areas and corresponding strategies and outcomes: non-resident agencies participated actively in the work of the TGs and provided valuable contributions to the process. Following the November 2009 UNDAF Guidelines the TGs produced three draft UNDAF results matrices. A Peer Support Group (PSG), the Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO), the Regional Directors' Team (RDT) and the UN Staff College provided valuable support to the TGs throughout the UNDAF formulation process.

The UNDAF for Georgia focuses on three broad

<sup>21</sup> In 2007 UNDAF 2006-2010 was also evaluated using *UNCT Performance Indicators for Achieving Gender Equality* (this tool at that time was a draft, developed by UNDG Task Team on Gender Equality).

thematic areas that support the national priorities and encompass the shared values of the UN whilst respecting the diversity of UN agencies' mandates. These are:

- Poverty Reduction
- Democratic Development
- Disaster Risk Reduction

Crosscutting issues have been applied during the UNDAF formulation process and will underpin interventions in all UNDAF thematic areas. These are: human rights based approach (HRBA), gender equality (GE), environmental sustainability, results-based management (RBM) and capacity development. In addition, conflict prevention, post-conflict and early recovery were considered as essential crosscutting issues and included in the UNDAF to ensure the reduction of tensions and the specific needs of conflict affected population.

The UNDAF details how the UN in Georgia will work in cooperation with a broad range of partners: the government institutions - at national, regional and municipal level, as well as the private sector, civil society, local communities, non-resident UN organisations and other national and international development actors. The UNDAF illustrates how the UN can work and contribute in line with its comparative advantages in Georgia. These are: convening power to mobilize and facilitate interaction with a range of national and international partners; support to capacity development of central and local government and civil society; objective monitoring and evaluation of the national development policies; and, impartial policy advice, based on international experience and normative standards, technical expertise and good practices.

The UNDAF provides clarity regarding implementation through identifying contributing UN agencies as well as partners to be engaged to optimise impact. An UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation framework and plan were developed. Realistic, smart indicators were included to facilitate regular review

and follow-up of implementation. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) plays the coordinating role in UNDAF oversight that will be aimed at providing results-driven sustainability.

The UNDAF is considered a living document as well as a policy dialogue instrument: it facilitates partnerships and discussions and is flexible and responsive to the evolving social, economic and political context in Georgia. UNDAF implementation will be jointly monitored and reviewed and, in coordination with the Government of Georgia, adjusted as necessary. UN agencies will formulate Country

Programme Documents and Annual Work Plans for 2011-2015 to support and reinforce the UNDAF in order to achieve maximum impact in line with the international standards.

A Validation Workshop held in February 2010, attended by representatives from Government, UN, civil society and other development stakeholders, reviewed and endorsed the final version of the UNDAF 2011-2015 document. The UNDAF was signed and launched by the Government of Georgia and the United Nations system jointly in June 2010.





## SECTION 2 UNDAF RESULTS

The UNDAF results matrices for the period 2011-2015 are attached in Annex A. The matrices also include the indicators to measure progress towards these results and the means of verification as well as the resources necessary to implement the UNDAF. This section provides a narrative summary and indicates the key aspects in each of the three UNDAF thematic areas on which the UN system in Georgia will work closely for progress and impact with the Government of Georgia, the international organisations, the civil society and other partners. The overall objective of the UN cooperation in Georgia for the period 2011-2015 is to support the implementation of the country's development and social inclusion plans. The UNDAF has been shaped by a human rights based approach which is focussed on strengthening the capacity of the government and civil society to advance the human rights agenda in Georgia. The joint commitment of the Government of Georgia and the UN system is to focus on strengthening systems and institutional capacities at all levels as well as capacity development of individuals to develop and implement evidence-based policies and provide equitable and inclusive quality public services. In addition, civil society capacity to actively participate in policy development, implementation and decision making and monitoring will be strengthened.



This UNDAF sets out two strategic levels of results expected from the UN cooperation in Georgia for the period 2011-2015. The results are structured as follows:

- National Development Priorities or Goals, stated by the Government of Georgia, represent the broad “high-level” changes in each UNDAF thematic area towards which UN system assistance will contribute.
- Outcomes are the more specific UNDAF level results, identifying areas where UN support will provide strategic value-addition, articulated in terms of specific development results that reflect the planned priority actions of the Government and civil society strengthening their capacity to perform their respective roles. Through the specific outcomes in each intervention area, policy, legal, institutional and capacity gaps will be addressed and advance the MDGs and the fulfilment of human rights in Georgia.

The third strategic tier of results will be reflected separately in the respective Country Programmes and agency workplans agreed bilaterally between the Government of Georgia and individual UN agencies. These are within the overall framework of the UNDAF and are mutually reinforcing across agencies. This third tier of results covers specific interventions and outputs of individual agencies-based upon their respective mandates.

## UNDAF THEMATIC AREA

### 1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: POVERTY REDUCTION

This overall goal of the Government of Georgia corresponds with both the international as well as the national MDG 1, *Eradicate extreme poverty*, and is reflected and integrated in all major policy documents and development strategies of the Government. The UN system in Georgia has identified three outcome areas where, given its comparative advantages, it can most effectively provide support to achieving this overall goal.

**OUTCOME 1 – Inclusive development and poverty alleviation promoted through international, national and local economic policies, including in the area of trade and investment.** UN-CEB Interagency Cluster on Trade & Productive Capacity (UNCTAD, FAO, ITC, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO) ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP.

Fast and large-scale effective economic growth is one of the main pillars of the Government of Georgia's approach to address the impact of the recent crises and poverty. The Government actively seeks increased integration with and access to international markets to create economic growth and is committed to establishing the necessary facilitating legislation, policies and infrastructure. The UN system will support the Government at national, regional and local level to further create the necessary conditions and access to the international markets and trade institutions.

Support will be provided to increase national capacity and strengthen systems that can create a favourable environment to attract and sustain foreign direct investment. A closely related area is the opportunity for Georgia to harness the resources of its Diaspora to address economic growth and poverty. By assisting in the development of improved transfer services in underserved regions by the regular banking system, new phone-to-phone transfer technologies and special investment programmes – including those aimed at small scale household business and self-employment development – the UN system can assist the Government of Georgia to better mobilise these investment resources.

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To further develop the private sector, support will be given to ensure that firms and entrepreneurs have improved access to finance, relevant up to date trade information and data, and business development services. In selected areas of the agricultural sector, efficiency and knowledge will be substantially improved by enhancing capacities to analyse and develop value added chains.

Compliance of productive sectors with international standards, rules and regulations, particularly WTO, ISO and EU and with special consideration for international labour standards (ILS), animal health, plant protection and food safety systems, needs to be achieved to ensure Georgia's competitiveness. The UN system will contribute to increased capacity of the trade support institutions to enable the private sector to comply with international standards and increase exports as well as to compete on international markets, with a special focus on the European Union. These activities will be complemented by the promotion of improved facilitation and secure and strengthened border-crossing and customs clearance. Another related area where the UN system will also provide support is the improvement of the national capacity to design and implement trade and investment policies and undertake effective participation in negotiations.

All programmes and activities under this outcome supported by the UN system will respond to regional and national economic development needs, targeting the poorest regions and socio-economic groups, especially taking into account post-conflict recovery priorities, strengthen capacities of relevant national authorities and local governments and address identified capacity gaps and technical assistance requirements and resource needs.

## **OUTCOME 2 – Vulnerable populations enjoy greater access to decent work<sup>22</sup> opportunities and**

**22.** Decent work has been defined by the ILO and endorsed by the international community as being productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income; provides security in the workplace and social protection for workers and their families; offers better prospects for personal development and

**working conditions.** ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNECE, UNHCR, UNICEF.

The Georgian Government stresses the need for increasing employment opportunities for the population in support of reducing poverty and economic development. Opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity are essential to ensuring the eradication of hunger and poverty, the improvement of the economic and social well-being of all, the achievement of sustained economic growth and sustainable development of all nations, and a fully inclusive and equitable globalization. Governments, employers, unions and civil society all play a role in the promotion and creation of decent work and the UN system in Georgia will support them in their efforts in the following areas:

The further development of the vocational education system, focusing on its responsiveness to the needs of the labour market and improving the competitiveness of the labour force, and the enhancement of life skills, especially of youth. The UN system will support capacity development of national and local authorities in the development and delivery of professional education services, as well as support targeted, tailor made training, counselling, placement and mediation initiatives aimed at creating employment and income generation opportunities at local level and for especially vulnerable groups such as IDPs and refugees and other persons of concern.

Awareness raising and enhancing the knowledge and capacity of relevant national and local authorities and institutions on labour issues is another important focus of activities of the UN system under this outcome. Particular issues identified are the development of national capacities for private sector and networking initiatives and strategies, the application of concepts of innovation and value

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encourages social integration; gives people the freedom to express their concerns, to organize and to participate in decisions that affect their lives; and guarantees equal opportunities and equal treatment for all. [http://www.global-unions.org/IMG/pdf/WDDW\\_brochure.en.pdf](http://www.global-unions.org/IMG/pdf/WDDW_brochure.en.pdf)

chain analysis, capacity development for the development and implementation of public-private partnership projects and the establishment of effective tri-partite social dialogue addressing relevant labour issues of concern.

A better understanding of decent working conditions, an essential aspect of the decent work concept, and how to create or make positive changes in working conditions to achieve international standards, will be promoted by the UN system through all relevant support programmes and projects. The introduction of labour administration<sup>23</sup> will also be promoted, as it contributes to better data for policy development for decent work and monitoring of employment and labour trends and issues.

**OUTCOME 3 – Vulnerable groups enjoy improved access to quality health, education, legal aid, justice and other essential social services.**

**UNICEF, IAEA, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UN-ECE, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO.**

In addition to addressing the income dimensions of poverty through growth and employment, non-income dimensions such as health, education and social protection are an essential part of the Government's national development strategy. Effective institutions and mechanisms for assisting the poor and protecting vulnerable persons, delivering quality social services and well targeted social assistance and protection are essential for fulfilling human rights commitments and advancing the development agenda in Georgia. The UN system is well placed to assist the Government in advancing in a number of important areas relevant to this outcome.

