



Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM)

Joint EU-UNDP Initiative



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Funded by the European Union
and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

CONTRACT TITLE: Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM)

Contract number: IFS-RRM/2010/238938

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|---|---|
| 1.1/ Grant recipient: | United Nations Development Programme |
| 1.2/ Contact Person: | Ms. Sophie Kemkhadze Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP |
| 1.3/ Partners: | European Union |
| 1.4/ Duration: | 01-May-2010 – 02-June-2012 |
| 1.5/ Target regions: | Local communities (special focus on youth and women), grass roots organizations, local government, academia, official and unofficial opinion formers as well as public figures across conflict divides. |
| 1.6/ Final Beneficiaries: | 90,875 people (men: 49,756, women: 41,119). Several projects, such as civil.ge, development of policy papers, eyewitness videos, and the Georgian-Ossetian and Ossetian-Georgian dictionary, were designed for the benefit of the public at large including Georgian, Abkhaz, South Ossetian and international audiences. |
| 1.7/ Countries in which the activities take place: | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, USA. |
| 1.8/ Total Budget: | €4,871,361.00 |
| Total expenses: | €4,849,777.69 |
| Delivery rate: | 99.6% |

2. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

2.1 Executive Summary of the Action:

The Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM) was implemented during May 2010-June 2012, to support confidence building initiatives of communities affected by conflict, with the goal to foster a culture of tolerance among and within them, and contribute to the on-going processes of peace building.

Overall objective: To enhance peace dividends and foster a peaceful transformation of conflicts in Georgia.

Specific objective: To provide a rapid response mechanism to support confidence building opportunities which seek to prevent and transform conflicts in Georgia.

Rationale of the Action: Identify and support initiatives which enhance stability and security, promote peaceful resolution of political differences and have a demonstrable impact on confidence building in communities affected and/or at risk of conflicts.

Main statistics:

In total, COBERM has launched four calls for proposals, reviewed 416 project ideas, and funded 62 projects. Over 85% of the total budget was used for grants. Approximately 80% of the projects had a joint Abkhaz-Georgian or Georgian-Ossetian component. Most of the projects were cross-cutting along good governance, gender and human-rights. The projects targeted different social groups: internally displaced people (IDPs), ex-combatants, people with disabled, youth, women, experts/academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), farmers, reaching out to wide spectrum of communities on both sides of the divide, responding to their needs and contributing to conflict prevention process. The outputs were also diverse: research papers and joint publications, web resources and online course, media products (documentaries, videos), articles, joint activities to improve livelihoods, health-related and public diplomacy meetings and events. The table below provides a concise statistical overview of the COBERM calls and organizations funded. For more information, please see **Annex 1**.

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|---|---------------|
| Calls for project ideas announced | 4 |
| Project ideas received | 416 |
| Number of Georgian NGOs funded | 27 |
| Number of Abkhazian NGOs funded | 10 |
| Number of South Ossetian NGOs funded | 3 |
| Number of international NGOs/orgs. funded | 15 |
| Full project proposals submitted | 142 |
| Projects selected for funding | 62 |
| Number of projects contracted | 62 |
| Total amount contracted | 3,996,800 EUR |

Main thematic areas:

The 62 sub-projects funded by COBERM addressed all key sectors relevant for confidence building, namely:

- Youth, Education and Media
- People diplomacy, dialogue & policy research
- Capacity Building/Community Mobilization
- Culture and Sports
- Agriculture & business development/ Income Generation
- Ethnic Minorities
- Human rights
- Health

Selection process of COBERM sub-projects:

Step 1: Information dissemination

Meetings were organized with civil society organizations in Tbilisi, Zugdidi, Gori, Sukhumi by EU and UNDP. Announcement of calls for project ideas was done on website.

Step 2: Evaluation/decision making on funding

Review of project ideas against agreed criteria by COBERM Management Team

Meeting of EU/UNDP Evaluation Committee to make recommendations for selection of project ideas

Decision of EU/UNDP Steering Committee on submission of full project proposals

NGOs submit project proposals to COBERM

Review of project proposals against agreed criteria by COBERM Management Team

Meeting of EU/UNDP Evaluation Committee to make recommendations for selection of project proposals

Decision of EU/UNDP Steering Committee on funding of project proposals

Step 3: Contracting of organizations

Capacity assessment of the NGO to be contracted undertaken

Microcapital Grant Agreement signed between the grantee and UNDP

Step 4: Implementation of sub-projects

Monitoring by COBERM Management Team

Reporting, evaluation

Achievements:

- COBERM was established during a period when a number of converging factors were in place and affected implementation vis-a-vis shrinking operational space in Abkhazia, increasing rigidity of Government positions on issues related to conflict resolution, and growing stalemate at the geo-political level. The COBERM mechanism allowed EU and UNDP to promote people-to-people connectivity, restoring confidence and dialogue between divided communities while addressing real needs, such as livelihoods and capacity building on a community level. In any post conflict setting cooperation is possible on many levels and with many stakeholders, but few affect change. COBERM was effective in selecting the 'right' cooperation partners who were able to bridge divides and reach out to their fellow people to serve as an example of peaceful coexistence and conflict transformation in a forward looking approach.
- Local civil society organizations who took part in COBERM were able to play a critical role in order to 'surpass' the logic of the power politics by encouraging communication, understanding and collaboration between communities in the region.
- The international community has an essential role to play in order to make civil society organizations credible in the eyes of the governments. Strengthening the capacities of civil society organizations (CSOs) should thus constitute a prime objective. The COBERM sub-projects (focusing mainly on confidence building measures) in Georgia constituted a good example in that respect. Specifically, this was achieved through provision of technical advice, consultations and coordination meetings among CSOs).
- The effective integration of local civil society organizations within regional networks served as an important link and exchange in both the South Caucasus region and European countries; This has been achieved by enhancing dialogue in a number of significant confidence building areas such as promoting peace journalism type of reporting, enhancing relationships in the cultural and humanitarian areas in the South Caucasus and beyond.

Main results of COBERM:

- Contacts, coordination, networking along the Administrative Boundary Line (ABL) improved, including better flow of information among them
- Direct facilitation on humanitarian issues between Tbilisi and Sukhumi was ensured by establishing a Liaison Mechanism
- Community mobilization activists within and across the conflict divides were enabled to implement activities related to peace building
- Revitalization of professional relationships within and across the conflict divides was undertaken successfully, most notably among medical doctors, archivists, researchers, historians, teachers and farmers.
- Enabling environment for youth education on tolerance, conflict prevention that led to development of new world views via travel/study to third countries
- Sensitization of population/communities that draw of fostering positive attitudes towards the neighbouring communities and people affected by conflicts was undertaken
- Empowerment of local populations through awareness raising, skills development, and joint activities resulted in deepening the possibilities of interaction on topics of common interest
- The service and infrastructure initiatives ensured facilitation of continuation of post-COBERM activities, on all sides of the ABL and paved the way for future opportunities, depending on future political openings.

Context and challenges

COBERM has been launched in a context whereas previous confidence building programmes could not avert further conflicts that culminated with the 2008 war. In spite of this context COBERM clearly showed that confidence building measures remain relevant regardless of this permanent risk. During 2010-2012, COBERM responded to the need to the ever present need to re-establish confidence and trust among conflict affected communities in an environment that was known to be conflict prone in spite of past confidence building efforts. COBERM appeared at the moment where there was a lot of scepticism about on the one hand, the ability of confidence building measures to prevent further conflicts and to contribute to peace and stability in a meaningful way. On the other hand, a widespread perception was that this new confidence building programme is actually trying to implement hidden political agendas related to integration. In spite of this legacy and political context, COBERM was launched as a programme that aimed to provide a new and much-needed opportunity to connect people from within and across the conflict divides that implicitly offered a chance to do things differently. The main challenges of the COBERM Action were:

- To discern among confidence building initiatives that have been conducted in the past and that could still make a difference in preventing conflict by shattering myths and stereotypes about the 'other', and new ones that could create innovative entry points among and within the communities affected by conflict;
- To address scepticism and suspicion of the Abkhaz and Ossetian representatives of the civil society regarding the neutrality and non-political profile of the COBERM programme and hence a further risk of isolation and avoiding contact with Georgian counterparts all together;
- To encourage submissions of initiatives from Abkhaz and Ossetian organizations that were themselves facing permanent risk from their own respective communities to be labelled as 'traitors' if meeting with Georgians and/or organizing and implementing joint activities or projects with them.

In retrospect, one can say that in the post-2008 war environment, COBERM was among the very few measures of its kind that demonstrated that it responded to clear needs amongst civil society and other agencies or institutions of the three territorial regions. The new mechanism in place drew its strength from being broadly focused, enabling it to respond across the board, which in turn facilitated increasing opportunities to connect with stakeholders in the breakaway regions. Thus, the scepticism that accompanied the start of the programme was replaced by a sense of positive engagement with the mechanism by a large number of stakeholders. At the end of the project, COBERM was viewed as a trusted and impartial mechanism that have managed to address post-war needs coming from the community level while at the same time provided a

myriad of channels and venues for communication and engagement among Georgians, Abkhazians and Ossetians.

EU and UNDP partnership:

COBERM implementation required close EU and UNDP cooperation, given the thorough evaluation of the project ideas and proposals submitted by NGOs and other organizations. This cooperation was smooth, and decision-making was consensus based and very fruitful. Thus, it is noteworthy that the EU and UNDP cooperation extended besides the required meetings to evaluate project ideas and proposals and consisted on sharing information, providing help and advice regarding applicant organizations, and whenever possible conducting meetings with and field visits to COBERM applicants and grantees.

The political environment within which COBERM was implemented was volatile and challenging. A few months after the start of COBERM, new legislation towards the "occupied territories" came into force, including a set of modalities for operation of international organizations; that put more pressure on international organizations on alignment with these new procedures. In 2011, the Abkhaz de facto president died unexpectedly, that was followed by new presidential elections. Parliamentary elections were also held in 2011. The change of government resulted in uncertain dynamics in the Abkhaz political context that has sometimes posed challenges to the civil society sector. The South Ossetian presidential elections unfolded also under difficult conditions. Issues of freedom of movement have been at the forefront and have made implementation of certain activities challenging. All these challenges and the need to support the COBERM grantees also entailed close cooperation between UNDP and the EU. Due to excellent coordination and common understanding of political issues, both the heads of the EU and UNDP have been successful advocates on behalf of COBERM, so that the programme was able to maintain its neutrality and trust of its partners. Furthermore, the COBERM mechanism managed to unite all directions of the conflict prevention work, namely, working within communities of conflicting parties, across the divide, and with international organizations, that are typically supported separately by different donors.

In conclusion, COBERM's neutrality and flexibility were crucial ingredients for engaging civil society organizations from the Abkhaz, South Ossetian and Georgian-controlled territories and to establish productive relationships with them. COBERM was sufficiently broadly-based to engage successfully with civil society across *de jure* Georgia divisions both within communities and between them. The most successful initiatives of COBERM have provided opportunities for direct contacts between Abkhazians and Georgians and South Ossetians and Georgians that were complemented by skills development, targeted improvement of local-level livelihoods or had otherwise a human development or clear learning component, related to conflict prevention, enhancing tolerance and contributing to peace-related measures and peaceful coexistence.

2.2 Activities and results

Please list all the activities in line with Annex 1 of the contract since the last interim report if any or during the reporting period

During this reporting period, namely from March 2011 to June 2012, the third round for calls for proposals was finalized; a programme completion round was also announced and finalized. In total, 156 project ideas have been reviewed and evaluated as well as 49 full project proposals;¹ 32 sub-projects were contracted. Sub-projects were implemented in 138 communities. Actual implementation and finalization of about 60 sub-projects occurred during this period of time as well. The activities implemented during this time and ranged from holding public diplomacy events, support to health related and humanitarian issues, meetings, trainings and summer camps among youth in both European countries as well as Georgian and Abkhazian locations, filming and screening of documentaries, development and printing of several conflict sensitization books written jointly by Georgian, Abkhaz and South Ossetian authors/scientists, development of small businesses and infrastructure projects, etc. Overall, during March 2011-June 2012 the following activities have taken place across COBERM sub-projects:

- 233 trainings/classes on conflict resolution, tolerance, etc.
- 51 meetings/discussions/forums relevant to peacebuilding

¹ This data includes information on project ideas and project proposals received and reviewed during round three and programme completion round as well as the total or sub-projects approved for funding during this reporting period.

- 9 youth centres and 2 NGOs of ex-combatants were established
- 5 summer camps were organized with the participation of 230 young people
- 6 festivals/cultural events were held for mixed populations and 26 sport events/youth actions were conducted by and for young people

Activity 1:

During March 2011-June 2012, the third round of the calls for proposals was finalized and a programme completion round was announced and completed. For the programme completion round COBERM, has focused primarily on projects addressing health issues with a confidence building approach. The rationale for this focus was pragmatic and need-based because health-care and accessing timely and qualified medical treatment yet remains a challenging issue for the population living in the conflict zones and those living in Abkhaz and South Ossetian remote areas as well as residents of bordering Georgian villages.