In education, the UN system, in close coordination with other stakeholders, will continue efforts

<sup>23</sup>. In reference to the Round Table held 20-21st October 2009, the elements of labour administration would include technical advice and support to the establishment of a conciliation/mediation council, including capacity development of the constituents on the roles and functions of such a council, possible structure and organisation. In addition in a tri-partite manner this could include consultations on other (future) elements of labour administration in Georgia.

to strengthen the capacity of the Government as duty bearer in ongoing education system reforms to ensure access of all groups of rights holders to education. Special attention will go to enhancing capacities to improve access of disadvantaged and vulnerable children to education, especially inclusive pre-school and primary education, and improve the quality of education and learning outcomes. The Government's Safe Schools initiative, aiming to reduce violence in schools, and strengthening of sports in schools will also be assisted. In addition, the UN system will address the issue of human safety through improving education and raising awareness among vulnerable population groups about road safety and prevention of road traffic incidents.

The Government's ongoing reform of the child welfare system will also receive continued support from the UN system, which will include strengthening the capacity of central and local governments to plan, implement and monitor inclusive social protection interventions, referral systems and coordination, the qualification of social workers and improving the quality of child welfare services. A critical area will be deinstitutionalisation and establishment of alternative services for children at risk of institutionalisation. The generation of reliable and up-to-date data and evidence, necessary for designing inclusive social protection measures, is another priority for assistance. Support will also be provided to help the Government of Georgia in achieving full compliance with the Hague Convention on International Child Adoption and preventing of the sale, trade and trafficking of children.

The UN system will support strengthened Government capacity to provide vulnerable populations and persons, including IDPs and refugees, those living with a disability and people at risk and living with HIV/AIDS, in need of protection and support with improved knowledge of and access to quality health care and social services. In particular it will work closely with the Government in the renovation and privatisation of collective centres for vulnerable IDPs and refugees in need of durable

housing solutions and putting in place and making accessible quality services for survivors of gender based violence and domestic violence.

In the health sector, the UN system remains committed to support further progress in a number of health related national MDGs. Of very high priority under this outcome is to achieve the reduction of maternal and child mortality through strengthening the health system's capacity to deliver quality maternal and child health and nutrition services and by improving the health seeking behaviour amongst vulnerable populations. Another priority area for support is the advancement of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) through strengthened coordination, improved policy and regulatory frameworks and mechanisms, updating service guidelines and protocols, developing national ca-

pacities for providing high quality services, improving access to and demand for services – especially for youth – through information, education and behaviour change communication. In addition the UN system will address HIV/AIDS prevention through its thematic working group and by integrating this in relevant programmes such as SRH. Specifically, the Government capacity will be strengthened through systems development, active engagement of leaders and representatives from all sectors in a comprehensive multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS and adoption, updating and implementation of policies, legal and normative provisions on HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support. The UN system will also contribute to develop capacity in the health sector through upgrading the capacities of key medical institutions in the field of radiation and nuclear medicine.



## UNDAF THEMATIC AREA

### 2 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

THROUGH BALANCED, INDEPENDENT, FAIR AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES PROMOTED AT ALL LEVELS, BASED ON RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY PRINCIPLES.

Since 2004, the Government of Georgia has been actively reforming its governance systems, seeking to establish modern, flexible, transparent, effective and compact systems delivering development and justice for all. The principles of ethical conduct and the protection of human rights and dignity are central to the approach. The UN system will continue

its support to the Government to continue these reforms, with a particular view to improve the protection of vulnerable groups and persons and the active participation of civil society and the media.

**OUTCOME 1** – *Enhanced protection and promotion of human rights, access to justice and gender equality with particular focus on the rights of minorities, marginalized and vulnerable groups.* UNFPA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO.

The focus of support and activities under this outcome will be on improving human rights in Georgia, access to justice and improved protection and redress mechanisms for vulnerable groups, especially for: ethnic minorities, children, women, IDPs, population affected by the August 2008 armed conflict, refugees, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), la-



bour migrants, survivors of gender based violence and domestic violence, trafficking and forced labour and youth in conflict with the law.

Improved access to justice, protection of human rights and provision of quality services will be supported by the UN system through strengthening national and local capacities to translate Georgia's obligations under international human rights instruments into effective laws, regulations and policies, especially in the administration of justice. The reform, development and institutionalisation of effective, efficient and transparent structures and (referral) mechanisms, coordination and collaboration, the planning and implementation of appropriate programmes and action plans on various issues related to human rights, including gender based violence and domestic violence, and the delivery of quality services will also be supported. The UN system remains committed to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, through new initiatives or the ongoing joint programme. The UN system's continued support to the development and implementation of reforms of the judiciary and juvenile justice systems are also important components under this outcome.

The conventions, agreements and standards promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable persons and groups and advancing their full integration in society of particular relevance to Georgia are those that detail the international rights and standards related to: human rights and child rights, gender equality and discrimination (CEDAW, UN SC Resolutions 1325 and 1820), IDPs and refugees, people living with HIV/AIDS, GBV/DV, and violence against children, labour (including labour migration), juvenile justice, human and child trafficking, and patients.

In addition, the UN system will support awareness raising of the population, especially of the above mentioned vulnerable groups, on their rights as well as entitlements to various public services, social benefits and assistance.

## **OUTCOME 2 – Promoted decentralized local self-governance system to facilitate local inclusive development. UNDP, UNICEF.**

The Government of Georgia has put into place a system of decentralised local self-governance with the aim to better address local development needs and develop and deliver tailor made solutions and appropriate services. The system is still new and skills and experience are gradually building up at the different levels. The UN system will target and provide support at all levels to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of authorities in taking up their responsibilities and the implementation of their roles related to local governance. It will provide support in the development of the capacities of local and regional authorities in the areas of planning, delivering and monitoring local public services. It will also provide assistance to the relevant national institutions: the UN system will assist in the strengthening of their capacity to provide adequate institutional and policy frameworks in the field of local self-governance.

In support of the child welfare reform and improved social protection, special attention will be paid at both central and local level to plan, implement and monitor inclusive social protection interventions.

UN Agencies will strengthen the confidence building and conflict prevention capacity of national and local stakeholders, especially in the areas affected by the August 2008 armed conflict, also to better enable them to continue the peaceful democratic transition and foster democratic processes.

## **OUTCOME 3 – Balanced legislative, executive and judicial branches of power underpinning consolidated democracy and state stability. UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF.**

Georgia has made tremendous efforts to establish a modern, stable state, based on the principles of democracy and justice, and has been and continues reforming its laws, systems and processes accord-

ingly, striving to achieve international standards and practices.

The UN system will continue to support the ongoing efforts and activities of the Government in this respect. It will continue its support to the Constitutional Commission and actively promote with and support the Government in upholding relevant constitutional amendments for a balanced distribution of power and the elaboration of a draft amendment package of the Georgian Constitution, to be developed on the basis of broad national consensus and analysis of the best international practice.

Another area of UN assistance is to further continue support for ongoing reform of the judiciary and assist in further increasing the capacity and functionality of the Parliament, with particular focus on participatory budgetary process, transparent policy- and law-making, remaining self-governance legislation and improved partnerships with countries of comparable experience.

In recent years, Georgia has successfully held presidential, parliamentary and local elections. In response to lessons learned, the UN system will continue to assist the Government and the Electoral Administration in fine-tuning these processes through strengthening the capacity for and promoting productive dialogue between various national stakeholders for fair and effective electoral processes. It also plans to expand support to civil society to increase its capacity for constructive dialogue in this area.

Agencies of the executive branch will be strategically supported in the implementation of its mission and policy objectives to further increase their efficiency and effectiveness.

**OUTCOME 4 – *An independent civil society and free media participate effectively in democratic processes.*** UNICEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP.

The Government of Georgia considers community based and civil society organisations and a free media as important, actively participating stakehold-

ers in a democratic society and its governance. In Georgia, civil society organisation and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the free media are relatively young and still developing. Their experience is growing and they are becoming increasingly capable, mature and successful in performing in their respective areas and roles.

The UN system will support further capacity development of CSOs, NGOs and the media, as well as national and local authorities, in order to establish and strengthen confidence and trust in each other and create an improved environment and participatory, collaborative processes, enabling all to successfully engage and cooperate in informed, effective dialogue and debate, policy development and monitoring.

Based on the UN agencies' mandates, cross-cutting issues and the identified gaps and needs in Georgia, the support of the UN system will focus on the following:

In support of promoting gender equality, support will be provided to creating and promoting national institutions' commitment, capacity, and accountability in ensuring women's human rights and gender equality principles are integrated in their programmes and policies. At the same time, civil society organisation promoting gender equality will be supported to increase their access to resources, develop capacities, and voice to ensure their priorities are included in relevant policies, legislation, programmes and budgets.

The capacity of selected civil society – CBOs, NGOs, youth organisations and social partners (employers and workers) – and mass media to participate in and contribute to policy and public debate, decision-making – including budgetary decision making – and the provision of development assistance, will be strengthened. In addition their capacity to take part in monitoring processes, including Human Rights and ILS monitoring, and monitoring of compliance of Georgia with international agreements and conventions, will be enhanced.



**OUTCOME 5 – *Institutions develop policies based on reliable data and clear, fair and participatory legislative processes.*** IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO.