For the programme completion round, COBERM received 37 project ideas, out of which 11 project proposals were approved for funding. Sub-projects funded under the previous rounds have enabled establishing people-to-people contacts by numerous ways. For example, joint events with participation of different ethnic groups were held and contacts among people from various regions of Abkhazia²) and Zugdidi; likewise, joint activities with participation of various ethnic groups were conducted on the South Ossetian ABL side in Tskhinvali and Znauri. The sub-projects funded under the project completion round supported the equipping, training of medical professionals and opening of the first screening centre on prevention of cervical cancer in Sukhumi, transport and treatment of Abkhaz patients in Zugdidi and Tbilisi and assistance for Abkhaz patients to undertake the necessary medical tests in view of preparing their dossiers for the Referral Committee that grants free medical treatment. Furthermore, COBERM supported provision of critical medical equipment of the Nikozi ambulatory clinic that serves a number of villages close to the Georgian side of the ABL with South Ossetia. Thus, health-related sub-projects implemented under the COBERM auspices have greatly contributed to improving of the health care opportunities on local level through assisting people from conflict regions in need of transport and medical treatment in Georgia, supporting the medical institutions locally, arranging meetings of medical specialists representing the diverged societies, etc. According to the feedback received from the beneficiaries, COBERM funded sub-projects enabled local medical institutions to save lives of people as well as contributed to overall confidence building among different ethnicities.

The 9th 'Point of View' meeting facilitated by the George Mason University brought together in Bethlehem representatives of South Ossetian and Georgian civil society to discuss issues of common concern but also to learn from positive initiatives addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The "Point of View" meetings are known for establishing an informal dialogue platform among Georgians and South Ossetians representatives, who attend in their personal capacity and exchange information on political, economic, social issues as well as seek to bring together various professionals from the two sides. Several times, ideas discussed in this format become source of joint projects that allow for Georgians and South Ossetians to come together around issues of joint interest, driven by needs identified at the grassroots level. Following up on the Geneva International Discussions, a joint initiative aimed at the eradication of the American White Butterfly (AWB) was also implemented bringing together Abkhaz and Georgian farmers, who have attended joint trainings and information campaigns on this issue as well as benefitted from technical assistance and delivery of relevant pesticides and equipment. As a result of the COBERM funded initiatives, it has been observed that jointly implemented initiatives in areas of common interest gave a positive impetus to cooperation and activation of contacts between people living across and within the conflict divides.

Activity 2:

A number of notable activities related to improving the livelihood conditions of various communities have been also accomplished during this reporting period. For example, infrastructure sub-projects such as the rehabilitation of an irrigation system for three different ethnic communities (Armenian, Azeri and Georgian) has been completed; along the ABL with South Ossetia a cheese market, a bakery and a small fruit processing enterprise that will benefit Ossetians and Georgians has been also set up. Kitchen gardens including demonstration plots and two green houses were set up to benefit over 800 households in the Kaspi region of Shida Kartli. New varieties of vegetables' seeds were distributed to mixed families that helped them increase their harvest and their family income, respectively. As a result, it has been observed that joint collaboration on improving livelihoods of communities across and within the conflict divides has double benefits-on the one

² Namely, Gagra-Gali, Gudauta-Gali, lower Gali-Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli regions were established. Contacts and cooperation between of Gali NGOs staff (ethnic Georgians) and their Abkhaz colleagues were strengthened. Activities in Georgian ABL were conducted in Tirdznisi, Shavshvebi, and Brotsleti.

hand it brings about tangible income-related benefits to all parties engaged in such initiatives, and on the other hand it demonstrates that such collaboration is possible only during times of peace and so it brings a heightened awareness to the benefits of peace and stability for people and communities.

Activity 3:

The Liaison Mechanism has worked on a number of humanitarian issues, such as the permanent provision of Abkhaz population with insulin, TB medicines and necessary immunization supplies for children. Furthermore, rabies vaccines and critical veterinary medicines and supplies were also provided. In conclusion, through successful implementation of crucial humanitarian activities, the Liaison Mechanism demonstrated that it is possible to de-link humanitarian activities from political and status-related issues. Not only does this allow all parties to overcome some of the operational challenges facing organizations working in Abkhazia, but it helps to incrementally build confidence between the sides to the conflict.

COBERM has also facilitated implementation of sub-projects geared towards provision of information by supporting newspapers in Abkhaz and Ossetian languages that have been well received in all sides; a book on positive true stories of help among Georgians and Ossetians during the 2008 war has also attracted a lot of public attention not only among Georgians and Ossetians but also Abkhaz population. Another example is the shooting of 40 'eyewitness stories' among ordinary Abkhaz, Georgian, and Ossetian persons, who were describing their lives before and after the conflict. As a result, it has been observed that better flow of information does contribute to better understanding among the sides affected by conflict, especially those directly involved in the activities, who tend to take on innovative and even risky endeavours for the sake of creating an enabling environment for constructive ways in looking at the conflict. Furthermore, it has been observed that tools such as videos, books, e-books, and support to on line newspapers are welcome and are needed by people living within and across the conflict divides; such media outlets not only provide 'border free' access to information but at the same time it allows all communities from within and across the conflict divides to receive alternative points of view on political, social, economic and cultural issues that affect their understanding of and reaction to political events, people's attitudes and development challenges.

A detailed list and update on the overall progress of the implemented activities, against the Logical Framework can be found in **Annex 2**.

2.3 Activities that have not taken place

Understanding and minimizing risks related to the implementation of COBERM sub-projects has been embedded in the Action itself from the beginning. This was done by two means: 1) on conducting a thorough and objective evaluation of the capacity of the COBERM grant recipient and disbursing grant funds accordingly, and 2) through monitoring conducted by the COBERM Management Team. 1) COBERM team in cooperation with relevant UNDP staff members conducted capacity assessments of applicant NGOs and have recommended funding caps accordingly in their respective schedule of payments. For example, if an organization had a lower implementation capacity, their total grant amount was split into more instalments. Further, under-performance was prevented via monitoring, consultations and troubleshooting undertaken by the COBERM management team, when needed. Upon awarding of contracts in the form of Microcapital Grant Agreement, the COBERM Management Team has developed a monitoring framework according to which COBERM project staff was able to attend and monitor the main activities of any given sub-project. At the end of COBERM, it has been noted that the learning curve related to project management was highest among the organizations that had lower capacity; their openness, learning spirit and cooperation has been a positive development, including the fact that at the end of their COBERM sub-project, their capacity for implementing projects has been improved.³

In general all projects have achieved their stated objectives successfully. However, during the whole duration of the COBERM, only two activities have not taken place due to political sensitiveness faced by two organizations:

STIDIT undertook trainings for the South Ossetian farmers, but due to difficulties encountered with their partner from South Ossetia have been unable to set up the small businesses as initially planned. A decision to terminate the contract earlier was reached jointly by EU and UNDP.

³ "For us as an NGO it was the first successful attempt of cooperation with an international organization and at the same time highly valuable experience for our organizational development and empowerment". (Tsiza Gumba, Head of the Abkhaz NGO "National Resources")

Caucasus Dialogue: A joint study tour of Georgian and Abkhaz archivists to the archives of the Czech Republic was cancelled due to difficulties posed by the introduction of the neutral travel documents by the Georgian government in 2012. Use of these was rejected by the de facto Abkhaz authorities and therefore the Abkhaz archivists could not participate in the planned study tour. Since this study tour bringing together Georgian and Abkhaz archivists was aimed at further strengthening relationship and collaboration, it was deemed unnecessary for only the Georgian archivists to go to this study tour, and decision was made to cancel this particular activity altogether. Given that the main objective in this project was to establish trust through provision of much needed materials from Tbilisi archives to Sukhumi this change in activities did not substantially alter the positive outcome of this particular project.

2.4 Assessment of the results of the Action

As specified in the log-frame, the Action's overall objective was to enhance peace dividends and foster a peaceful transformation of conflicts in Georgia. The specific results intended to achieve this through the provision of a rapid response mechanism (the specific goal) were necessary, aimed to achieve the following results:

1. Increased direct people-to-people contact across conflict divided to shatter myths/prejudices and foster the culture of tolerance between and within communities affected and/or at risk of a violent conflict.
2. Local and national peace building initiatives strengthened to provide direct peace dividends to communities affected and/or at risk of a violent conflict.
3. Peace enabling environment enhanced through increased capacities within communities, civil society, media and governments to mediate political differences through peaceful means.

According to the independent evaluation, the Action's design clearly responded to an obvious need in the post-war environment by providing an enabling environment to crucial confidence building needs to enhance people-to-people contacts among Georgian, Abkhaz and Ossetian civil society organizations, communities, and various groups. However, it has to be noted that even while designing the Action, the project was aware that some of the results will be hard to measure. Therefore, the project had to employ certain proxy indicators, such as media reports, information from social media blogs and sites, etc. For example, below are some reflections of a beneficiary NGO, who published an article on the results of her COBERM funded project that was posted on the Kavkaskii Mirovoi Krug webpage (also set up with the assistance of this Action).

"I am grateful to COBERM which supported our project in 2011, named "The development of peacekeeping capacity in Georgian and Ossetian women in South Ossetia..." The aim of the project was to create conditions for building trust and peace within South Ossetian society, with the involvement of ethnic Georgians and Ossetian women in South Ossetia.... I recently spoke with one of the participants, ethnic Georgian. She told me with great warmth that she met again an ethnic Ossetian which she met first time during the project, and that their meeting was like a meeting of his closest friends, who have known each other and been friends for many years. Now I am finally convinced that our efforts were not in vain." (Irina Yanovskaya, Journalists for Human Rights, South Ossetian NGO).

COBERM was broadly focused enabling it to respond across the board and enabling it to engage increasingly with stakeholders in the breakaway regions, in spite of the considerable suspicion attendant on its launch. This design permitted flexibility which was positively perceived by all stakeholders and enabled a variety of responses that identified needs at very different levels. The results were accordingly diverse. The following example, illustrates the opinion of influential opinion formers, representatives of the Abkhaz Elders Council of Sukhumi who for the first time had the opportunity to benefit from donor support- in this project they had the opportunity to interact with the elders from Gali, to undertake inter-generational exchanges with youth via public diplomacy events that resulted in an increased people-to-people contacts enabling confidence building among various ethnic and social groups:

"The elders in all 4 Abkhaz regions expressed their regret that these kinds of confidence building initiatives have not been yet undertaken by the civil society or state long ago, and ensured us of their willingness to meet with the elders from the Gali region and help them in setting up the Gali branch of the Council of Elders of Abkhazia. They expressed their gratitude for the financial support provided by COBERM and noted that it's the first time when they participate in a project supported by an international organization as well as when they cooperate with a local NGO. The elders repeatedly spoke out about their willingness to keep on cooperating with the "National Resources" NGO on building confidence among various ethnic and social groups living in Abkhazia even after the project is over. They highlighted the urgency of continuation of this work and looking for the new approaches in reintegration of Georgian population into Abkhazian community." (Quote taken from the Final Narrative Report of the Abkhaz NGO "National Resources."

Furthermore, the following assessments of the results of the Action can be made:

- COBERM identified and evaluated 416 project ideas in view of funding during 15 months⁴ in a very dynamic and sensitive political context, such as development of new legislation in Georgia towards the occupied territories, Abkhaz and South Ossetian presidential elections. In addition to the expected results of the Action mentioned at the beginning of this section, through COBERM, EU and UNDP have been able to create an overview of the variety of initiatives aimed at restoring confidence between divided communities in Georgia and actors involved in this progression. A total 62 sub projects were implemented within the COBERM programme.
- Under COBERM a special liaison mechanism was established aiming at facilitating interaction between the Government of Georgia and Abkhaz de facto authorities in regards to implementation of projects/activities along humanitarian, human, social, and economic dimensions. The mechanism has assisted international organisations and partners in carrying out their humanitarian mandates in Abkhazia, while at the same time enabled the continuation of discreet provision of essential support by the Georgian Government to Abkhazia. In the longer term, this initiative has the potential to contribute to the overall conflict settlement process, including the Geneva International Discussions, by providing a backchannel between Tbilisi and Sukhumi that may incrementally address issues beyond the humanitarian sphere in a discreet and conflict sensitive manner, thereby identifying issues of mutual interest and establishing a critical foundation of understanding ahead of a more "formal" discussion between the sides in Geneva or elsewhere.
- In spite of the number of initiatives that have taken ground, the overall impact of COBERM cannot be exaggerated as the program has made particular efforts to lay a new pillar in peaceful conflict resolution in Georgia. Due to its flexibility and accurately selected project ideas, the variety of formats selected for peace-dialogues, confidence building and peer-to-peer contacts across the conflict divides, the programme has brought about a new positive impetus that was appreciated by all parties. Thus, a foundation upon which future confidence building efforts can be carried out has been set up.
- A positive outcome that was not anticipated was that during the meetings held in third countries, especially in the European countries, the Abkhaz and Ossetian participants had the opportunity to also see and experience firsthand European values, practices and the meaning of democracy while exchanging valuable experience in various areas depending on the nature of the given project. Furthermore, such visits provided professional exposure to various skills, such as the leadership school in Czech Republic organized for Georgian and Ossetian youth with the goal to undertake joint projects upon return; three Abkhaz and three Georgian students studying jointly for an MBA in Brussels; the summer school on conflict sensitive training for 20 Georgian and 20 Abkhaz youth in Italy, etc.

Brief analysis on outputs and impact of each COBERM sub-project can be found in **Annex 3**, attached to the report.

2.5 Outcome on the final beneficiaries & or target groups

Despite the short life-time, COBERM funded sub-projects have resulted in ample variety of positive outcomes, from improving the livelihood conditions of a large number of beneficiaries to providing a space for a number of peace building activities to take place, for production and printing of joint books and publications, all within the framework of making communities grow together and understand the advantages of peaceful life and coexistence. The project targeted local communities, grass-root organizations, academia, official and unofficial opinion formers as well as public figures across conflict divides. This resulted in strengthened relationships among a large number of professional categories across and within the conflict divide in line with the confidence building mandate of the COBERM programme. The ultimate beneficiaries of the project were conflict affected populations from within and across the divides. Main conclusions related to final beneficiaries can be clustered as follows:

- In line with particular tangible outcomes, COBERM funded sub-projects have, to some extent, contributed to shifting the perception of the target groups in conflict affected regions that were the beneficiaries of the programme, towards their co-citizens across the administrative divides. COBERM helped to create new links between the divided parties and restore old ones, which were broken during the 2008 war; COBERM activities helped to diminish and shutter the hostile images that

⁴ The initial duration of the Action was 18 months, this means that actual time left for sub-projects' implementation was 15 months. The EU approved a six-months extension request to allow for more time in sub-projects' implementation.

existed among the local population living in informational isolation, particularly amongst youth and children who are key to establishing the necessary conditions for peaceful and respectful interaction between the communities, now and in the future. For example, the collection of human stories from during the 2008 war provided a number of exceptional examples of positive human behaviour by both Georgians and Ossetians caught up in the war. These true stories showed that even when separated by war people fighting on opposite sides found the strength and courage to stand side by side and help each other. The presentation of the book received high media attention that generated a strong and positive public echo.⁵

- Enhancing women's role in peacebuilding processes have been of particular focus for COBERM, hence contributing to implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. The Action has supported a wide-range of projects initiated by the local NGO's designed for enhancing the Georgian, Ossetian and Abkhazian communities in order to amplify and enhance their potential in peacebuilding processes via wider engagement and activation of women and their role in social life. This resulted in women's increased ability to organize and participate in public events related to human rights, peace and policy dialogues. For example, the parallel project engaging Georgian and Ossetian women victims of war has raised public attention to peace and women's role in peacebuilding during 8th March (International Women's Day), 8 August (commemoration of Georgian-Ossetian war from 2008), and 21 September (International Peace Day) by way of organizing public peace actions. Empowerment of Abkhaz women victims of war through socio-psychological rehabilitation has also been notable for its positive results that made women understand their loss and find a renewed ability to engage more actively in society and their communities.
- The Action has also supported a number of projects designed for encouragement of youth representing the conflict affected communities to participate in joint trainings and events and involvement of the young generation in dialogue and confidence building processes with each other. Through providing additional educational opportunities and trainings, organising joint activities and cultural events, establishing Youth Peace Centres, COBERM contributed to rapprochement of divided communities through involvement of youth in promotion of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation through practical involvement in peace related projects and initiatives. For example, the youth summer camp in Batumi has brought together Ossetian, Abkhaz and Georgian youngsters along with teenagers from other conflict affected areas from Sudan, Rwanda and Kosovo. The participants were provided with trainings on conflict prevention, tolerance, culture and art of each region, with the goal to stimulate friendship and maintaining links among conflict divided youth.
- COBERM has also addressed problematic issues within the communities, targeting vulnerable groups, most notably people with disabilities (both ex-combatants and civilians) and their full-fledged integration in society and providing them with untraditional job opportunities, such as working in the information technology field. Other groups, such as Georgian and South Ossetian ex-combatants have been assisted with the opportunities to meet and produce a documentary on the evils of war and their reflections on peace as well as were helped to reintegrate in civilian life. Other efforts resulted in establishment of sustainable personal and business contacts between representatives of different ethnicities, including Abkhaz, Georgian, Ossetian. Furthermore, a sub-project supporting responsive relations between Azeri and Armenian ethnic minorities and advocating minority needs towards State representatives in Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti, had resulted in improving self reliance and self confidence of these communities.

⁵ Speaking about this book, Megi Bibiluri, one of the beneficiaries stated: "This is a joint book, which does not make any political statements, but on the contrary, the emphasis placed on the fact that we may see the war from a different angle. Based on this, the first evaluations were positive," Journalist Gela Kapanadze commented: "This book convinces each of us that love is stronger than hate. The more such stories, meetings, human relations, the better. I think that the diplomats will take a long time to negotiate, and they may not be able to agree on political issues, but these human stories overtake diplomatic and political processes, and the process should begin to build on these human relationships."

2.6 Materials produced during the Action

COBERM funded projects that envisaged issuing of wide variety of publications including books, a dictionary policy papers, newspapers, brochures, booklets, etc.

Two books:

Kartlosi: The Other Picture of War

Guram Odisharia and Daur Nachebia⁶: At the Crossroads: A compilation of stories of South Caucasus writers

One dictionary:

Caucasian Mosaic Georgian-Ossetian-Ossetian-Georgian Dictionary

Two publications on policy issues:

GFSIS "Russia and Georgia: Searching the Way Out" (eight policy papers written by Georgian-Russian experts); **George Mason University** together with **GFSIS**- "Georgian-South Ossetian Conflict: Researching Peace" (seven policy papers written by Georgian-Ossetian experts).

Two newspapers:

The Centre for Humanitarian Peacekeeping Initiatives - newspaper titled 'Abkhazski Meridian'

Kartlosi: newspaper 'Kartlosi'

Seven booklets:

Association of women of South Ossetia - Two bi-lingual booklets (Russian, English) informational booklet: "Together for peace and democracy" and **Union of wives of invalids and lost warriors** - Two tri-lingual booklets (Georgian Russian, English) informational booklet: "Together for peace and democracy"

Association of women of Abkhazia- Two booklets:: "Reintegration of Women – Victims of the Conflict to Peaceful Life", "Analysis of Abkhazian legislation on particular group - the women victims of war".

Institute of Abkhazian Language and Culture of Sukhumi State University - One booklet "Identity of Abkhazians living in Georgia"

2 reports

Civil Development Agency-Multi-ethnic confidence building network - Tri-lingual Report on results of "Multi-ethnic Society Research in Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti"; Tri-lingual Report on the implementation of the national concept for tolerance and civic integration and the action plan

Two survey results:

Conciliation Resources - An Analysis of Survey Findings - Displacement in Georgia "IDP attitudes to conflict, return and justice"

Saferworld - Survey of community security in Shida Kartli

Distribution: Whenever possible, special efforts have been made to have all materials and publications produced under COBERM available online. In general, materials and publications were distributed during trainings, seminars, roundtables or during public events related to their launch.

A detailed list of publications as well as information on how they were distributed is included in **Annex 4**, attached to this report.

⁶ Unrelated to the project Mr. Guram Odisharia later became Georgian Minister of Culture, whereas Mr. Daur Nachebia now serves as de facto Abkhaz Minister of Education

2.7 Contracts (works, supplies, services) above 10.000€

A total of 54 contracts above EUR 10,000 were awarded during the life-time of COBERM. A detailed list is available in **Annex 5**, attached to this report.

2.8 Follow-up actions (if any) and sustainability

One of the key factors of sustainability of the Action is the increased capacity of organizations involved in cooperation with COBERM to implement more complex projects. The monitoring system put in place under COBERM managed to aid grantees in improving their project management skills as well as become more seasoned in designing confidence building projects. COBERM grantees also gained greater understanding of challenges and identifying future confidence building opportunities. This in itself has contributed to improve better cooperation with donors and development of better project proposals in the future.

A large portion of COBERM grant recipient organisations have continued confidence-building activities beyond the sub-projects funded under this Action, maintained contacts and planned and implemented follow up events (ex-combatants, wives of lost warriors, School of Art); however, one has to admit that in some cases, implementation of certain follow up activities requires access to additional resources and donor funding. It is envisaged that improved capacities and experience in implementation of projects will increase their chances to secure available donor funding to continue their confidence building activities.

The sustainability of the Action itself has been taken into account from the beginning of the designing of COBERM, and has been embedded in the grant modality. COBERM has from the beginning fostered local ownership as a guarantee for sustainability of the peace related initiatives that it supported in the form of sub-projects. As described above, many of these efforts have made their mark in contributing to an enabling environment geared towards conflict prevention, peace and stability.

Due to the short duration of the COBERM programme, one has to acknowledge that long-term sustainability of outcomes of the Action are naturally limited. Given the achievements of the Action, positive feed-back from COBERM grantees, and taking into account the recommendation of the independent evaluation mission that assesses confidence building efforts as 'long term endeavours,' EU and UNDP has started to work together to develop a second phase of COBERM for a period of three years.

2.9 Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues (human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, children's rights and indigenous peoples, environmental sustainability)

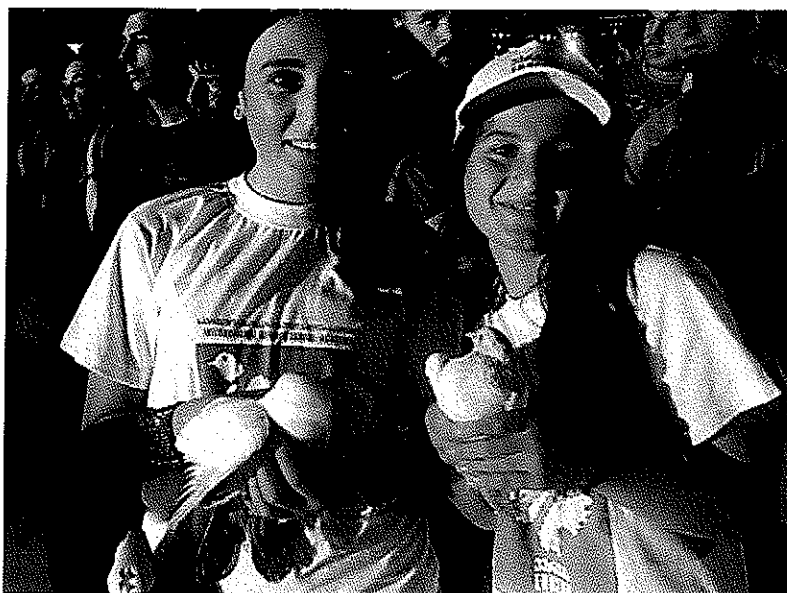
According to the mandate of the Action defined by the EU/UNDP, COBERM is designed to provide early support to confidence building opportunities emerging from the grassroots in an effort to prevent or transform the existing or potential conflicts within and between the divided communities, to support opportunities for confidence building through direct people-to-people contacts and build an enabling environment within the divided communities to strengthen respect for the reconciliation processes as a basis for direct confidence building. To the extent that the project mitigates/reduces conflict, this is a direct contribution to improving good governance and human rights situation, while the strengthening of civil society contributes to improved accountability and transparency of authorities.

As detailed already above, a high number of activities have focused on public diplomacy activities that promoted conflict prevention, mediation, tolerance along with concrete peace related activities. All these activities have had human rights/gender/good governance aspects weaved in, and served as examples to be fostered in a democratic society. Activities have ranged from trainings on freedom and independence of media, the rights of journalists, children and youth rights, women's rights, including legal and social rights of women victims of war, rights of people with disabilities and trainings on international human rights conventions, an online course on conflictology, etc. Most notably, free legal advice on human rights and representation in court was ensured by a prominent Abkhaz NGO, including protection against discrimination most notably in the labour market as well as in issues related to protection of property rights. Furthermore, human rights trainings, including the rights of women living in a multicultural society, the roles of men and women in society were offered for Georgian and Ossetian beneficiaries.

COBERM has made particular input in rapprochement of divided communities through involvement of youth in promotion of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation; providing young people living in/near the conflict zones with supplementary educational opportunities, assisted to creation of sociable atmosphere and individual friendship among the young people of different ethnicities with prospects of intensifying the eventual cooperation in future. Educational trainings have been accomplished for the youth of different age groups locally (Kobuleti, Batumi, Sukhumi, Auadhara), as well as internationally (Italy, Czech Republic, Moldova). All these initiatives benefitted youth and children and allowed for the expression of their views on conflict and solutions for it, as well as many meaningful activities that have enriched their lives and expanded their knowledge. For example a summer camp for youth was organized in Kobuleti during 22-27 August 2011, under the name, 'We are united for peace.' Below are two examples of impressions of two of the participants in this camp:

"I would like to start writing in Kobuleti 'Book of Impressions' a very joyful fact for me - I have met and became friends with my fellows living in Abkhazia. I did not have any kinds of contacts or possibility to meet with my peers across the Enguri until now. I am proud and happy to be acquainted with them and I hope that it won't be a onetime act and our relations will continue." (Leri, Zugdidi Peace Center).