Government public policy development and monitoring in all areas and sectors in Georgia could improve not only through increased dialogue with and participation of civil society – CBOs, NGOs and the media – but also by sufficient, timely, relevant and reliable data and information. The latter is inadequate due to the somewhat weak national capacity in statistics – data collection and analysis – on a wide range of topics, including MDGs, population dynamics, including migration (emigration and im-

migration), gender equality, young people, sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS, to name but a few. Policy makers and other stakeholders need reliable data to have informed discussions, enabling them to integrate all relevant issues into the policy debate, make informed policy decisions and improve their monitoring and resource allocations. The UN system will therefore support enhancing the capacity of official statistics authorities to produce objective, reliable and timely statistical information for informed decision making. It will build on the commendable reforms undertaken recently by the Government in this area that established the statistics office as an independent body with a Board and the modification of relevant laws, taking into account EuroStat comments.



## UNDAF THEMATIC AREA

### **3 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION TO PREVENT OR MITIGATE DISASTER RISKS; TO EFFECTIVELY PREPARE FOR AND RESPOND TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS THROUGH UNIFIED MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATED ACTION; TO WORK TOWARDS THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS *HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION 2005-2015*; TO IMPLEMENT SUSTAINABLE MEASURES TO MANAGE AND PREVENT THE SUB- STANTIAL DEPLETION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION.**

Disasters caused by natural and man-made hazards exert a significant economic and social cost, threatening the stability of nations and prospects for achieving development goals, including the MDGs. When a disaster occurs, countries often experience widely differing impacts, depending in large part on the kind of development choices they have made. While humanitarian efforts are important, there is

growing recognition of the urgent need to reduce vulnerabilities for high risk populations by developing their own capacity to withstand potential disasters. Georgia is no stranger to the consequences of disasters – annual flooding, earthquakes, and the challenges of erosion, land management, food security and inadequate construction practices have highlighted the necessity to not only *react* expeditiously to disasters, but to implement *proactive* mechanisms that can work to prevent disasters and ameliorate their effects when they do occur.

Georgia has made substantial progress in the last years but more work is needed to create effective and sustainable systems, platforms and mechanisms to reduce disaster risk and disaster losses in lives and the social, economic, and environmental assets of the country and its communities. To this end, Georgia and other United Nations Member States have committed themselves to the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*, and its accompanying priorities for action



that States and other stakeholders should take into consideration in their approach to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).<sup>24</sup> It encourages, and provides guidance for, the development and implementation of measures to strengthen capacity development in the most vulnerable regions, to address the social, economic and environmental factors that increase vulnerability, and to develop measures that will enable them to prepare for and cope with natural disasters, including those associated with earthquakes and extreme weather events. As provided by the HFA gender perspective should be integrated into all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, and education and training.<sup>25</sup> The UNDAF therefore utilizes the recommendations of the HFA to inform and guide DRR in Georgia through a strong partnership among the UN agencies, with the GoG, civil society and other stakeholders. The HFA compliments Georgia's current policies and approaches in its National Security Concept and relevant legislation and policies. The key outcomes and planned activities for this section closely follow the HFA.

Disaster risk reduction and environmental and natural resource management go hand-in-hand. Environmental and natural factors or processes, such as climate change, can increase the susceptibility of a country or community to the impact of hazards. The Government of Georgia has recognised that its national security depends *inter alia* on policies that address the sustainable protection of the environment and management of its natural resources. This is reflected in the UN system's action plans in this UNDAF: only through a comprehensive approach committed to sustainable development through poverty reduction, good governance – issues addressed in the first two UNDAF thematic areas – as well as environmental and natural resource

24. See United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 63/216 and 63/217, February 2009.

25. Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, III. Priorities for Action 2005-2015, A. General Considerations, d). p. 4, see [www.unisdr.org/wcdr](http://www.unisdr.org/wcdr)

management and protection, can disaster losses be prevented or significantly mitigated.

**OUTCOME 1 – *Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and local priority with an established, strong institutional basis for implementation.*** FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP.

Countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction and are able to develop and track progress through specific indicators have a greater capacity to both manage risks and to receive widespread consensus for, engagement in, and compliance with DRR measures across all sectors of society.<sup>26</sup> Therefore, the first priority of a functioning, effective DRR system is the introduction of an inclusive national platform for DRR, accompanied by institutional, legislative and policy frameworks. The UN system will work with the GoG, in cooperation with national and international organisations and actors, to integrate DRR concepts into national, regional and local development plans. In addition, it will support the GoG in adopting or modifying legislation to support DRR, including regulations and mechanisms that encourage compliance and that promote incentives for undertaking risk reduction and mitigation. The UN system will undertake to assist Georgia towards the full implementation of, and compliance with, relevant international agreements, conventions and treaties.

**OUTCOME 2 – *Disaster risks are identified, assessed and monitored and early warning is enhanced.*** FAO, IAEA, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP.

One important precondition to reduce disaster risk is to have detailed knowledge of hazards and vulnerabilities – physical, social, economic and environmental – that Georgia may face and how hazards and vulnerabilities change in the short- and long-term. This knowledge can be the basis upon which evidence-based action can be taken and policies formulated. Thus, the UN system will work with the Government and all stakeholders to estab-

26. *Ibid*, p. 6.

lish or improve mechanisms by which disaster risks are identified and assessed on all levels – local to national – and how these risks are researched and monitored. Of particular importance is the impact of environmental and ecological disasters on internal migration and the UN will work with the GoG to increase capacities to predict, assess and respond to “ecological migration”. The knowledge gained through joint activities will be put to use through the establishment of early warning systems that disseminate information in a timely and effective manner. Activities will support the improvement of institutional capacities as well as capacities of individuals in relevant Government organisations.

**OUTCOME 3 – A culture of safety and resilience is built at all levels using knowledge, innovation and education.** FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF.

Disasters themselves, and their effects, may be significantly reduced if people are well-informed and are exposed to a culture of disaster prevention and resilience – this necessarily requires the collection, compilation and dissemination of relevant knowledge on hazards, vulnerabilities, and developing capacities. The UN system will promote a culture of safety and resilience in society and Government structures through education, innovation and increasing the knowledge base. It will support mainstreaming DRR in the national education curriculum, targeting children, youth and vulnerable groups and communities especially. Active cooperation and networking among all stakeholders – scientific communities, the Government, practitioners, environmentalists, managers and planners – is key to establishing a culture of safety and resilience. The UN system will assist in the establishment and development of expanded, productive mechanisms of cooperation with all stakeholders. Special emphasis will be on user-friendly systems of information dissemination and information to the public on risk reduction, including but not limited to disaster reduction options prior to construction, good practices, cost-effective and easy-to-use technologies and effective land use, and environmental and natural resource management methods.

**OUTCOME 4 – Underlying disaster risk factors are reduced, focusing on sustainable environmental and natural resource management.** FAO, IAEA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO.

Disaster Risk Reduction can only be effective if disaster risks are mainstreamed in sector development planning and programmes. DRR is by necessity a cross-cutting concept that must be addressed in all core activities, plans and policies. Both the Hyogo Framework and other international conventions and agreements address overarching challenges, including climate change, in the reduction of risk factors. The UN in Georgia will work with the GoG and other stakeholders – including international organisations, donors and local and national organisations and stakeholders – to reduce the underlying risk factors for all types of crises, resulting in a safer environment for communities and the nation. This will be primarily through the development of sustainable environmental and nature resource management approaches and instruments which incorporate DRR. Climate risk management will also be addressed and climate change strategies and climate-proofing of core activities, plans and policies, based on qualified, comprehensive assessments and climate related analysis, are to be integrated in DRR. The topography, climate and geographical situation in Georgia are such that multi-sectoral approaches to risk mitigation are extremely important to overall risk reduction from the environmental perspective. The UN will work in partnership with government structures at all levels to work towards comprehensive environmental management and conservation planning and practices.

**OUTCOME 5 – Disaster preparedness for effective response is strengthened at all levels.** FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.

The impact of disasters as well as losses associated with them can be substantially reduced if authorities, individuals and communities in hazard-prone areas are prepared and ready to act to respond to eventualities. Thus, the UN system will promote

the establishment of a functional and unified disaster management system at all levels, from local to national. Furthermore, it will assist in the elaboration and implementation of complementary national, regional and community disaster management strategies to improve local capacities to prepare for and respond to the adverse effects of disasters in Georgia. These will strategically link regional, national and community level activities, with particular emphasis on complementary actions by multiple stakeholders, whilst helping to ensure that these activities are institutionalized. The development of functional contingency plans that encompass preparedness planning for increasing response capacity and clear roles, responsibilities and chains of command will be supported at the local, regional and national levels. Coordination among the UN System, the GoG, the international community, civil society and communities-at-risk will be promoted. The UN will work with key players to draft legislation which establishes a coherent national disaster management structure, staffed by employees with a high capacity to enhance preparedness and response, including in the health sector, as hospitals and other medical institutions are at the forefront of emergency response. Organisational capacity will be key to the success of DRR in Georgia, and the UN system will direct its efforts to expand nationally a multi-agency, coordinated approach that uses best practices.

## SECTION 3 SPECIAL INITIATIVES OUTSIDE THE UNDAF RESULTS MATRICES

The UNDAF was developed in consultation with the Government of Georgia, all in-country UN agencies, funds and programmes, as well as non-resident agencies and other development stakeholders in Georgia. The UNDAF is a framework that defines the three UNDAF thematic areas identified to be addressed using a broad range of approaches and activities to be supported by individual UN agencies or joint programmes in Georgia during the period 2011-2015.

Post-conflict recovery support – such as livelihood restoration, increasing access to quality basic social services and protection of human rights – to conflict affected populations is part of the regular UN support and capacity development programmes targeting vulnerable populations anywhere in Georgia and as such is firmly within the UNDAF framework. In response to the situation that has emerged in Georgia after the August 2008 armed conflict, the UNCT will also, in close coordination with the Government of Georgia, continue to implement and seek additional possibilities to contribute to reducing the tensions related to the transition to democracy. The situation that has emerged after the armed conflict has the potential to erupt into new violent conflicts, and there is a need for rebuilding confidence and preventing further conflict in the affected areas. Such activities would, in general, support all UNDAF outcomes by promoting a peaceful and secure operating environment, but have very specific aims which, due to the nature of the UNDAF exercise, are only partially reflected in the UNDAF results matrices and are therefore specifically mentioned in this section.

In the event of a major disaster or emergency, the UNCT will naturally assist the Government of Georgia in mobilizing any additional humanitarian and emergency support necessary outside the scope of this UNDAF. Support for activities contributing to achieve outcome 5 of thematic area Disaster Risk

Reduction – strengthened disaster preparedness for an effective response – will assist in building up the structures and capacities and formulation of plans at national, regional and community levels to most effectively and efficiently allocate and make use of this type of international emergency assistance.

If the Government and the UNCT jointly identify other new areas of support appropriate for UN action during the UNDAF period, additional individual and joint UN agency activities may be developed and implemented to address specific development needs currently outside of the UNDAF matrices.

## SECTION 4 ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations system in Georgia for its contribution to the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes are included in the UNDAF results matrices in Annex A and summarized in Table 1 in Annex B. The total anticipated resources to be mobilized in support of UNDAF strategies in Georgia amount to US\$ 188.5 million over the 2011-2015 period. The figures are indicative, as they include both the financial allocations by each participating UN organisation, or core resources, and a projection of financial resources that organisations expect to mobilise during the UNDAF cycle in addition to these core resources. The estimated financial requirements translate into a combined average annual budget of US\$ 37.7 million.

As seen from Table 1, the distribution of resource requirements by UNDAF outcome is as follows. Over half, 54.1 percent of the resource requirements are taken by thematic area Poverty Reduction, (US\$ 102 million). Thematic area Democratic Development accounts for 26.9 percent of resource requirements, (US\$ 50.7 million), and 19 percent of requirements relates to thematic area Disaster Risk Reduction, (US\$ 35.8 million). The large allocation towards Poverty Reduction is explained and

justified by significant operational activities. The resource requirements for Democratic Development and Disaster Risk Reduction for a considerable part relate to capacity support and development projects in key administrations provision of policy advice and technical support, and preparation and implementation of reform activities.

In terms of agencies, the estimated financial resource requirements of the ExCom agencies – UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP (PRRO) – account for 69.1 percent of the total: specialized agencies and UN Headquarters entities account for the balance of 30.9 percent.

Total financial requirements for the UNDAF period are considerable. Georgia is a middle income country and Georgia's development steadily progresses and its economy continues to grow. Consequentially, this increasingly limits direct budget contributions of UN agencies for development programmes and activities in Georgia, intensifying the need to make good use of limited resources to ensure maximum impact.

The UNCT and the Resident Coordinator on behalf of all UN agencies and individual UN agencies will undertake fundraising efforts to close any gaps between the indicative budget and the actual resources available to implement the commitments in order to contribute to the greatest extent possible to the strategic outcomes of the UNDAF. Improved coherence and coordination between the Government of Georgia, an equally committed actor and donor to achieve the outcomes set out in this UNDAF, and UN agencies will contribute to successful resource mobilization.

The financial figures, while only indicative, are as accurate as possible at the time of the drafting of the UNDAF document. Resource commitments will continue to be made only in agency programme and project documents, according to the procedures and approval mechanisms of each agency. The UNDAF budget will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect the different cycles of specialised and non-resident agencies.

## SECTION 5 IMPLEMENTATION

The programme cycles of the Executive Committee (EXCOM) agencies UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF are fully harmonized with the UNDAF timeframe, whilst WFP is operating on the basis of a Protracted Relief and Rehabilitation Operation (PRRO). Other UN agencies and funds are guided by annual or bi-annual country programmes, and will therefore go through several programming cycles during the UNDAF implementation period 2011-2015. The provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the Country Cooperation Frameworks and Programmes of individual UN agencies and agreed to by partner organisations. Individual Country Programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute towards achieving the UNDAF outcomes. Cooperation strategies and definitions of individual agencies' goals, outcomes and strategies will be consistent with the UNDAF.

Throughout implementation of the UNDAF the United Nations system will manage for impact. It will collaborate with authorities at all levels in Georgia to ensure the UNDAF's success, giving particular importance to effective links between the State, the private sector and civil society. In all of the implementation activities, the UNCT will ensure that partnerships are built with broad groups of national and international stakeholders. Implementation arrangements will especially support capacity development and progress in the further development and use of national systems for planning of and implementation, management and monitoring of reforms and development strategies, based on internationally recognized standards and good practices. A particular focus will be on social inclusion and active participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in Georgia to reduce poverty and disparities. To achieve this, establishing productive partnerships at the municipal and community level will be particularly important.

The United Nations Country Team and its partners will continue to work closely together for effective

and efficient UNDAF implementation and the UNCT and the Resident Coordinator will take responsibility to regularly monitor and evaluate this. In addition, coordination and cooperation related to UNDAF implementation will occur in Theme Groups (TGs) dedicated to the three UNDAF thematic areas of Poverty Reduction, Democratic Development and Disaster Risk Reduction. In addition, other TGs are currently already contributing to integration of UN agencies in the key thematic and crosscutting areas of gender equality, support to conflict areas and contingency planning. These TGs will continue facilitating mainstreaming and monitoring and evaluation of these important issues across UNDAF outcomes.

During UNDAF implementation the UNCT will expand the ongoing Joint Project on Gender Equality and will explore possibilities to develop new joint programmes. TGs will constitute an instrumental tool for the development of such joint initiatives. TG workplans on collaborative activities will be developed with clear goals and objectives. Alternatively, the UNCT will designate individual UN agencies or programmes to represent the UN system in Georgia in thematic national and international coordination frameworks and bodies and assign the agency to take the lead in informing and coordinating contributions from all UN agencies' and programmes in the relevant area.

The UNCT will continue to explore ways to further simplify and harmonize the programming and operational procedures of the UN system organisations at the country level.

The UN system will also, as needed or requested by the Government of Georgia, continue cooperation and collaboration by facilitating dialogue between all development stakeholders, including the Government, the donor community, civil society and the private sector. Regional cooperation will be supported and encouraged with the Government, particularly in discussions on commitments to international treaties and United Nations instruments.

## 6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### SECTION

The UNDAF is considered a living document. Development is a process and the UNDAF needs to be responsive to changes in Georgia's economic, political or social situation. Follow up and review of the UNDAF in Georgia will reflect this. UNDAF results – at all levels – will be tracked through a manageable set of objectively verifiable and repeatable performance indicators essential for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on UNDAF achievements. Key performance indicators have been formulated for the outcomes of each of the three UNDAF thematic areas of cooperation. Indicators are accompanied by baselines, targets and means of verification. In addition, assumptions and possible risk factors have been formulated for each UNDAF outcome. All are included in the UNDAF results matrices in Annex A.

The UNCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, will function as the main mechanism for overseeing the M&E of the UNDAF, the continuous assessment of the development environment in Georgia and, in coordination with the Government of Georgia, identifying and introducing adjustments needed in the UNDAF framework, including the indicators, or its implementation strategies, based on the results of the annual reviews of the UNDAF. The UNCT will regularly review UNDAF implementation progress and results using the indicators taking into account the evolving environment in which the UNDAF is being implemented.

The UNCT will be overall responsible for the review of the cooperation between organisations in the three agreed thematic areas and will ensure that individual agencies' Country Programme Documents, project documents as well as joint programmes, appropriately reflect UNDAF outcomes. Regular UNCT meetings will comprise an ongoing information exchange, strengthen partnerships and improve coordination and collaboration of the UN system as a whole.

M&E planning and implementation is incorporated in all UNDAF related programme and project planning and implementation. Strengthening of M&E capacities and systems in Georgia will be undertaken based on specific needs identified with responsible authorities, in systems and of implementing institutions with a view to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. Activities planned under outcome 5 of the thematic area Democratic Development specifically aim to contribute to the improvement of national capacities and systems for the collection, management and analysis of data, especially those relevant to MDGs, in support of data driven, evidence based policy development and planning.

One principle of the UNDAF M&E framework is that its implementation should provide timely, relevant and up to date information on progress and impact, without imposing an undue burden on the resources of the UNCT, the Government of Georgia or implementing partners. As much as possible annual progress reports and reviews of Country Programmes of individual agencies, projects and joint programmes, as well information generated by regular national systems and processes will be used for regular updating of and reporting on the UNDAF indicators. Whereas the UNDAF indicators jointly form a strategic level "national scorecard" for the three UNDAF thematic areas, additional sub-sets of relevant indicators already being used and related available data will be drawn from Country Programmes and projects, enabling tracking of more specific and detailed aspects, relevant to the individual agencies and feeding into the UNDAF M&E activities and reviews.

The UNCT will be supported in the implementation of the UNDAF M&E framework by three UNDAF Theme Groups and any other specialised UNDAF thematic or M&E working groups. These groups will meet regularly and relevant information will be fed into UNDAF Annual review as well as into the Resident Coordinator's Annual Report. Government and partner representatives will be invited to participate in and contribute to UNDAF M&E, as well as provide strategic guidance.



Annual and mid-term Country Programme reviews of individual agencies and programme and project evaluations, findings of relevant surveys and research will also contribute to the analysis of results and progress made towards achieving UNDAF objectives.

As already indicated in Section 4, the UNDAF budget will be reviewed annually to reflect the different cycles of specialised and non-resident agencies and adjusted to incorporate changes in UNDAF funding, evolving funding trends and fund raising targets.

A joint UNCT-GoG end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF is planned to take place in 2014. This final evaluation will be closely coordinated with the fore-

seen evaluation of the achievements towards the Georgian national MDG targets. These evaluations, providing feedback and guidance on management of the process, results and impact, will ensure that United Nations efforts remain focused on national priorities, that achievements and lessons learned are recognised, that difficulties and new challenges are addressed and that best practices are acknowledged.