"When I was told that we will meet our peers from the other side of Enguri and we could spent several days with them in Kobuleti, I was very glad and awaited for this day impatiently. All the children met each other warmly. From the second day, we had joint trainings and been active in informational exchange. There were interesting tasks and we used to work in groups jointly. The main goal of our meeting was to bring children from both sides of Enguri closer to each other. Those days have given a lot to all of us, we forgot our pain and sorrow. We became friends, we love each other." (Tamta, Gali Peace Center)



Participants of Summer Camp, 22-27 Aug 2011

As already mentioned above in section on 'Outcome on the final beneficiaries,' enhancing the role of women in peacebuilding have been a core result of the COBERM programme, with a number of women activists from the other side of the divided communities have had the opportunity to meet and organize together. In general, close attention has been paid to make sure that women and girls are involved are represented in and are beneficiaries of all sub-projects. Thus, out of the total number of direct beneficiaries of 90,875, 41,119 were women, namely 45.2 %.

For example, one of the most difficult endeavours was to organize joint meetings related to peace activism between Georgian and South Ossetian women victims of war, in the aftermath of the 2008 conflict. These women were the most affected by war because they lost close relatives in the 2008 conflict and therefore was most important to work with them. Activities were undertaken in forms of trainings on tolerance, conflict resolution and gender issues and finally a joint meeting has been held in Baku for the first time between Georgian and Ossetian women. This has been an important step in offering women victims of war a safe space

and opportunity to explore their possible contributions to peace side by side. The picture below was taken in Baku at the end of their meeting.



Georgian and South Ossetian women victims of war participating in Baku Meeting

2.10 Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring process of activities was undertaken by the COBERM Management Team (Project Manager, and the two Technical Coordinators) through on-spot field visits (total of 104 visits) as well as monitoring the adherence of applicant organisation to their own sub-projects' log-frame, including interim and final narrative and financial reports and audit report.

A monitoring plan for all COBERM-financed projects implemented in all regions has been developed for the duration of the project; the monitoring methodology for COBERM including, a framework and tools were also developed. The monitoring framework was developed in a matrix format that has tracked the timing for the submission of the reports, field visits and meetings with the grantees. Among the monitoring tools, a template for the interim narrative reports and for final reports have been also developed and shared with the COBERM grantees. Templates for financial reports have been also shared with COBERM Grantees. A new template used for monitoring field visits have been also developed and used by the COBERM Management Team-recommendations from each field visit have been shared with the respective organization. A check list with the required documents to be attached when submitting interim reports has been also developed and shared with the grantees to ease tracking the requirements related to the means of verification. COBERM has developed 'grant management guidelines' for the organizations that have been subcontracted to follow. The guidelines include information on how to implement projects as well as reporting, financial management and visibility requirements.

Accordingly, the COBERM grantees had to submit interim narrative and financial reports before receiving any further Instalments. These interim reports were substantive in nature and detailed the activities undertaken as well as challenges and plans for the next stage of their project. Monitoring has also been conducted via participation in their public events (over 50 visits); in cases when a major procurement was to be undertaken, COBERM staff was part of the procurement committee; in other cases, when the grantee did not have clear procurement rules, they were requested to apply UNDP rules and regulations per procurement. Numerous consultations and technical advice meetings were held on a one-on-one basis with the grantees, as needed.

COBERM Management Team has developed a new format for the final report to include a section on lessons learned and a section on gender disaggregated statistics. Finally, each COBERM grantee was requested to submit an audit statement that has certified that all received funds were spent in accordance with the provisions of the Microcapital Grant Agreement.

Besides the monitoring conducted by the management team, COBERM has been also evaluated by external experts as well. A ROM monitoring mission of COBERM programme was undertaken on behalf of the EU in 2011. The feedback received was summed up by the independent monitor as follows:

“Confidence building for conflict reduction takes time. In the absence of any follow-up programme supporting the same objective, it appears likely that EURO 4 million investment over a 18-24 month time frame will be inadequate for this purpose. In light of this (and the experience of peace building projects elsewhere), a follow up project is both desirable and necessary. Efforts should be made to identify sources, which are independent of the Government of Georgia’s approval to prevent politicisation of the project and ensure on going participation from civil society groups and organizations based on the breakaway regions.”

In addition, an independent evaluation team has undertaken a thorough assessment of the COBERM programme close to its end of the first phase. Methodologically, the evaluation was conducted according to the standard OECD DAC criteria of design and relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability and informed by the OECD/DAC Guidance on Evaluating Conflict Prevention and Peace building Activities. Furthermore, the evaluation considered capacity development as a key to development effectiveness, the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable local development. The mission undertook an extended field visit and interviewed some Georgian all Abkhaz grantees⁷ and some EU, UNDP, and other relevant stakeholders. The mission evaluated COBERM by looking at its design and relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability and provided recommendations that were to be taken on board while developing the second phase of the COBERM programme. The main findings are as follows: in terms of design and relevance COBERM was evaluated as well designed and responsive to this particular post-conflict environment. Furthermore, the evaluation revealed that COBERM was the only mechanism that was sufficiently broadly-based to engage successfully with civil society across de jure Georgia divisions both within communities and between them. Further, COBERM’s use of resources to achieve the envisaged results has been evaluated as efficient: the funding of 62 initiatives clearly demonstrated this. The project has also been effective in that the results achieved have contributed to achieving its specific objective. Thus, the 62 funded projects have addressed all key sectors relevant for confidence building. Though impact and sustainability were limited, due to the short time nature of the intervention, the evaluation considered that COBERM nevertheless has successfully laid the foundations for future confidence building programming. Upon completion, the evaluation report has been shared with the EU Delegation counterpart of COBERM.

2.11 Lessons learned

The following are the main lessons learned from COBERM:

Political context and changes can have a critical impact on the effectiveness of conflict prevention and peace building activities. Since the start of COBERM, the Government of Georgia adopted a set of legislation regulating Georgia's engagement with the two breakaway regions, including all actors operating within its territory. This substantially complicated various technical aspects of the implementation, from transfer of finances to implementing partners in Abkhazia and South Ossetia, to travel arrangements for project participants. At the same time, the political implications (the perception in Abkhazia and South Ossetia that COBERM was part of the Georgian Strategy for “deoccupation”) required careful management to ensure participation by Abkhaz and Ossetian participants. Various political developments also at times threatened to disrupt the program. Unforeseen elections in Abkhazia in August 2011 were accompanied by heightened political sensitivities, and elections in South Ossetia in November 2011 brought society there to the verge of civil confrontation. Such political developments can pose both challenges and opportunities, and the main lesson here is that a thorough and on-going analysis is crucial to risk assessment and possible contingency planning, particularly with regard to delicate issues such as conflict transformation initiatives, confidence building, enhancing people to people contacts and dialogue.

Other lessons learned, include the need for closer coordination between actors and similar activities. The office of the UN Resident Coordinator has been engaged in coordination of responses of the international community in the areas of conflict prevention and peace building. Drawing on the lesson learnt and looking ahead, it will remain important for the international community to engage in a coordinated and holistic manner in peace building related efforts. This engagement must necessarily include dialogue with

⁷ In total, 49% of COBERM grant recipients were interviewed by the evaluation mission.

communities, political forces and civil society across conflict divides to: a) support opportunities for confidence building through direct people-to-people contacts, and b) build an enabling environment within the divided communities to strengthen the respect for the democratic processes as a basis for direct confidence building. Within COBERM coordination with other actors, for example the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM), has been invited in an ad-hoc manner to share their experiences and knowledge with the Evaluation Committee to ensure a more informed decision on specific project activities. However, throughout the implementation it has become evident that the more information available about an implementer, its past activities and the context wherein it is operating the better chance of a successful project.

Another important lesson from the past two years of supporting confidence building initiatives through COBERM is some of the weaknesses and outright lack of capacity evident within certain local non-governmental organisations (NGOs). In spite of numerous years of implementing donor-funded projects directly or as local implementer in international projects a significant amount of local organisations still show difficulties in terms of proposal and reporting writing, as well as a need to improve the operation of the organisation. Related, the sector in many areas suffer from lack of influx of a new generation of civil society activists and hence there is a genuine risk of further weakening of the civil society sector, especially in conflict areas, unless young people are able to build on the achievements of those dominating the civil society sector for at least the past decade. Although aimed at confidence building and conflict transformation, given its scale and outreach COBERM should also provide opportunities to strengthen and rejuvenate the civil society sector.

These lessons learned were first of all used during the meetings with the EU counterpart to take stock of the learning from COBERM and has formed the basis for the development of a follow up phase, COBERM II. These lessons learned are now an integral part of COBERM II and they will be practically implemented to: a) improve partnerships with international community working in the area of conflict prevention; b) develop a strategy for better synergies among UNDP projects in the post-conflict area; c) undertake a continuous analysis of the political environment in which COBERM II will unfold to minimize risks; d) improve the capacities of local NGOs dealing with peace building and conflict prevention issues, including rejuvenation of this sector.

Furthermore, COBERM II will use a different approach: it will build on the achievements from its first phase and will aim to support the most effective initiatives that remained relevant and proved to have worked well before, while it will pay more attention to cross-cutting issues and sustainability of the proposed interventions to be funded under the second phase. Furthermore, the second phase will include a capacity development component for NGOs and new organizations interested to implement confidence building activities. The envisaged trainings for NGOs will be of three types, namely: 1) the educational/awareness type on substantive issues related to conflict prevention theories, concepts, and practices for peacebuilding to help stimulate ideas relevant to the local context; b) trainings to improve management and administrative capacity of the COBERM grantees to ensure that grantees understand the project management function of the logframes and to improve monitoring and reporting. These the trainings will be focused on project proposal development and project management cycle, including the logframe development, monitoring and evaluation; and c) trainings that will improve knowledge and skills, on peacebuilding, human rights, advocacy and communication, etc., in order to be more knowledgeable in presenting their own work to target audiences, improve ability to address sensitive issues with authorities or other bodies, etc. It is expected that all these efforts will create a strong capacity among a substantive number of civil society members that will be able to sustain multi-level dialogues that will contribute to peace, stability and development among and within the communities affected by conflict

3. PARTNERS AND OTHER CO-OPERATION

3.1 How do you assess the relationship between the formal partners of this Action (i.e. those partners which have signed a partnership statement)? Please provide specific information for each partner organisation.

The office of the UN Resident Coordinator has acted as the overall umbrella regarding coordination in the area of conflict prevention and peace building as well as the niche for aligning the COBERM programme to the local needs, priorities as well as detecting new positive opportunities.

The relationship between the formal partners⁸ funded under the COBERM has been based on accountability, openness, transparency and fairness; these principles have been applied during the rigorous selection processes. Some of the organizations that have partnered with COBERM have been already active in the field of conflict prevention and some of them were fairly new and received opportunities to become active in the field. Partners were chosen based on the quality of their proposed interventions on making a positive contribution to peacebuilding by means of confidence building; the assessment was done by formally by a joint EU/UNDP Evaluation Committee and a Steering Committee, the latter being the decision making body. Once their project proposal was approved by the joint EU/UNDP Steering Committee, each partner signed an agreement which clearly stipulated the conditions under which any given project was expected to be implemented as well as reporting, monitoring and evaluation requirements. However, partnership evolved through implementation of their activities and as a result of provision of close technical advice support and monitoring, UNDP has accumulated a great amount of knowledge about their capacities and contributions to different areas of conflict prevention through confidence building. Furthermore, very fruitful and productive professional relationships have been established between the COBERM staff and the partners funded under this programme.

3.2 Is the partnership to continue? If so, how? If not, why?

COBERM has given a new impulse to a number of peacebuilding related initiatives and has supported a large number of NGOs. The relationship with representatives of civil society organizations and international NGOs has continued post-COBERM. Many organizations continued to invite COBERM staff to attend their activities and visited to inform about the continuation and or new directions of their work following the end of their respective COBERM sub-projects. This relationship is very likely to continue also within the framework of a phase II of COBERM- when it is anticipated that new calls for proposals will be announced and new initiatives will be proposed from them. Furthermore, as stated in the evaluation report, it is anticipated that a large number of NGOs will become participants of our envisaged trainings geared towards development of peacebuilding skills and project management.

3.3 How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?

During the last two years the Georgian legislation regulating the engagement of international actors in reconciliation and confidence building was a subject of gradual shifting. In October 2010 the Government of Georgia adopted "Strategy on Occupied Territories: Engagement through Cooperation." Furthermore, an "Action Plan for Engagement" that specifies concrete actions for the implementation of the strategy was developed. Subsequently, in order to ensure synergy of UNDP activities, the UNDP Resident Representative was engaged in systematic dialogue with the Minister of Reintegration of Georgia on COBERM issues. The relationship with the de facto Abkhaz authorities has been maintained through frequent meetings of the UNDP Resident Representative throughout this time. Interaction with the de facto South Ossetian authorities remained limited to the meetings within the framework of Geneva International Discussions, as access of international organizations to the South Ossetian territory is not possible.