Annex C presents the UNDAF M&E Calendar indicating major M&E events tentatively planned to take place over the lifetime of the UNDAF 2011-2015. Events include surveys and assessments, evaluations and reviews, as well as system development and capacity development for M&E.



## ANNEX A – UNDAF THEMATIC AREA 1: POVERTY REDUCTION

### NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES OR GOALS: POVERTY REDUCTION

Support National MDGs: MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty, MDG 2 – Ensure coherence of Georgian educational systems with educational systems of developed countries through improved quality and institutional set up, MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women, MDG 4 – Reduce child mortality, MDG 5 – Improve maternal health, MDG 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, MDG 8 – Global partnership for development.

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
<p><b>OUTCOME 1</b> Inclusive development and poverty alleviation promoted through International, national and local economic and local economic policies, including in the area of trade and investment.</p> <p>UN-CEB Interagency Cluster on Trade &amp; Productive Capacity (UNCTAD, FAO, ITC, UNDP, UNECE, UNIDO) and ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of the population living in poverty (60% of median income) and extreme poverty (40% of median income).</li> <li>Gini coefficient (by consumption)</li> <li>Compliance of producers in selected productive sectors with international and technical standards, particularly ISO standards, EU rules and regulations and international labour standards (ILS).</li> </ol> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of the population living in poverty: (2008): 22.1% and extreme poverty (2008): 9.5%.</li> <li>Gini coefficient (by consumption) 2008: 0.41</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household Surveys, (Department of Statistics – Statistical Yearbooks <a href="http://www.statistics.ge">www.statistics.ge</a>)</li> <li>WB poverty assessments</li> <li>Government of Georgia Annual Basic Data and Directions/Mid Term Expenditure Framework work</li> <li>National Bank of Georgia – <a href="http://www.NBG.gov.ge">www.NBG.gov.ge</a></li> <li>Government of Georgia, Country Overview – <a href="http://www.georgia.gov.ge">www.georgia.gov.ge</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High staff turnover within the government hinders systematic capacity development for policy implementation.</li> <li>Economic growth falls below targeted average limiting employment opportunities and resources available to the GoG address poverty.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government committed to creating a stable macro-economic environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially MoF, MoED, MoA, MoE, MRA, MoES, MoLHSA, Geostat, State Ministers Office</li> <li>Diaspora Issues, Parliamentary Committee on Relations with Compatriots Living Abroad: legislation, policy development and planning, data collection, institutional set-up and systems development, advocacy, coordination, communication, (compliance) monitoring and capacity development.</li> <li>Regional and local authorities: assessment and planning, coordination and facilitation, monitoring.</li> </ul>	<p>UN-CEB Interagency Cluster on Trade &amp; Productive Capacity: UNCTAD \$ 109,565 FAO \$ 4,128,000 ITC \$ 15,000 UNDP \$ 4,455,000 UNECE \$ 58,000 UNIDO \$ 150,000 and ILO \$ 50,000 IOM \$ 100,000 UNHCR \$ 6,600,000 UNICEF \$ 1,750,000 WFP \$14,700,000</p>

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
	<p>3 The process of adopting standards and developing capacity for compliance is currently ongoing.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>1 National MDG 1 Goal, target 1: Halve, between 2000 and 2015, the proportion of people living below the poverty line.</p> <p>2 No target specified: trend analysis.</p> <p>3 Producers in selected productive sectors are fully compliant with international standards (ISO, EU and ILS in particular).</p>	<p>- UN and IO surveys, studies and reports, including National Human Development Reports and Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) on ILS - <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/">http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/</a></p>	<p>- Governments confirm their commitments to trade reforms and increased participatory policy making processes in beneficiary countries.</p> <p>- Official Development Assistance will not decrease severely in the period of implementation.</p>	<p>- IO/NGOs, especially IMF, WB, Georgian Employers Association, Georgian Trade Unions Federation and financial, business development and trade support institutions: support processes, social dialogue, policy, legal and information systems development, capacity development, advocacy and research.</p> <p>- Private sector: policy dialogue and implementation.</p>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 2</b></p> <p>Vulnerable populations enjoy greater access to decent work opportunities and working conditions.</p> <p><b>ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNECE, UNHCR, UNICEF</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>1 Unemployment and employment rates (disaggregated for urban/rural, regional, sex and age)</p> <p>2 Effective tri-partite social dialogue.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>1 Unemployment rate: 16.5% (2008), employment rate: 52.3% (2008).</p>	<p>- Statistical survey on Labour (Department of Statistics – Statistical Yearbooks <a href="http://www.statistics.ge">www.statistics.ge</a>)</p> <p>- Records from MoLHSA, Employers Organisations and Trade Unions.</p> <p>- ILO, UNECE and other UN and IO studies, surveys and reports.</p>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <p>- Slow global recovery from the financial-economic crisis might hamper Georgia's employment creation.</p> <p>- Lack of commitment on the side of targeted beneficiaries may limit the impact of employment creation programmes.</p>	<p>- Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially MoED, MoF, MoLHSA, MoA: legislation and policy development, planning and implementation, advocacy, coordination and monitoring, vocational education system development.</p>	<p>ILO \$1,400,000</p> <p>IOM \$ 3,000,000</p> <p>UNDP \$ 8,910,000</p> <p>UNECE \$ 80,000</p> <p>UNHCR \$ 6,600,000</p> <p>UNICEF \$ 1,250,000</p>

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
	<p>2 Promotion and capacity development for active application of tri-partite social dialogue is ongoing in Georgia.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>1 Decrease in unemployment rate and increase of the employment rate (GoG, 'United Georgia without Poverty' 2008-2012 states 200,000 new jobs by 2012).</p> <p>2 Improved working conditions and occupational safety and health at enterprises, in close cooperation with social partners.</p>	<p>- Meeting records and collective and public-private partnerships agreements and their assessments.</p>	<p>- Low public awareness of occupational safety and health and decent working conditions.</p> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>- Government is committed to creating a favourable business environment, tax and investment.</p> <p>- Commitment and interest from both employers and trade unions, as a result of the previous capacity development and awareness raising, to work on the improvement of working conditions.</p> <p>- Local authorities and private sector interested in quality job creation for vulnerable groups and/or in marginalized areas.</p>	<p>- IO/NGOs/Academic institutions, especially Georgian Employers Association, Georgian Trade Unions Confederation, Georgian Chamber of Commerce, Financial and Business Development Institutions, Adult Education Association, Vocational Education Institutions: data collection, studies, support to planning, implementation and monitoring, capacity development, curriculum development and training.</p> <p>- Private sector: implementation and feedback.</p>	

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
<p><b>OUTCOME 3</b></p> <p>Vulnerable groups enjoy improved access to quality health, education, legal aid, justice and other essential social services.</p> <p><b>UNICEF, IAEA, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM, WFP, WHO</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>1 Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)</p> <p>2 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births).</p> <p>3 Percentage of vulnerable groups in Government targeted social assistance programmes (disaggregated by sex, age).</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>1 16 (2008) NCDC&amp;PH data (Inter-agency group for Child Mortality 2007 estimation: 30).</p> <p>2 23 (2006) NCDC&amp;PH data (WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA/WB 2005 estimation: 66).</p> <p>3 9.6% of total population receives cash TSA. (SSA statistics, website accessed Jan. 2010). Of the poorest 10% of the population, only 30% receive cash TSA (WB Poverty Assessment, 2009).</p>	<p>- Ministry of Finance – www.mof.ge</p> <p>- Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs – www.ssa.gov.ge</p> <p>- NCDC Health and Health Care in Georgia Statistical Yearbook – www.NCDC.ge</p> <p>- UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, Inter-agency group for Child Mortality and other UN IOs and NGOs surveys, studies and reports.</p> <p>- WB Poverty Assessments.</p>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A large number of financial and policy priorities combined with limited resources might hinder the government to effectively address the enhancement of essential social services.</li> <li>- Insufficient Government funding directed towards social programmes.</li> <li>- Lack of awareness of services and subsequent poor service seeking behavior of potential beneficiaries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustained political will and action to address enhancement of access to and utilization of quality essential social services, especially for vulnerable groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key Ministries and Government Agencies, esp. MoES, MoLHSA, MoF, MIRA, MoED, Parliament, Public Defender's Office (PDO) and CCM: data collection and analysis, legislation, policy and strategy development, system review and strengthening, coordination, implementation and monitoring, advocacy.</li> <li>- Regional and local authorities: planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring.</li> <li>- Relevant International and Professional Associations, including the WB, Young Economists, and Georgian Bar Association: support to policy development, monitoring, capacity development, provide technical expertise.</li> <li>- Private sector, especially insurance companies and private service providers: implementation, promote accessibility.</li> </ul>	<p>UNICEF \$ 16,000,000</p> <p>IAEA \$ 100,000</p> <p>IOM \$ 1,500,000</p> <p>OHCHR \$ 100,000</p> <p>UNAIDS \$ 412,500</p> <p>UNDP \$ 8,910,000</p> <p>UNECE \$ 18,000</p> <p>UNFPA \$ 2,700,000</p> <p>UNHCR \$ 6,600,000</p> <p>UNIFEM \$ 2,000,000</p> <p>WFP \$ 10,305,000</p> <p>WHO</p>

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>1 National MDG 4, Reduce Child Mortality, target 11: Reduce by three-quarters, between 2000 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio to 12.</p> <p>2 National MDG 5, target 10: Reduce by two-thirds, between 2000 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate to 12.3.</p> <p>3 Improved targeting and TSA increasingly reaching the poorest of the population.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IOs and donors, especially, WB, USAID, EU: support to policy dialogue, capacity development, implementation support, research, monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>- Communities: participation and implementation.</li> <li>- Media: information, demand creation, monitoring and awareness raising.</li> </ul>	

## UNDAF THEMATIC AREA 2: DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY: DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH BALANCED, INDEPENDENT, FAIR AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES PROMOTED AT ALL LEVELS, BASED ON RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY PRINCIPLES**

Support National MDGs: MDG 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women, MDG 6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, MDG 8 – Global partnership for development.