3.4 Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:

a/ Associate(s) (if any): N/A

b/ Sub-contractor(s) (if any):

UNDP has signed 62 Microcapital Grant Agreements during its project lifetime with 55 organizations. In order to enter a contractual arrangement with UNDP, a thorough capacity assessment was conducted to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the organization and to make an informed decision on the number and the size of the instalments. This procedure enabled UNDP to monitor implementation and also provide adequate support when needed. Furthermore, this way, UNDP was able to avert the risk of financial mismanagement. Receipt of subsequent instalments by a subcontracted organization was dependent on providing interim

⁸ While we understand that the EU was the main partner of this action, here we mean the grantees with which UNDP entered a contractual relationship via the Microcapital Grant Agreement.

financial and narrative reports regarding the implementation and cost of their activities. Though some organizations have found this procedure rather cumbersome, it has allowed for proper monitoring and troubleshooting of the respective sub-projects. This was positively appraised by the independent evaluators' team of COBERM. Looking retrospectively, COBERM has gained the trust, respect and appreciation of its partners; all organizations that have received grants from COBERM expressed their wish to apply again to COBERM once the second phase will be launched.

c/ Final Beneficiaries and Target groups

COBERM has developed productive professional relationships with a wide range of target groups ranging from Georgian youth, women, educators, political analysts, activists, journalists, farmers, doctors, mono- and multi-ethnic communities. In the Abkhaz context, COBERM has targeted civic activists, journalists, doctors, youth, educators, business women, women victims of war, people with disabilities, elders, mono- and multiethnic local communities. Finally, in the South Ossetian context, main beneficiaries and target groups were women, youth, educators, farmers, and journalists.

The number of final beneficiaries can only be estimated due to the large span of some of the activities- an estimated number of 90,875 people directly benefitted from COBERM, while the final beneficiaries are in some cases entire communities and people at large. Quantitative details on direct beneficiaries are given in the **Annex 6**, attached.

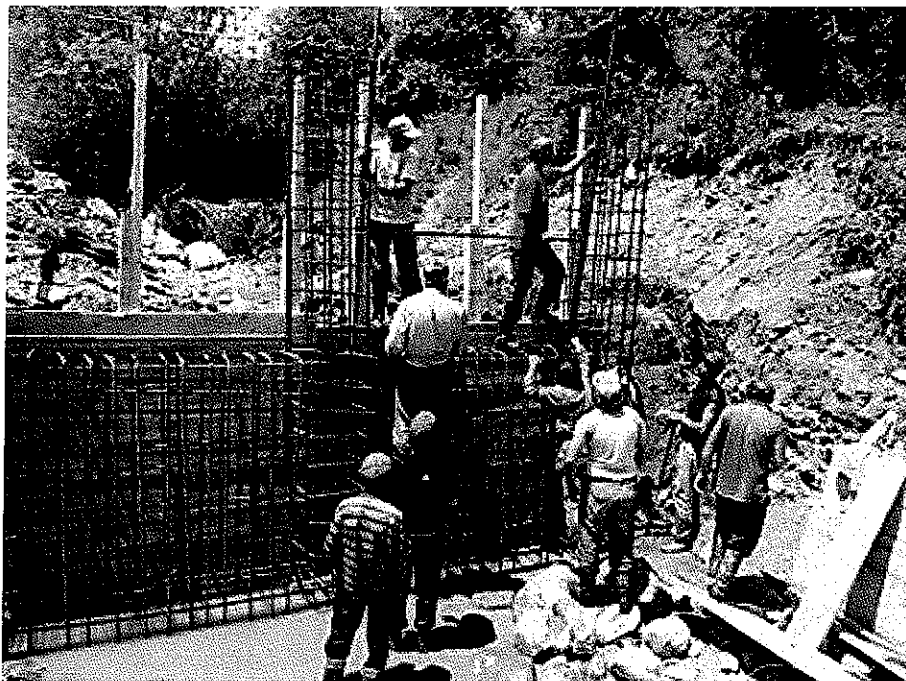
The sub-projects with the largest number of final beneficiaries are provided below:

- ✓ UN Association Georgia through its news and information web-portal www.civil.ge provides readers from the breakaway territories with a access to timely and reliable media reporting on the developments in Georgia, including the Georgian state and non-state efforts to enhance the confidence building process and people-to-people communication and trust. The total number of internet users that are the beneficiaries of this informational web-source cannot be calculated because they are continuously on the rise. However, according to its own monitoring, civil.ge's Abkhaz readership doubled during the COBERM supported sub-project while more hits from South Ossetia, Russia and Western countries were also recorded.
- ✓ Caucasian Mosaic compiled and published 500 copies of a Georgian-Ossetian and Ossetian-Georgian language dictionaries (25,000 words each). The only Georgian-Ossetian dictionary published in 1955 is available in limited numbers and Ossetian-Georgian dictionary has never been published. An e-version of this new dictionary is available online as well. The project engaged both Georgian and Ossetian linguists and scientists. Exact number of people who will use the dictionaries also cannot be estimated with precision because online access is potentially unlimited.
- ✓ Bridge of Friendship Kartlosi organized the editing and publishing of a newspaper, an edition focusing on sharing of information and common problems for communities across the Georgian-Ossetian ABL. The newspaper (14 editions/1,500 copies) in Georgian and 14 editions/ 750 copies in Russian language) has been disseminated among Georgian and Ossetian population, local NGO's and other relevant stakeholders in Tskhinvali and the villages in the close vicinity of the ABL.
- ✓ The same organisation compiled and published a book of true stories about mutual help, compassion and tolerance of Georgian and Ossetian ethnic population during the armed conflict of 2008 - in conditions where demonstration of humanitarian behaviour is rather an exception than the rule. The purpose of the sub-project was to create a positive ground for restoration of trust and confidence, and decreasing of 'enemy myths/prejudices' between communities divided as a result of August 2008 war. The book was published in three languages – English (500 copies) - Georgian and Russian (800 copies each).
- ✓ The Centre for Humanitarian Peacekeeping Initiatives (CHPI) issued a monthly Russian-language newspaper titled, Abkhazski Meridian. In order to have a wider coverage, the organisation also created a web-portal – an informational source for Georgian and Abkhaz societies (www.abkhazski-meridian.com) - for delivering full information about the project as well as issues of the AM to wider public.

d/ Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc)

Within COBERM, some grantees have implemented projects with participation/partnership of other institutions encompassing other donors, government agencies or local municipalities, other NGOs, as follows:

✓ Though active cooperation and partial funding from the Marneuli local municipality, the international non-governmental organisation Action Contre Hunger (ACF) has designed and implemented a project aiming to support the rehabilitation of an existing irrigation system and construction of an extension (additional 2.3. km) in Shaumiani, Kvemo Kartli. This irrigation project became a key priority of the Marneuli municipal development strategy. The rehabilitated system, now completed, supports three villages in Shaumiani and Tserakvi administrative units: Sioni, Akhula and Shaumiani. This is a multi-ethnic community populated by ethnic Armenians, Azeris and Georgians. Following the August 2008 war, 577 IDPs have moved into Shaumiani and are living in the ex-Soviet military base neighbouring the village. ACF, with its partner, are presently supporting this community through a socio-economic integration program. This irrigation project will continue the integration process in Shaumiani and will benefit the Azeri and Georgian communities of Akhula and Sioni as well. Capacity building in water management was also provided to community members to strengthen sustainability of the project.



Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Shaumiani, Kvemo Kartli

✓ The NGO Europe House Georgia in cooperation with the Ukrainian Cinema Development Foundation (UCDF) and COBERM (partial donor) has implemented the project "Roll Cameras! International Film Campus for Young Film Makers". The aim of the project was to build trust and confidence between Abkhazians and Georgians by way of promoting people-to-people contacts within a non-political culture-based initiative, that incorporated a broader regional dimension, based upon equal participation and shared ownership.

✓ The Liaison Mechanism has received partial funding from the UK Conflict Pool in 2012. This has enabled continuation of implementation for a few months of crucial humanitarian activities in the Abkhazian context.

✓ The Association of Friendship between Finland and Georgia has received partial funding from State Ministry for Reintegration to organize a summer camp in Batumi. The summer camp brought together Ossetian, Abkhaz, Georgian teenagers and youth from post-conflict regions that have settled in Finland to attend a number of trainings on peace, tolerance, friendship, sports, and culture.



Participants of Summer Camp in Batumi, August 2011

✓ The organization “Tanagdoma” has received partial funding from UNFPA to set up and equip the first screening centre to provide free testing aimed to detect and prevent cervical cancer. Furthermore, a number of meetings between Abkhaz and Georgian doctors (including trainings of Abkhaz doctors by Georgian medical specialists) have taken place establishing strong professional ties among them as a result.

✓ The project on eradicating the American White Butterfly (AWB) received cost-sharing from UNDP Georgia. It is worthwhile to mention that the idea of the project came from the Geneva International Discussions. The project brought together Georgian and Abkhaz farmers to implement a number of joint trainings and actions to lead to the containment and eradication of the American White Butterfly. From a confidence building perspective, this project showed that coordination/collaboration around an issue of common interest is possible and effective in spite of political differences. The picture below depicts an Abkhaz and a Georgian farmer learning how to correctly use the spraying equipment used for eradication of the AWB.



Abkhaz and Georgian farmers participating in hands-on training on using spraying equipment for eradication of pests

3.5 Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

UNDP has coordinated with other donors, embassies supporting confidence building measures, such as the UK, the Czech and Italian Embassies, etc. In regard to COBERM activities implemented in Abkhazia, lessons learned and relationships established with communities and the civil society sector during past interventions, including the EU-funded Abkhazia rehabilitation project started in 2005 and the ongoing Abkhazia ENPI project started in 2010, have greatly contributed to UNDP being well-positioned for such a challenging intervention as COBERM.

3.6 If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).

Although this is the first EU-UNDP Georgia joint effort specifically targeting confidence building initiatives all over Georgia, however, especially in the Abkhaz context, it builds on previous efforts by both EU and UNDP to address issues of confidence and inter-ethnic tensions. For example, past interventions in Shida Kartli area, including EU supported early recovery intervention in 2008, provided and in-depth understanding of the human security needs of the population residing in close vicinity to the ABL with South Ossetia and a good overview of the local/international organizations active in addressing these.

3.7 How do you evaluate co-operation with the services of the Contracting Authority?

As a joint initiative funded by EU and administered by UNDP, COBERM project had fostered close and regular collaboration between the various administrative levels of the two organisations. Decisions for funding prospective applicants have been a subject of further discussions and approval by consensus by both EU/UNDP Evaluation and Steering Committees. In general, the EU and UNDP cooperation has been outstanding and quite unique during the COBERM programme also due to the fact that this cooperation extended besides the required meetings to evaluate project ideas and proposals and consisted on sharing information, providing help and advice regarding applicant organizations, and whenever possible conducting meetings with and field visits to COBERM applicants and grantees. The below picture illustrates a joint EU and UNDP field visit to Nikozi for the opening event of the Nikozi bakery and cheese market.

4. VISIBILITY

All activities were implemented in accordance with the EU and UNDP visibility guidelines, whenever possible. Three newsletters have been produced for the public regarding information on type of projects which have been funded, including data on financial allocations. However, given the political sensitivities of some COBERM sub-projects, UNDP and the EU decided not to use visibility; such decisions were reached on a case by case basis. The COBERM programme by following the 'do not harm' principle has always relied on its local partners for advice on sensitivities related to visibility.

Nevertheless, it is notable that during this reporting period, visibility of partners noticeably increased as they got more confident that such exposure would not cause them any problems or create sensitivities within their respective societies. More than 1,800 visibility items have been issued and distributed to COBERM grantees and beneficiaries in all regions, in forms of folders and notepads, pens, desk calendars, banners, etc. COBERM team has produced these visibility materials according to the visibility guidelines of the EU and shared visibility items with our partners. All Abkhaz partners were provided with banners with COBERM logo, to use during public events. All infrastructure and rehabilitation projects (e.g. irrigation system, micro-enterprise for fruit processing, rooms equipped at the Nikozi clinic, the rehabilitated sports halls, school, rooms, etc.) as well as some of the publications used appropriate COBERM visibility to indicate who provided the support for their production. In all visibility related matters, UNDP and EU has made joint decisions that have been reached by consensus.

Annex 8 contains some samples of visibility produced by COBERM.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on EuropeAid Co-operation Office website? If so, please state your objections here.

No, UNDP does not object to publicizing results of this action. To support such efforts brief summaries with photos of each sub-project can be found in **Annex 7**. We would, however, be grateful to be informed in advance and have a chance to review the respective material.

List of Annexes:

- Annex 1: General statistics**
- Annex 2: Overall progress against the Logical Framework**
- Annex 3: Brief analysis of COBERM-sub-projects outputs and impact**
- Annex 4: List of publications**
- Annex 5: List of contracts above 10,000 Euro**
- Annex 6: Overview of Direct beneficiaries of COBERM sub-projects**
- Annex 7: Summaries of COBERM sub-projects**
- Annex 8: Visibility samples**
 - 8.1/ Newsletter 1 with attachment**
 - 8.2/ Newsletter 2 with attachment**
 - 8.3/ Newsletter 3 with attachment**
 - 8.4/ COBERM Banner**
 - 8.5/ COBERM Folder**
 - 8.6/ COBERM Notepad**
 - 8.7/ COBERM Desk Calendar**

Name of the contact person for the Action:

Sophie Kemkhadze, Assistant Resident Representative

Signature: _____

Location: Tbilisi, Georgia

Date report due: 30-Nov-2012

Date report sent: 17-Jan-2013

COBERM General Statistics

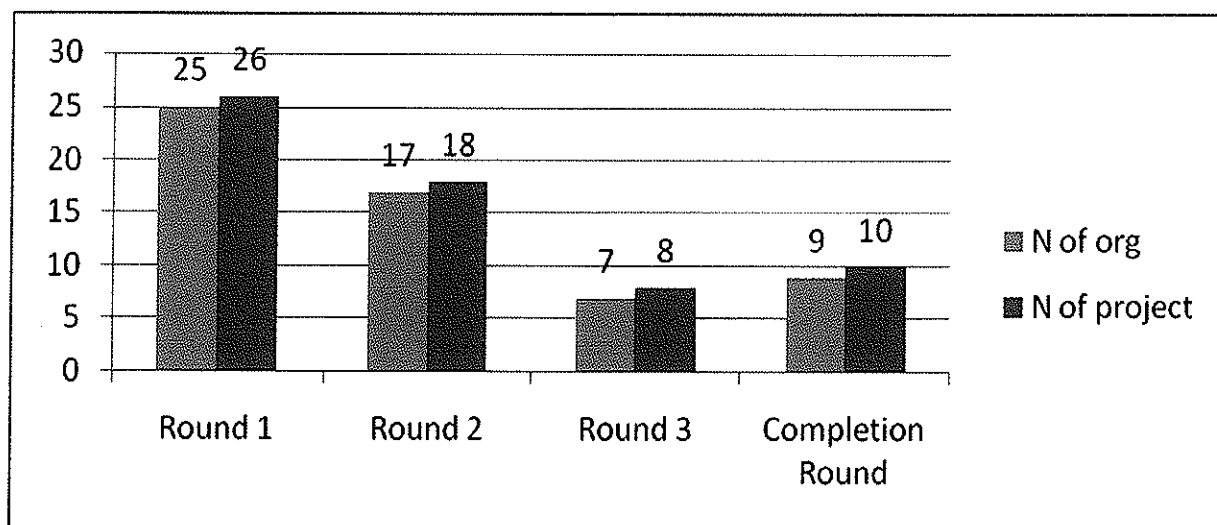
Duration: May 2010-June 2012 (24 months)

Budget: 4,871,361.00 EURO

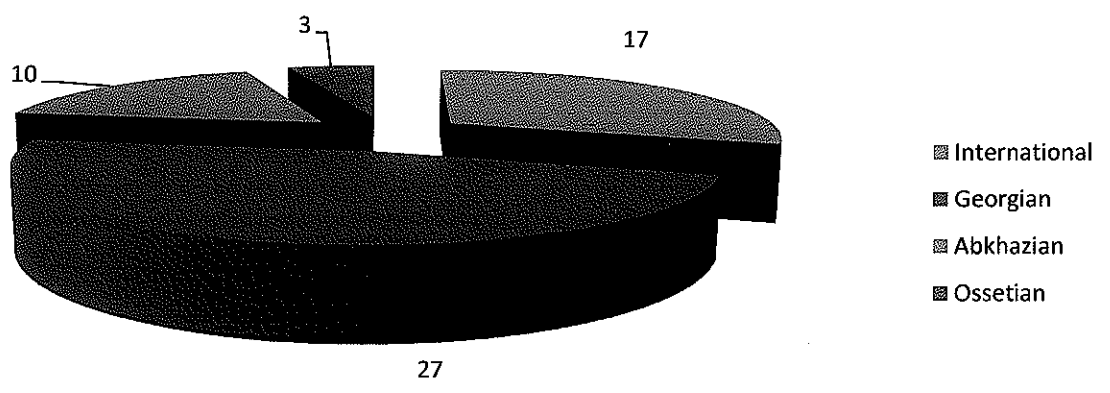
Beneficiaries: Direct 90,875 (54.8% men, 45.2% women); Final: 120,000 and/or wider public

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Calls for project ideas announced | 4 |
| Project ideas received | 416 |
| Number of Georgian NGOs funded | 27 |
| Number of Abkhazian NGOs funded | 10 |
| Number of South Ossetian NGOs funded | 3 |
| Number of international NGOs/orgs. funded | 15 |
| Full project proposals submitted | 142 |
| Projects selected for funding | 62 |
| Number of projects contracted | 62 |
| Total amount contracted | 3.996.800 EUR |

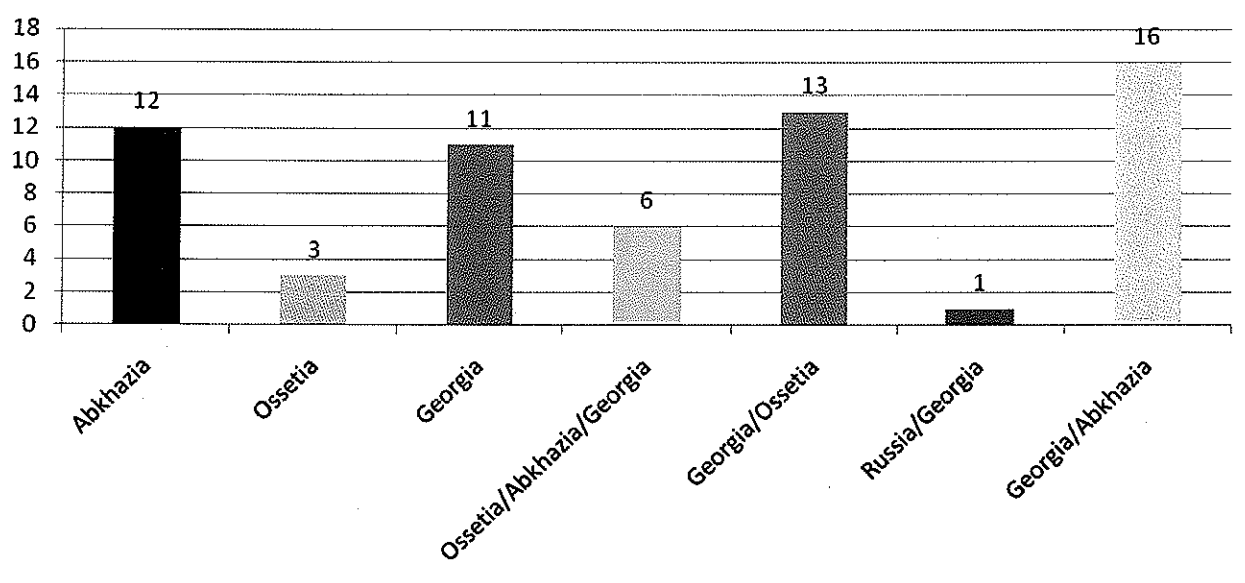
Overview of the number of organizations and number of projects funded per each round



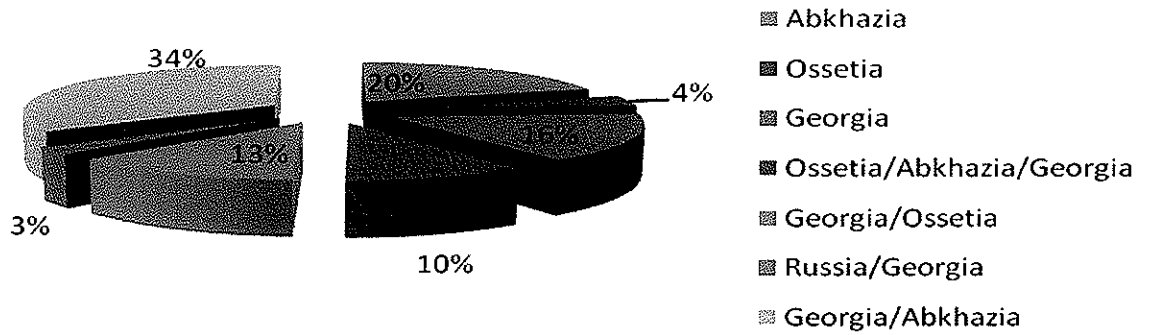
Distribution of Organizations by Origin



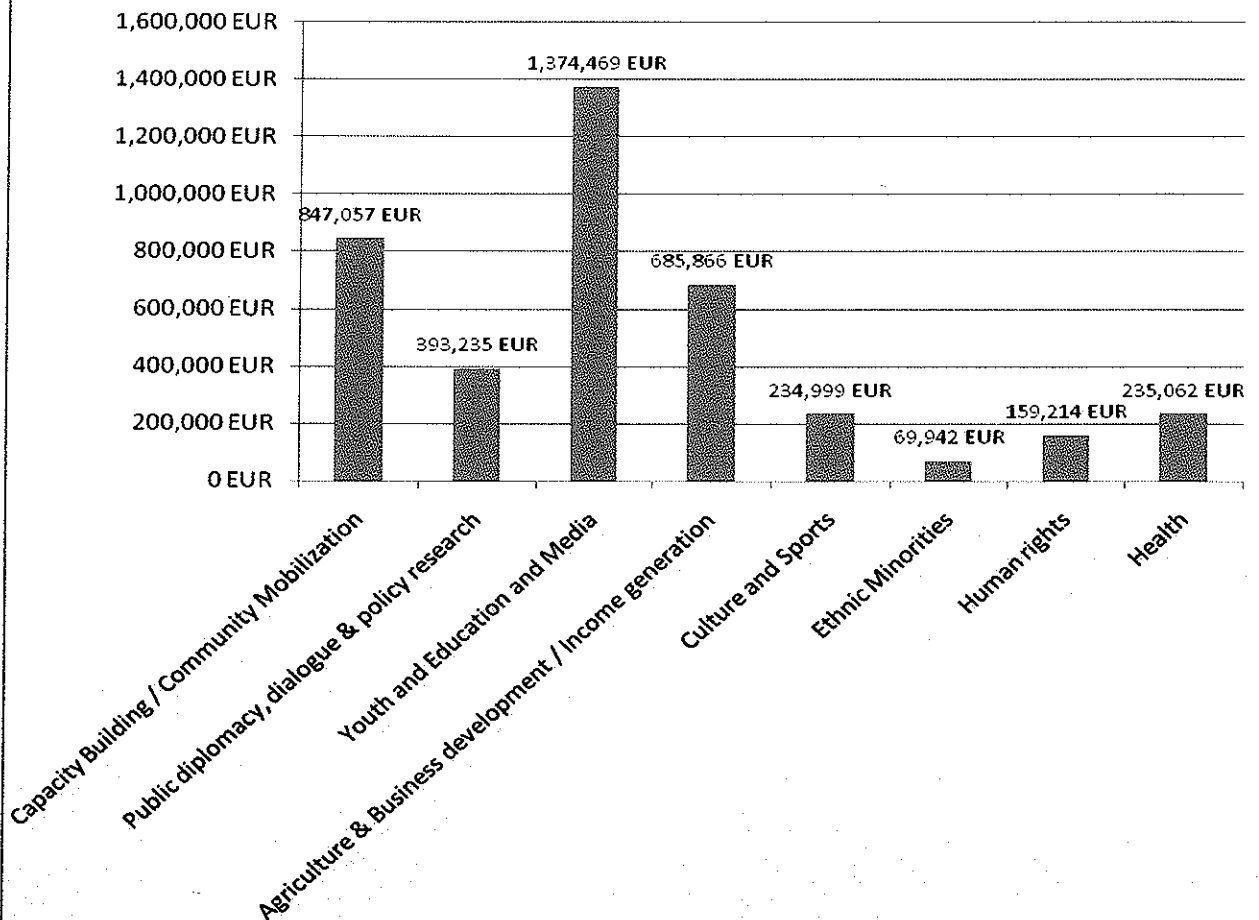
Parties Involved in Implementation



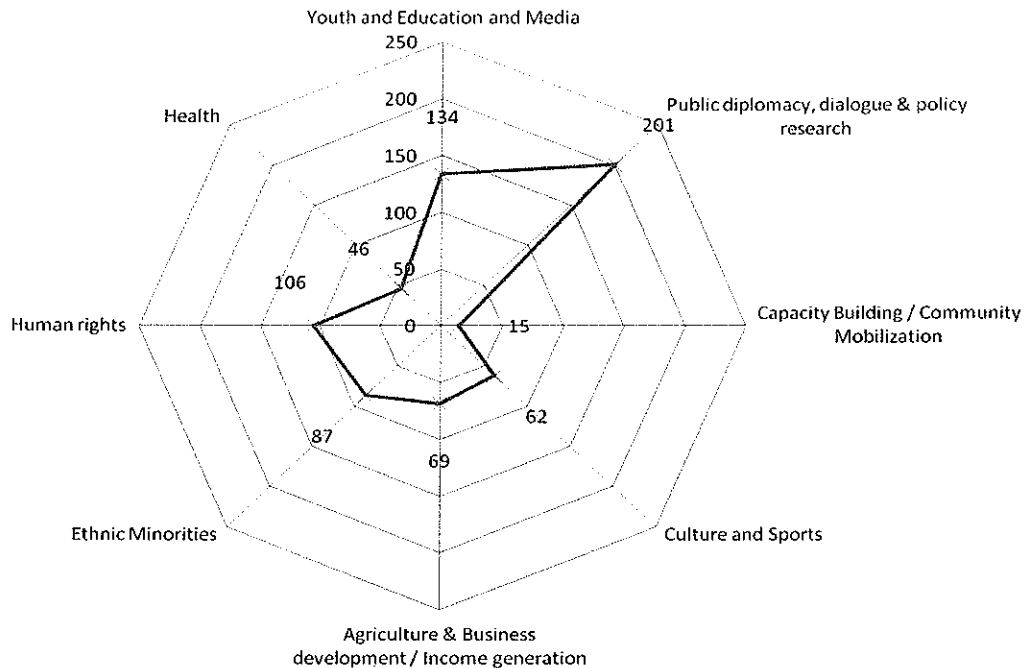
Distribution of funds according to parties involved in implementation