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS, BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
<p><b>OUTCOME 1</b> Enhanced protection and promotion of human rights, access to justice and gender equality with particular focus on the rights of minorities, marginalized and vulnerable groups.</p> <p><b>UNFPA, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effectiveness of the National human rights institution to address HR violations in the country.</li> <li>Confidence in general public about state safeguarding their rights.</li> <li>Gender equality sustainable mechanism operational at the legislative and executive branches of the Government at all levels.</li> </ol> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PDO is a highly trusted institution in the country.</li> <li>Judiciary not enjoying sufficient trust in the country.<sup>27</sup></li> <li>GE mechanism currently operational at the legislative branch (Parliamentary Council)</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public opinion surveys.</li> <li>List of MPs and women in senior executive positions.</li> <li>PDO Parliamentary report.</li> <li>Legal Aid Service Annual Report.</li> <li>CSO assessment reports.</li> <li>Reports and comments from relevant UN bodies and agencies.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong traditional beliefs and values and gender stereotyping could hamper acceptance of and progress in achieving gender equality in society at large.</li> <li>Slow progress of systems adjustments results in slow improvement of protection and access to rights and justice.</li> <li>A lack of corresponding decision-making hampers further progress in protection and promotion of human rights.</li> <li>Insufficient resources of the Government to adequately implement the Gender Equality Policy and legislation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government commitment to enhance the protection of human rights, access to justice, inclusion and gender equality and further development of systematic approaches to redress imbalances and violations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key Ministries and Government Agencies, including Parliament, its Committees, MoJ, MoES, MCLA, MRA, MoLHSA, MoIA and CCM: Policy development, coordination, advocacy, awareness raising and promotion of national dialogue, implementation, protection.</li> <li>PDO: oversight, protection and promotion HR.</li> <li>NGOs and Youth organisations: contribute to elaboration of policy/ regulatory documents, advocacy, implementation and monitoring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNFPA \$ 850,000</li> <li>ILO \$ 200,000</li> <li>IOM \$ 100,000</li> <li>OHCHR \$ 145,000</li> <li>UNAIDS \$ 35,000</li> <li>UNDP \$ 2,835,000</li> <li>UNHCR \$ 3,300,000</li> <li>UNICEF \$ 1,000,000</li> <li>UNIFEM \$ 2,000,000</li> <li>WHO</li> </ul>

27. Baseline 1. and 2: Barometer 2007. Electorate: Features and Attitudes, Nana Sumbadze, Institute for Policy Studies, see [http://pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00003687/01/georgia\\_public\\_opinion\\_barometer\\_07.pdf](http://pdc.ceu.hu/archive/00003687/01/georgia_public_opinion_barometer_07.pdf)

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
<p><b>OUTCOME 2</b></p> <p>Promoted decentralized local self-governance system to facilitate local inclusive development.</p> <p><b>UNDP, UNICEF</b></p>	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 PDO to remain among the top five most trusted institutions.</li> <li>2 Judiciary is one of the trusted institutions in Georgia.</li> <li>3 GE sustainable mechanisms established at the legislative and executive branches of the Government on national and local levels.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statistical data from the Ministry of Economic Development and GeoStat.</li> <li>- Consolidated Budget of Georgia.</li> <li>- Adopted local self-governance strategy.</li> <li>- Budget execution reports.</li> <li>- Municipal development plans.</li> <li>- Balance/assets sheets of municipalities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government remains responsive to recommendations and its systems continue to align with international standards and norms.</li> <li>- Parliament committed to further lead the human rights-centered legislative process.</li> <li>- PDO enabled to function without impediments to support adoption of enhanced mechanisms for protection of human rights of all vulnerable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donors: contribute to the policy formulation, implementation.</li> <li>- Media: awareness raising and advocacy.</li> <li>- Legal aid services- access to justice.</li> <li>- Common Courts – ensure application of HR.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 2</b></p> <p>Promoted decentralized local self-governance system to facilitate local inclusive development.</p> <p><b>UNDP, UNICEF</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Resources available to local self-governments to effectively exercise their functions.</li> <li>2 Decentralization/local self-governance reform.</li> <li>3 Number of women in local self-governments.</li> <li>4 Municipalities exercising their competencies in local self-governance.</li> </ol> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 The transfer of property to local self-governments has started on a limited scale and 7% of the Consolidated Budget is allocated for</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statistical data from the Ministry of Economic Development and GeoStat.</li> <li>- Consolidated Budget of Georgia.</li> <li>- Adopted local self-governance strategy.</li> <li>- Budget execution reports.</li> <li>- Municipal development plans.</li> <li>- Balance/assets sheets of municipalities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authorities' capacity for planning, management and monitoring and evaluation insufficiently strengthened to effectively and efficiently implement mandate.</li> <li>- National level transfers insufficient resources to local self-governance structures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government commitment to and policies on decentralization and local development are followed through.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key Ministries and Government Agencies, including MoRDI, MoF, Municipalities: dialogue, local self-governance reform, resource allocation, planning, implementation and monitoring.</li> <li>- CSOs: dialogue for local self-governance reform.</li> <li>- Academia: dialogue for local self-governance reform.</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP \$ 7,088,000</p> <p>UNICEF \$ 2,000,000</p>



OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
	<p>local governance (excluding Tbilisi).</p> <p>2 Divergence of opinion regarding model of self-governance.</p> <p>3 Women constitute 11% of local self-government bodies.</p> <p>4 Local self-governance structures not yet able to assume and effectively exercise their functions.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>1 The rate of transfer of property to local self-government and an increase in the share of local budgets in the Consolidated Budget allow the local self-governments to effectively exercise their functions.</p> <p>2 Convergence of opinion regarding model of self-governance.</p> <p>3 Women constitute approximately 20% of local self-government bodies.</p> <p>4 At least 20 municipalities reflect municipal development plan priorities in their budgets.</p>				

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
<b>OUTCOME 3</b> Balanced legislative, executive and judicial branches of power underpinning consolidated democracy and state stability. <b>UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF</b>	<b>Indicators:</b> 1 Package of constitutional amendments reflecting re-distribution of power in a participatory manner. <b>Baseline:</b> 1 Constitutional amendments being discussed. <b>Targets:</b> 1 Package of constitutional amendments adopted.	- Parliamentary records. - Parliament web-portal.	<b>Risks</b> - External environment, crisis or violent conflict destabilises the country. <b>Assumptions</b> - Government commitment to a balanced distribution of power between the branches. - Election processes and related capacities to be brought up to international standards.	- Parliament: balance the executive, budgetary control. - CoC: support state finances oversight. - PDO: report to Parliament on HRs. - Common Courts, executive agencies: implement rule of law, compliance. - Constitutional Court: safeguarding constitution, promote legislative-executive balance. - CSOs: dialogue, monitoring.	UNDP \$ 7,088,000 UNHCR \$ 3,300,000 UNICEF \$ 1,000,000
<b>OUTCOME 4</b> An independent civil society and free media participate effectively in democratic processes. <b>UNICEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP</b>	<b>Indicators:</b> 1 Level of participation of the civil society in decision-making processes, policy dialogue and monitoring. <b>Baseline:</b> 1 Participation in political processes secured by the law but not sufficiently encouraged during decision-making.	- Minutes and proceedings. - Announcements in media on public discussions. - UN, IO and NGO assessments and reports.	<b>Risks</b> - Civil society and media not free and independent and their functioning increasingly influenced by political affiliation. <b>Assumptions</b> - Government commitment to the role of civil society organisations in policy development and monitoring and evaluation.	- CCM Georgia: strategy development, coordination, promotion. - CSOs: advocacy, representation, dialogue, implementation. - Media: broadcasting information, awareness raising, promote citizenship. - Academia: teaching and promoting civil values.	UNICEF \$ 1,000,000 ILO \$ 100,000 OHCHR \$ 112,000 UNAIDS \$ 37,500 UNDP \$ 8,505,000

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>1 A large majority of key public policy decisions discussed at meetings with CS by government initiative and information about public discussions available through public announcements (print, electronic and broadcast media).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil society is committed to constructive engagement.</li> <li>- Media can function without obstructions.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>OUTCOME 5</b></p> <p>Institutions develop policies based on reliable data and clear, fair and participatory processes.</p> <p>IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WHO</p>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>1 Programme budget practice application.</p> <p>2 Relevance, timeliness, reliability and use of national statistics.</p> <p>3 Participation in legislative processes.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>1 Programme budget practice used by some but not all institutions.</p> <p>2 Credibility and relevance of national statistics problematic.</p> <p>3 Insufficient consultation and participation in legislative processes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chamber of Control value for money audit reports.<sup>28</sup></li> <li>- Assessments of the national statistical system of Georgia.</li> <li>- Assessment of Integrated Border Management Mission.</li> <li>- UN, IO and NGO assessments and reports.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient financial resources of the Government to finance official statistics production of high quality.</li> <li>- Disagreements on reporting on MDGs between different Georgian administrations, responsible for MDG indicators hamper improvement of data sets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key Ministries and Government Agencies, including MoIA, MoLHSA, MRA, Parliament, Youth Department, GeoStat, Civil Registry Agency (CRA), MFA/Consular Department, CoC, RHNC and CCM: data collection and analysis, policy development, coordination, advocacy, national dialogue, implementation and monitoring, partnership building.</li> </ul>	<p>IOM \$ 200,000</p> <p>OHCHR \$ 95,000</p> <p>UNAIDS \$ 275,000</p> <p>UNDP \$ 2,834,000</p> <p>UNECE \$ 40,000</p> <p>UNFPA \$ 2,200,000</p> <p>UNHCR \$ 3,300,000</p> <p>UNICEF \$ 1,000,000</p> <p>UNIFEM \$ 50,000</p> <p>WHO</p>

28. It is anticipated the Chamber of Control will undertake value for money audits in the future. If not, other means of verification will be identified.