Distribution of funds according to the field of activity



Average Investment Cost Per Beneficiary – EUR

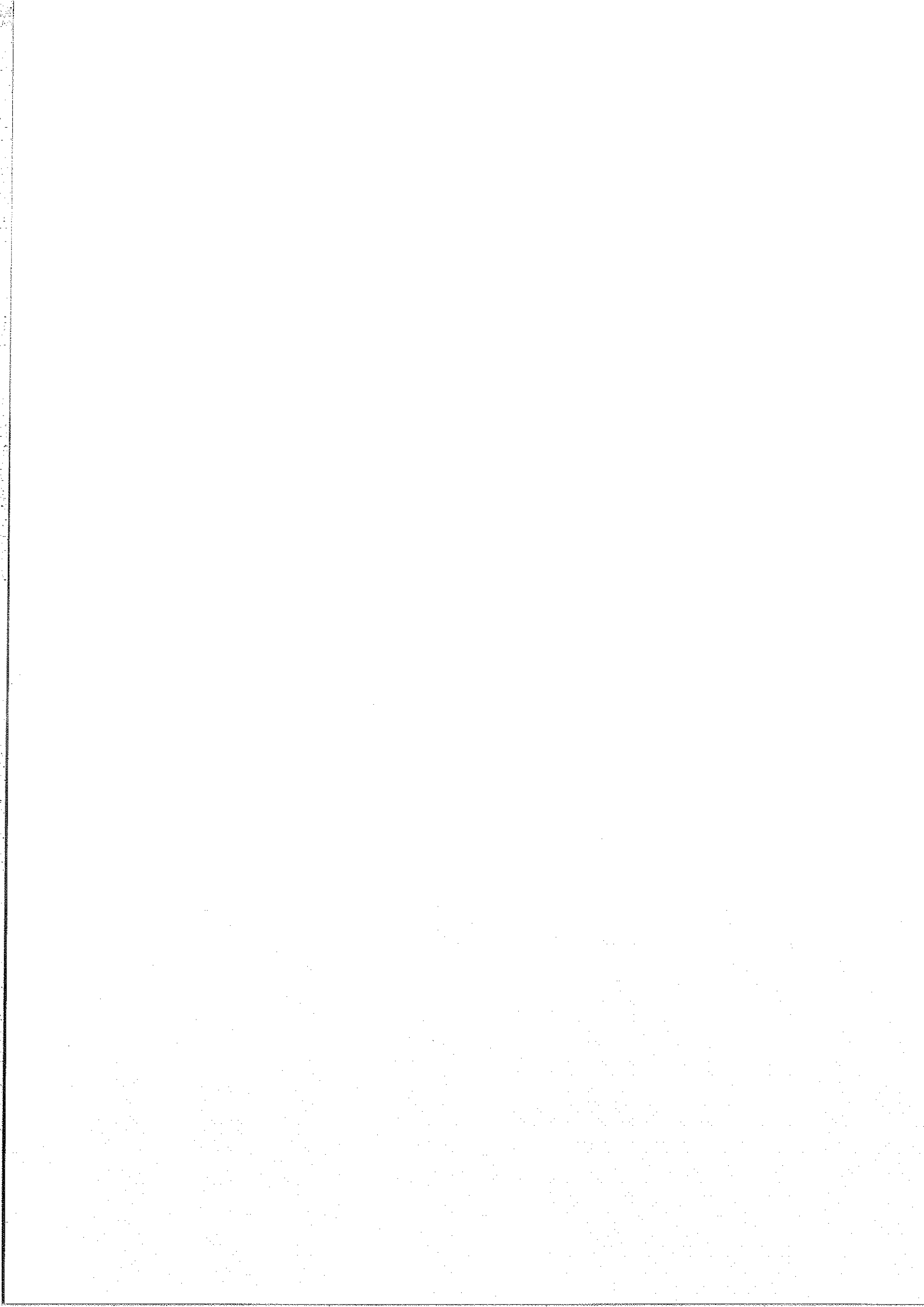


Summary of main activities:

- 311 various trainings/classes on conflict resolution, peacebuilding, community mobilization workshops, etc. were provided to youth, women, ex-combatants, elders, people with disabilities, etc.
- 124 different meetings, discussions, focus groups and forums were held with youth, women, policy makers, elderly, people with disabilities, etc.
- 13 youth centres, 3 theatre studios, 3 legal Assistance Centres and 2 NGOs of ex-combatants were established
- A total of 107 Abkhaz patients were treated in Georgia (49 men; 58 women).
- An ample survey for updating the database of people with disabilities (both civilians and ex-combatants) was undertaken in Abkhazia.
- 7 summer camps were organized
- 6 festivals/cultural events and 26 sport events/youth actions were conducted
- 6 books were published with peace building relevance (the Georgian-Ossetian, dictionary, The Other Side of War collection of stories of south Caucasian writers, policy papers

between Georgian and South Ossetians and Georgian and Russian experts, Identity of the Abkhaz living in Georgia,

- 6 websites were set up/supported, including the popular news portal civil.ge
- 41 short films were produced; 40 on eyewitness stories of peace and reconciliation and one about ex-combatants
- 2 newspapers were supported (Abkhaz Meridian and Kartlosi)
- 10 small businesses were set up by businesswomen in Abkhazia
- 7 studies were supported during the project (youth perceptions on conflict; perceptions on security issues along the ABL with South Ossetia, rights of women victims of war in Abkhazia, integration of ethnic Azeri and Armenia in social life of Georgia, on international mechanisms of protection of human rights, a compilation on the European experience in the area of labour migration, and on national mechanisms of protection of human rights in Abkhazia.
- 8000 pages of documents related to Abkhazia from the Georgian State Archive are digitalized and prepared for transfer to start the process of building up of the Abkhaz archives.
- 2 sport halls were rehabilitated, 2 schools were partially rehabilitated, 1 office premises of legal aid NGO, rehabilitation of a musical room, of an arts school, and renovation of an event hall, 3 schools and one clinic received equipment.



Overall progress against the Logical Framework

| Result | Activity | Indicator | Implementation of activities | Overall progress |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <p>1. Increased direct people-to-people contacts across conflict divides to shatter myths/prejudices and foster the culture of tolerance between and within communities affected and/or at risk of a violent conflict.</p> | <p>Review project ideas. Conduct a follow-up of identified ideas and issue a call for full proposals. Evaluate project proposals. Formalize contracts with implementing agencies and/or organization.</p> | <p>From March 2011 till June 2012:</p> <p>156 project ideas reviewed.</p> <p>49 full project proposals evaluated.</p> <p>32 projects contracted</p> <p>138 communities involved from all sides of the conflict.</p> | <p>In Abkhazia:</p> <p>Conflict Resolution 2 trainings (for teachers from Gali in Pitsunda done by NGO "CSDC"; 7 TOT for 16 teachers from 6 schools (6 - Lower Gali and 1-Gali Town) in Sukhumi ,24 trainings conducted and 4 discussions/debates in Youth Training and Resource Centre(YTRC) in Gali, 72 trainings on conflict resolution and art and play therapy sessions in Lower and upper Gali , Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli region Youth village centers conducted by the NGO "Democracy Institute",80 classes on conflict resolution, effective communication, tolerance for 38 school students from Gali and Gagra held by NGO "SCDC", 7 Youth Clubs in Sukhumi, Gagra, Gudauta, Nowy Afon, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, Gali (totally 201 young people) went through 3-month educational program on Conflict Management held by NGO "SYH".</p> <p>6 Trainings on strategic planning, project management, lobbying independent living, organization of PR campaigns, business plan writing trainings for 40 and computer courses for 34 people with disabilities, their family members and disability organizations staffs held by NGO Inva-Sodeistvie.</p> <p>3 Theater Studios and 6 Youth Centers established in Lower and upper Gali , Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli regions and a small library with broad range of books was established in Gali YTRC by the NGO "Democracy Institute"</p> <p>2 Confidence building/Tolerance trainings for 66 community activists from Okumi, Zemo-Bargebi and Bedia in Besiakhuba by NGO "Alert"; 6 trainings on European standards in journalism held for 25 young journalists and journalism students by NGO "ARSMIRA".</p> <p>2 Seminars for Journalists on "international standards and methods of juridical security in the sphere of human rights" and for lawyers on "international standards and methods of juridical security in the sphere of human rights" carried out by NGO FCI&MF</p> <p>5 Trainings on leadership and gender and public participation for women victims of war and psychological group-work sessions held for 102 of them by NGO Association of Women of Abkhazia (AWA)</p> <p>Summer Camp organized in Kindgi for 40 adolescents</p> | <p>NGOs successfully implemented and completed projects within the COBERM framework and along the respective Administrative Border Lines (ABL).</p> <p>Contacts, cooperation, coordination among NGOs activated and improved.</p> <p>Total number of direct beneficiaries of project activities during the whole duration of the COBERM programme is 90,875 ; accordingly, in total 164 communities from all sides of the conflict were involved.</p> <p>10 small businesses opened in different Abkhazian regions by business women.</p> <p>A Georgian-Ossetian, Ossetian-Georgian dictionary was printed; "The other image of war" publication of true positive stories has been printed and distributed among South Ossetians and Georgians in May 2012. A collection of stories of South Caucasian writers "At the Crossroads" printed and distributed at the Batumi book fair in July 2012.</p> <p>Safety tracker survey completed for villages along the ABL containing analysis of 800 households interviews'.</p> <p>Empowerment of selected South Ossetian community leaders to become a resource for peace building accomplished.</p> <p>Meetings between Georgian and South Ossetian women on peace building issues and undertaking of joint albeit parallel actions.</p> <p>2100 copies of book – "The other picture of war" - collection of true stories, cases of assistance, tolerance and mutual support of Georgians and Ossetians, demonstrating human values and compassion despite evils of conflicts was issued in Georgian, Russian and English languages and distributed among ABL population, IDP settlements other stakeholders and also in Tskhinvali and Vladikavkaz. The publishing of a number of books with peace content as well as support to printing of newspapers and production of short films and their screenings locally contributed to a large scale sensitization of population that draw of fostering positive attitudes towards the neighbouring communities and people affected by conflicts.</p> |

| Result | Activity | Indicator | Implementation of activities | Overall progress |
|--------|----------|-----------|--|--|
| | | | <p>from Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli regions by NGO "Democracy Institute," Summer Camp in Auadkhara mountain resort in Gudauta region, for 40 youth (mainly Abkhaz and Georgians) conducted by WV (#94) and Summer camp in Auadkhara mountain resort in Gudauta region for different ethnic backgrounds 35 youth from all regions of Abkhazia held by Sukhumi Youth House (SYH). 10 classes on tolerance and effective communication in Gagra by NGO "CSDC" and 10 classes in Gali done by Charitable center "Raduga".</p> <p>3 Joint Festivals 2 Cultural Events held by NGO "Alert", one joint Peace Festival in Pitsunda held by NGO "SCDC". 8 community mobilization meetings were organized by NGO "Alert"</p> <p>4 meetings of Elders Councils in Tkvarcheli and Ochamchira Gali and Gudauta, general joint meeting of all participants from four regions (Elders +Youth) in Sukhumi, joint excursion to Novi Afon for 40 target youth, discussion of interethnic confidence building in Abkhazia issues at the meeting of elders and youth with Parliament members were organized by the NGO "National Resources".</p> <p>2 training seminars on business for women in Gali and Gudauta, creation of two working groups (40 women in total) were organized by the NGO "Businesswomen of Abkhazia"</p> <p>Survey for updating the database of disabled people in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli regions conducted and database upgrading based on SQL server (includes 4500 client files) conducted by NGO "Inva-Sodeistvie."</p> <p>3 Free Legal Assistance Centers opened (Gali, Ochamchira, Gagra) and equipped with basic office facilities and full rehabilitation of NGO "FCI&MF" Central Free Legal Aid office in Sukhumi performed.</p> <p>3 researches conducted by NGO FCI&MF young lawyers on international and national mechanisms of HR protection and European experience in labor migration.</p> <p>26 women received free legal assistance provided by NGO AWA.</p> <p>6 Youth Actions organized by NGO DI,3 Roundtables on HR and protection issues held by NGO"FCI&MF", 4 roundtables and 1 conference for lobbying interests of women -victims of war conducted by NGO "AWA", 3 roundtables for lobbying interests of disabled held by NGO Inva-S.</p> <p>One week study visit to WID (World Institute of Disability, Berkeley,USA) on learning American experiences in disabled employment conducted by NGO Inva-Sodeistvie.</p> <p>20 Joint Sports Events, 4 Inter-Community Youth Actions,</p> | <p>Furthermore, the large number of trainings and efforts to social-psychological rehabilitation as well as the large number of peace actions, summer camps, joint meetings and free service provision (health, legal, business, etc.) has empowered local populations and deepened the possibilities of interaction on topics of common interest. The rehabilitation works, and provision of equipment for social institutions (schools, clinics, etc.) had resulted in improved infrastructure for provision of services and for facilitation of COBERM and post-COBERM activities, on all sides of the ABL.</p> |

Result

Activity

Indicator

Implementation of activities

Overall progress

26 Community Action Days, 4 joint discussions for 2742 youth mainly Abkhaz and Georgians coming from 7 regions of Abkhazia organized by World Vision (#32).
The first screening center to prevent the cervical cancer has been rehabilitated and equipped in Sukhumi and started provision of testing for women of reproductive age.