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
	<p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Programme budget practice institutionalized.</li> <li>2 Timely, relevant and reliable national statistics used for policy development.</li> <li>3 Active participation of relevant stakeholders in legislative processes.</li> </ol>		<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National and local authorities and institutions committed to data driven/evidence based policy development and decision-making.</li> <li>- Parliament and government are willing to use participatory processes and partnerships to increase its functionality and transparency.</li> <li>- Data collection methods used increasingly allow adequate disaggregation by age, sex, region, ethnicity, status, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donors: policy formulation, implementation.</li> <li>- PDO, CSOs, NGOs: policy debate and development, representation, implementation and monitoring.</li> <li>- Academia: research and data collection and analysis.</li> </ul>	

## UNDAF THEMATIC AREA 3: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

- To prevent or mitigate disaster risks.
- To effectively prepare for and respond to emergency situations through unified management and coordinated action.
- To work towards the full implementation of the United Nations *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015*.
- To implement sustainable measures to manage and prevent the substantial depletion of natural resources and environmental pollution.

Support National MDGs: MDG 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty, MDG 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability.

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
<p><b>OUTCOME 1</b></p> <p>Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and local priority with an established, strong institutional basis for implementation.</p> <p>FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 National institutional, legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk reduction with decentralised responsibilities, resources and capacities at all levels.</li> <li>2 Inclusive national multi-sectoral platform for DRR established and functioning.</li> <li>3 Risk reduction integrated into government development policies and poverty reduction strategies.</li> <li>4 DRR priority actions planned and resource allocations made.</li> <li>5 Compliance with international agreements, treaties and conventions related to DRR, especially the <i>Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015</i>.</li> </ol> <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Current legislation, policies and capacities on disaster management, such as the 2007 Emergency Law and the EMD/MoIA National Emergency Response Plan.</li> <li>2 2005 UNDAC DRR assessment.</li> <li>3 Bimonthly UNDP think-tank meetings.</li> </ol>	<p>- Legislation: <i>Legal Herald</i>, Parliamentary and MoJ websites.</p> <p>- Regional Development Plans.</p> <p>- Curricula and training data.</p> <p>- Risk Management Action Plans.</p> <p>- Programme and project reports and evaluations.</p> <p>- Minutes of meetings.</p> <p>- 'Who does what where in DRR in Georgia' directory updates.</p> <p>- Governmental resource allocations/budgets.</p>	<p>- The Government of Georgia will remain committed to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework and DRR activities.</p> <p>- Conflict situations or disasters will not negatively impact DRR activities or cause changes to Government or UN priorities.</p>	<p>- Key ministries and government Agencies, especially NSC, MRA, MoJ, MoEPNR, MoIA, MoA, MoRDI and Parliament: policy development and planning, institutional set-up, legislation development, coordination and communication.</p> <p>- Selected regional and local authorities: coordinate and facilitate processes and structures at the regional and local levels.</p>	<p>FAO \$ 5,200,000</p> <p>IOM \$ 100,000</p> <p>UNDP \$ 844,000</p> <p>UNHCR \$ 1,100,000</p> <p>UNICEF \$ 1,000,000</p> <p>WFP \$ 50,000</p>

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
	<p>4 'Who does What Where in DRR in Georgia, 2009' directory and current DRR activities and budgetary allocations.</p> <p>5 Level of compliance with the HFA as reported in GoG HFA Progress Report (planned for 2010).</p> <p><b>Target</b></p> <p>1 DRR legal, institutional and policy frameworks which feature institutional coherence and mechanisms of coordination adopted and functional.</p> <p>2 Inclusive (cross- sectoral) National Platform for DRR established, operational and functioning.</p> <p>3 DRR and environmental protection explicitly mainstreamed into legislation and policies.</p> <p>4 Measurable steady increase in DRR activities planned and budgeted by 2015.</p> <p>5 Hyogo Framework and other DRR related conventions and treaties are being sustainably implemented.</p>		<p>- UN and Government of Georgia commitments and priorities will remain in sync.</p> <p>- The Georgian Government will be able to allocate adequate resources to implement DRR activities at all levels.</p>	<p>- IO/NGOs/academic institutions: promote DRR, provide support to processes and structures, capacity development.</p> <p>- Communities, especially those at risk or affected: representation and participation, ensure inclusion of views of communities and most vulnerable.</p>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 2</b></p> <p>Disaster risks are identified, assessed and monitored and early warning is enhanced.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <p>1 Disaster risk monitoring systems in place that are people-centred and understandable, and provide regular and timely dissemination of data.</p> <p>2 Number of early warning systems on natural hazards, conflicts and other man-made emergencies with outreach to communities in place and active.</p>	<p>- Assessment, monitoring and system reports on national and community levels (especially targeting vulnerable and/or at risk communities).</p>		<p>- Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially NSC, MIRA, MoJ-CRA, MoEPNR, MoIA, MoRDI and MoA: early warning system development and implementation, data collection, analysis and dissemination, advocacy and outreach.</p>	<p>FAO \$ 200,000 IAEA \$ 150,000 IOM \$ 20,000 UNDP \$ 1,013,000 UNHCR \$ 1,100,000 UNICEF \$ 750,000 WFP \$ 50,000</p>

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
FAO, IAEA, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP	<p>3 Research and analysis of statistical and scientific information on disaster occurrence and impact disseminated through DRR mechanisms.</p> <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>1 The current state of the disaster risk assessment system and the development of its methodology among stakeholders.</p> <p>2 UNDP flood early warning system assessment conducted (2009) and report finalised (2010).</p> <p>3 Local and/or thematic risk assessments and early warning studies undertaken.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>1 Collection of data and data sharing enhanced; quality analysis, with focus shifted from hazards to risks.</p> <p>2 Correct warnings provided and timely disseminated in communities at risk.</p> <p>3 Participatory disaster vulnerability assessments of targeted communities, based on conducted research and analyses, undertaken and used in action planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint vulnerability study foreseen for 2010.</li> <li>- Assessments and mapping of disaster risks conducted in number of communities.</li> <li>- Government and media announcements, publications and broadcasts.</li> <li>- Programme and project reports and evaluations.</li> <li>- Minutes of meetings.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional and local authorities and at risk communities: participate in assessment and monitoring, outreach.</li> <li>- IO/NGOs/Academic institutions: data collection, studies, support to implementation and monitoring, capacity development.</li> <li>- Media: support to the timely dissemination of accurate information.</li> </ul>	
<b>OUTCOME 3</b> A culture of safety and resilience is built at all levels using knowledge, innovation and education.	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <p>1 National school curriculum, learning materials and educational and public awareness campaigns on DRR by Government and the media.</p> <p>2 Dialogue, research and exchange on DRR among academia, the Government and other stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Curriculum and training data.</li> <li>- Reports on local DRR related activities in schools.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key Ministries and Government Agencies, esp. MoES, MoEPNR, MoLHSA, MoA, MoIEMD and MoRDI: facilitation and coordination, innovation stimulation, awareness</li> </ul>	<p>FAO \$ 1,440,000</p> <p>IOM \$ 250,000</p> <p>UNDP \$ 1,013,000</p> <p>UNICEF \$ 500,000</p>

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current National Curriculum and teacher training programmes do not include DRR; limited extra-curricular training activities, campaigns on DRR undertaken by Government, NGOs, the media.</li> <li>UNDP DRR Strategy for Georgia (2009), bimonthly DRR think-tank meetings and assessments reports on specific technical areas in the field of DRR.</li> </ol> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Curriculum and teacher training programmes include DRR; capacity development and awareness, with a special focus on bringing DRR activities to children, youth and other vulnerable groups; information on risks and protection options disseminated, enabling people to take preventive action.</li> <li>Improved dialogue among academia, government and civil society to increase the knowledge of practitioners on DRR.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DRR capacity and awareness assessment reports.</li> <li>- Programme and Project reports and evaluations.</li> <li>- Private sector and media publications.</li> </ul>		<p>ness raising, curriculum development and introduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Academic institutions: research and development.</li> <li>- Private sector: innovation, introduction of new practices and technologies.</li> <li>- IOs and NGOs: support to innovation and development, capacity development and implementation support.</li> <li>- Communities: community participation and implementation.</li> <li>- Media: information and awareness raising.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>OUTCOME 4</b></p> <p>Underlying disaster risk factors are reduced, focusing on sustainable environmental and natural resource management.</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge and scale of use of sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices and tools adopted.</li> <li>Resilience of communities to disasters, including food insecurity.</li> <li>Risk assessment and safety standards in infrastructure projects and construction.</li> <li>Compliance with international environmental conventions, treaties and agreements.</li> </ol> <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current knowledge and scale of use of sustainable environmental and natural resources management practices and tools</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parliamentary journals and responsible authorities' reports (ministries, municipal).</li> <li>- MoEPNR, IO and donor organisation assessments.</li> <li>- Status reports under international agreements, ERP.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially MoEPNR, MoE, MoA, MoLHSA, MoIA, MoRDI: facilitation and coordination of planning and implementation.</li> </ul>	FAO \$ 700,000 IAEA \$ 100,000 UNDP \$ 13,500,000 UNICEF \$ 500,000 UNIDO \$ 100,000 WFP \$ 3,560,000 WHO \$ 40,000



OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
FAO, IAEA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO	<p>2 Present food security situation of the population as a result of current status of the agriculture and social infrastructure.</p> <p>3 Current construction codes for buildings and infrastructure and their enforcement.</p> <p>4 Current level of compliance with international environmental conventions, treaties and agreements.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>1 Knowledge on and scale of use of sustainable environmental and natural resource management practices and tools enhanced</p> <p>2 Enhanced capacity of the Government to plan for and implement food security schemes.</p> <p>3 Disaster risk assessments are mainstreamed into infrastructure development plans and construction norms are enhanced, enforced and are designed in accordance with international standards.</p> <p>4 Level of compliance with international environmental conventions, treaties and agreements enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government of Georgia, USAID assessment</li> <li>- UNECE Environmental Performance Review.</li> <li>- Programme and project reports and evaluations.</li> <li>- Risk sensitive building codes, building standards and urban planning and their enforcement.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional and local authorities: identifying DRR needs and community based projects e.g. in water management, prevention of erosion and flooding.</li> <li>- UNEP, IOs and NGOs: capacity development and support to implementation of disaster and conflict prevention activities.</li> <li>- At risk communities: community mobilisation and participation, implementation.</li> </ul>	
<b>OUTCOME 5</b> Disaster preparedness for effective response is strengthened at all levels.	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <p>1 UN Contingency Plans alignment with National Response Plans and their dissemination.</p> <p>2 Disaster management structures established nationally with confirmed operational capacity through legislation and adequate budgetary allocations.</p> <p>3 Coordination forum for disaster management established, MoUs agreed/signed and meetings held on the national and international levels.</p> <p>4 Number, type and frequency of training drills and rehearsals held.</p> <p>5 Relevant governmental agencies and organisations respond timely and effectively to emergencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contingency/National Response plans.</li> <li>- National Security Council minutes and document.</li> <li>- Coordination Forum/ Humanitarian Country Team minutes, documents, MoUs.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key Ministries and Government Agencies, especially NSC, MRA and MoIA-EMD in a coordinating role, MoLHSA, MoEPNR and MoRDI: assessments, response system and</li> </ul>	<p>FAO \$ 200,000</p> <p>IOM \$ 50,000</p> <p>UNDP \$ 505,000</p> <p>UNHCR \$ 1,100,000</p> <p>UNICEF \$ 525,000</p> <p>WFP \$ 45,000</p> <p>WHO \$ 60,000</p>

OUTCOMES	INDICATORS , BASELINE, TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (US\$)
<p>FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current implementation of the MoIA-EMD National Emergency Response Plan (NERP) and UNCT-approved draft multi-hazard, all-phase contingency plan.</li> <li>State of development and implementation of the Government National Emergency Response Plan.</li> <li>Current coordination activities of MoIA/EMD, NSC, UNDP and UN contingency planning focal points group.</li> <li>Number, type and frequency of current training sessions and drills.</li> <li>DRR assessment and Georgian Government Hyogo Framework Implementation Report (planned for 2010)</li> </ol> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alignment of national and international plans completed by 2013.</li> <li>Existing structures for disaster management fully operational.</li> <li>Effective coordination amongst national emergency responders, as well as between national and international actors through regular meetings and agreements.</li> <li>Regular emergency response/disaster preparedness exercises, drills and training sessions held.</li> <li>Capacity of Government agencies and their human resources to confront emergencies is improved, particularly in more effective policies, operational mechanisms, plans and communications systems.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN and Government websites</li> <li>Legislation, decrees and by-laws.</li> <li>Budget allocations.</li> <li>Drills/simulation exercises and training reports.</li> <li>Programme and project reports and evaluations.</li> </ul>		<p>contingency planning, coordination and implementation, management and monitoring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional and local authorities: contingency planning and implementation management.</li> <li>IOs and NGOs: support to system development, coordination and contingency planning, capacity development and implementation.</li> <li>Communities, especially those at risk: community mobilisation and implementation.</li> </ul>	

**TABLE 1**  
**INDICATIVE RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY UNDAF THEMATIC AREA**  
**AND AGENCY OR PROGRAMME, 2011-2015 (IN US DOLLARS).**

	<b>AREA 1 Poverty Reduction</b>	<b>AREA 2 Democratic Development</b>	<b>AREA 3 Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	<b>TOTALS</b>
<b>RESIDENT AGENCIES</b>				
FAO	4,128,000	---	7,740,000	<b>11,868,000</b>
ILO	1,450,000	300,000	---	<b>1,750,000</b>
IOM	4,600,000	300,000	420,000	<b>5,320,000</b>
OHCHR	100,000	352,000	---	<b>452,000</b>
UNAIDS	412,500	347,500	---	<b>760,000</b>
UNDP	22,275,000	28,350,000	16,875,000	<b>67,500,000</b>
UNFPA	2,700,000	3,050,000	---	<b>5,750,000</b>
UNHCR	19,800,000	9,900,000	3,300,000	<b>33,000,000</b>
UNICEF	19,000,000	6,000,000	3,275,000	<b>28,275,000</b>
UNIFEM	2,000,000	2,050,000	---	<b>4,050,000</b>
WFP	25,005,000	---	3,795,000	<b>28,800,000</b>
WHO			100,000	<b>100,000</b>
<b>NON-RESIDENT AGENCIES</b>				
IAEA	100,000	---	250,000	<b>350,000</b>
ITC	15,000	---	---	<b>15,000</b>
UNCTAD	109,565	---	---	<b>109,565</b>
UNECE	156,000	40,000	---	<b>196,000</b>
UNIDO	150,000	---	100,000	<b>250,000</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>102,001,065</b>	<b>50,689,500</b>	<b>35,855,000</b>	<b>188,545,565</b>

UNCT M&E ACTIVITIES	
<b>SURVEYS/ STUDIES</b>	<p>2011 - Rapid assessment of SRH &amp; HIV linkages (UNAIDS, UNFPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MARPS (IUDs, SWs and MSM) size estimation (UNAIDS)</li> <li>- Hospital Safety Pre-Assessment (WHO)</li> <li>- Shelter and impact study (UNHCR)</li> <li>- Reproductive Health Survey completion, Male Reproductive Health Survey and Gender and Generations Survey – 3<sup>rd</sup> wave (UNFPA)</li> <li>- Integrated Border Management Project Preliminary Assessment (UNDP)</li> <li>- Feasibility study on the potential of sericulture sector rehabilitation in Georgia (FAO)</li> </ul> <p>2012 - Cancer Screening Programme effectiveness and efficiency study and Aging Issues Study (UNFPA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated Border Management Project Mid-term Assessment (UNDP)</li> </ul> <p>2013 - Accessibility of Justice System Survey (UNDP)</p> <p>2014 - Health System Performance Assessment (WHO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Domestic Violence Survey and Adolescent RH Survey (UNFPA)</li> </ul> <p>2015 - RHS/MICS (UNFPA, UNICEF)</p>
<b>MONITORING SYSTEMS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Periodic reports on UN conventions and protocols: CRC 2011, CEDAW 2011</li> <li>- Statistics Georgia of the National Statistics Office of Georgia (GeoStat)</li> <li>- National HIV/AIDS M&amp;E plan and framework (UNAIDS, CCM, NCDC) and NHA, NASA, HIV/AIDS national surveillance system (MoLHSA, NCDC)</li> <li>- National data and information systems related to IDPs and vulnerable persons (MRA, MoLHSA)</li> <li>- Health and Health Care statistics (NCDC)</li> <li>- Municipal Development Plans (UNDP)</li> </ul>
<b>EVALUATIONS</b>	<p>2011 - Hospital Safety Post-Assessment (WHO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SHIELD – Enhancing Prevention and Response to Domestic Violence in Georgia (UNIFEM)</li> </ul> <p>2012 - UN Joint Team and Programme on HIV/AIDS Evaluation (UNJT, member agencies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women for Equality, Peace and Development (UNIFEM)</li> </ul> <p>2013 - Integrated Border Management Project Final Assessment (UNDP)</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2015</p>
<b>REVIEWS</b>	<p>2011</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2013 - HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan of Action mid-term review (CCM, Ministries, UN agencies)</p> <p>2014</p> <p>2015</p>

## PLANNING REFERENCES

<b>UNDAF EVALUATION MILESTONES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual UNDAF progress reviews in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 by the UNCT, reported in the UNCT Annual Report.</li> <li>- UNDAF end-of-cycle evaluation in 2014.</li> <li>- The 2014 UNDAF evaluation will be closely coordinated/combined with the foreseen MDG evaluation.</li> </ul>
<b>M&amp;E CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M&amp;E capacity development will respond to identified gaps and an integral part in all UNDAF programmes and projects.</li> <li>- Partners will be invited to participate in exercises and training workshops, consultation meetings, etc.</li> <li>- Activities under outcome 5 of UNDAF thematic area 2, Democratic Development, specifically address strengthening national statistical systems and capacities of statistical authorities and personnel in collection, analysis and dissemination of data.</li> <li>- Capacity development to improve food security monitoring and decision making is planned for 2011 (FAO, MoA).</li> </ul>
<b>USE OF INFORMATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Input into Resident Coordinator's Annual Reports, MDG evaluation, UNGASS reports, National Human Development Reports, periodic reports on UN conventions, Government programmes and national action plans, UN agencies' annual and bi-annual reviews, reports and workplans.</li> <li>- Information will be used for global appeals, global reports and donor reports.</li> <li>- Dissemination of information, e.g. in conferences or workshops, to stimulate debate and policy development.</li> </ul>
<b>PARTNER ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Statistics Office (GeoStat) undertakes regular surveys and publishes statistical reports on a wide range of issues, including : household income and expenditure, employment, subsistence minimum, price indices, GDP, trade, FDI, wages and salaries, fiscal and financial, construction, education, agricultural, justice, population and food security. Available on-line and from the GeoStat Statistical Yearbook</li> <li>- NCDC Statistical Yearbooks and National Health Accounts.</li> <li>- Parliament, PDO Parliamentary, CoC and Legal Aid Service Annual Reports.</li> <li>- In addition, Ministries and international development partners, e.g. WB and EU, undertake (often jointly) thematic surveys and assessments, system and programme evaluations.</li> <li>- CSOs, NGOs and INGOs partners regularly undertake research, surveys assessments and evaluations.</li> </ul>



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