A joint initiative that brought together farmers from Zugdidi and Gali with the goal to eradicate the American White Butterfly has facilitated a number of meetings on issues of common interest for improved livelihoods on both sides of the ABL.

A summer camp for Georgian, Abkhaz and Italian youth was organized in Italy where joint social activities and lectures on peace, tolerance and deepening of the understanding on conflict transformation issues were provided.

Activities organized among South Ossetian/Georgian/International organizations:

Parallel peace action held on 8 March, 8 August and 21 September by Georgian and South Ossetian women. Joint meeting of Georgian and South Ossetian women held in Baku and Istanbul on creating joint links and bridges on working on peace building issues.

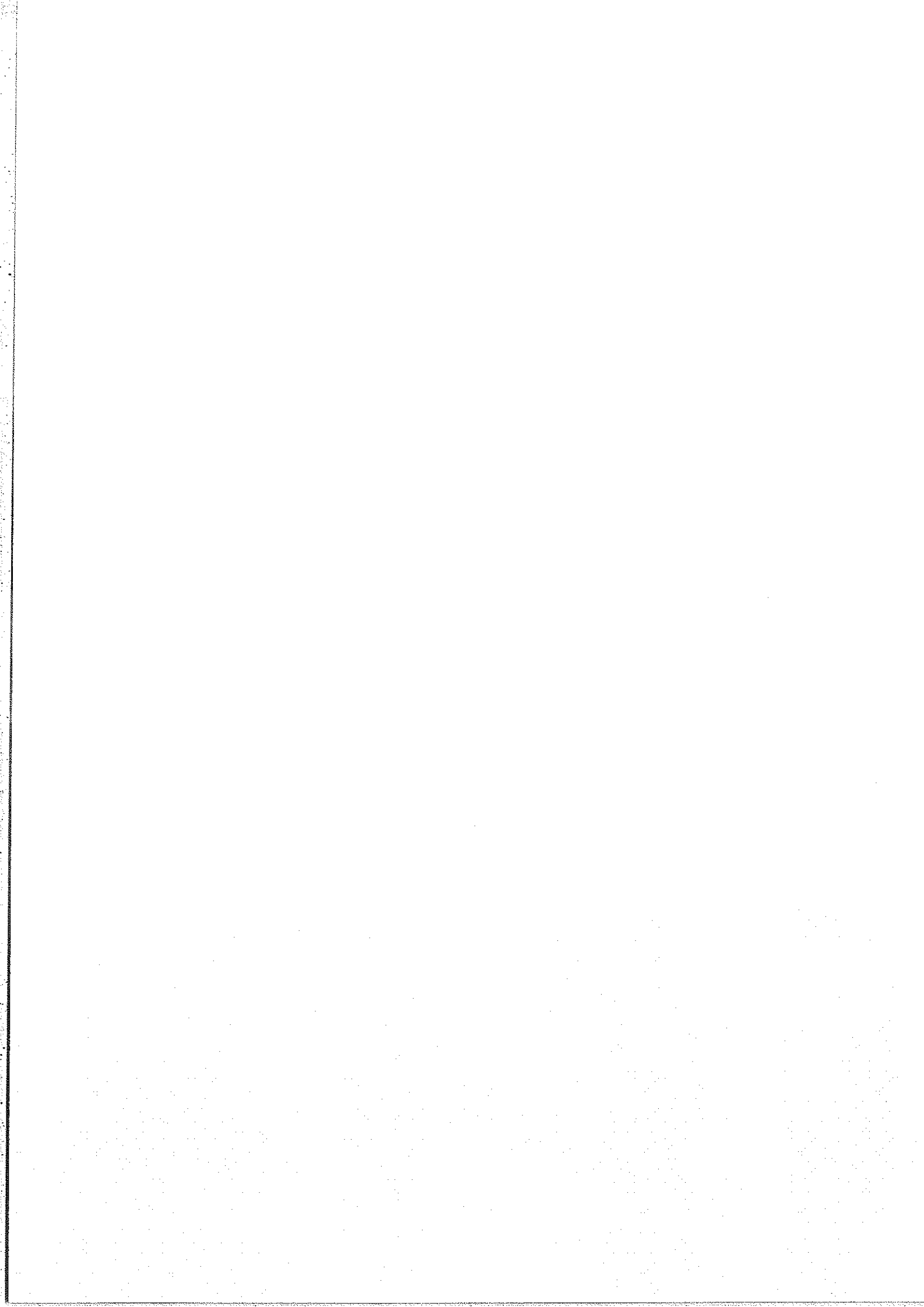
A high profile civic Point of View meeting between South Ossetian and Georgian representatives was held in Israel in January 2012, facilitated by George Mason University. A Georgian-South Ossetian, South Ossetian dictionary has been published and disseminated on the both sides of the ABL.

Georgian and South Ossetian scientists worked together to develop a new Georgian-Ossetian, Ossetian-Georgian dictionary- a meeting was held in Kiev to discuss issues related to compilation of the dictionary.

The Nikozi Clinic, located at the ABL has been equipped, to provide access to qualified medical assistance of Georgian patients and also mixed families and South Ossetian patients seeking health care across ABL. An appropriate minivan type vehicle has also been purchased and equipped with stretcher and portable defibrillator to provide emergency transportation across ABL.

| Result | Activity | Indicator | Implementation of activities | Overall progress |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| 2. Local and national peace building initiatives strengthened to provide direct peace dividends to | Implement projects Monitoring, best evaluation, best experiences analyzed | Joint events with participation of different ethnic groups held. Contacts among people from polar regions of Abkhazia (Gagra-Gali, Gudauta-Gali, Lower | <p>The Nikozi School of Art is being reconstructed to provide support to developing artistic abilities of young ethnic Georgians and South Ossetians, including IDPs living in the region.</p> <p>16 mapping meetings on security perceptions and needs among ABL population.</p> <p>Three resource centres for teachers were equipped and opened in Tskhinvali, Java and Kvaisa to support small scale social projects and psychological and social rehabilitation of children.</p> <p>20 Georgian and 20 Abkhaz archivists trained by international expert on digitalization of archives and other relevant issues.</p> <p>8000 pages of documents from Georgian State archive are digitalized and ready to deliver to Abkhazian archive. Modern scanner for Georgian archive was purchased and fully functional.</p> <p>The documentary film about ex-combatants, to share their opinion and perspectives on the current conflict and the ways of its resolution was produced and presented in Tbilisi central cinema.</p> <p>Summer camp in Batumi for Georgian Abkhazian and Ossetian youth as well as young people from different regions of the world affected by conflicts was organized. The participants undertook joint sports, social and educational activities on conflict resolution, tolerance and peace.</p> <p>72 patients from Abkhazia were provided with urgent medical service in Tbilisi and Kutaisi.</p> <p>21 issues of Georgian and Russian news paper informing on lives of people having fled from and those who remained in South Ossetia, daily problems and challenges of divided communities and IDP's settlements were issued and distributed among ABL population, IDP settlements, Tskhinvali and Vladikavkaz</p> | Infrastructure projects such as the rehabilitation of an irrigation system for 3 different ethnic communities (Armenian, Azeri and Georgian) is completed; along the ABL with South Ossetia a cheese market, a bakery and a small fruit processing enterprise that will benefit Ossetians and Georgians has been completed. Kitchen |

| Result | Activity | Indicator | Implementation of activities | Overall progress |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| <p>communities affected and/or at risk of a violent conflict.</p> | <p>Galli-Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli regions established. Contacts and cooperation between of Gali NGOs staffs (ethnic Georgians) and their Abkhaz colleagues strengthened. Activities in Georgian ABL were conducted in Tirdznisi, Shavshvebi, Brotsletii) and Zugdidi; on S.Ossetian ABL side in Tskhinvali and Znauri.</p> | <p>Liaison Mechanism is working on a number humanitarian and other issues . Number of publications disseminated across the ABL. Number of consultations provided by COBERM management team.</p> | <p>Numerous consultations were conducted with local NGOs either through meetings or by phone or by conducting monitoring visits. Training on peace journalism in Cyprus for Abkhaz, Georgian, South Ossetian journalists together with Armenian and Azeri journalists. Newspaper "Kartlosi" is being published and disseminated across the ABL with the purpose of providing news and information for Georgian and South Ossetian populations on daily events, life of people that have fled, and COBERM activities. A number of 40 eyewitness short videos were produced documenting Abkhaz, South Ossetian, Georgian, IDPs people's stories and views on the conflict and the necessity for peace and stability.</p> | <p>gardens were cultivated and fertilised for 800 households in Kaspi region of Shida Kartli. New varieties of vegetables' seeds were distributed to mixed families' farmers in Shida Kartli. Connections among 7 different communities in Abkhazia were established via participation in joint events and activities.</p> |
| <p>3. Peace enabling environment for enhanced through increased capacities within communities, civil society, media and governments to mediate political differences through peaceful and constructive ways.</p> | <p>Enabling environment for confidence building between Georgia and Abkhazian and other South Caucasian media representatives strengthened. NGOs capacity improved due to systematic provision of technical assistance.</p> | <p>Offices of a neutral liaison mechanism (LM) supporting the State Ministry of Reintegration and the Abkhaz "authorities in control" facilitate dialogue among the two parties were set up in Tbilisi and Sukhumi. Needs of NGOs identified. Reporting capacity of NGOs improved through consultations, technical assistance and narrative and financial reporting. After the training on peace journalism in Cyprus, the Caucasuski Mirovoy Krug was established by ICCN on Facebook and bringing together South Caucasian journalists that report news and different peace related articles. Abkhavskii Meridian printed many articles on peaceful reconciliation between Georgians and Abkhazians, interviewed EU, UN officials and positively reported on COBERM. Better information flow between Georgian and South Ossetian populations living at and across the ABL regarding day to day issues of joint interest and COBERM programme. Eyewitness stories screened for Georgian and Abkhaz audiences that increased the knowledge of Georgian, Abkhaz and South Ossetians on issues of common concern related to daily life difficulties, IDP return, stories of resilience and empowerment, survivor stories, etc. This ensured overall improvement of information for communities living in conflict areas.</p> | <p>Offices of a neutral liaison mechanism (LM) supporting the State Ministry of Reintegration and the Abkhaz "authorities in control" facilitate dialogue among the two parties were set up in Tbilisi and Sukhumi. Needs of NGOs identified. Reporting capacity of NGOs improved through consultations, technical assistance and narrative and financial reporting. After the training on peace journalism in Cyprus, the Caucasuski Mirovoy Krug was established by ICCN on Facebook and bringing together South Caucasian journalists that report news and different peace related articles. Abkhavskii Meridian printed many articles on peaceful reconciliation between Georgians and Abkhazians, interviewed EU, UN officials and positively reported on COBERM. Better information flow between Georgian and South Ossetian populations living at and across the ABL regarding day to day issues of joint interest and COBERM programme. Eyewitness stories screened for Georgian and Abkhaz audiences that increased the knowledge of Georgian, Abkhaz and South Ossetians on issues of common concern related to daily life difficulties, IDP return, stories of resilience and empowerment, survivor stories, etc. This ensured overall improvement of information for communities living in conflict areas.</p> | <p>Offices of a neutral liaison mechanism (LM) supporting the State Ministry of Reintegration and the Abkhaz "authorities in control" facilitate dialogue among the two parties were set up in Tbilisi and Sukhumi. Needs of NGOs identified. Reporting capacity of NGOs improved through consultations, technical assistance and narrative and financial reporting. After the training on peace journalism in Cyprus, the Caucasuski Mirovoy Krug was established by ICCN on Facebook and bringing together South Caucasian journalists that report news and different peace related articles. Abkhavskii Meridian printed many articles on peaceful reconciliation between Georgians and Abkhazians, interviewed EU, UN officials and positively reported on COBERM. Better information flow between Georgian and South Ossetian populations living at and across the ABL regarding day to day issues of joint interest and COBERM programme. Eyewitness stories screened for Georgian and Abkhaz audiences that increased the knowledge of Georgian, Abkhaz and South Ossetians on issues of common concern related to daily life difficulties, IDP return, stories of resilience and empowerment, survivor stories, etc. This ensured overall improvement of information for communities living in conflict areas.</p> |



Brief Analysis of COBERM Sub-projects Outputs and Impact

| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties involved in Implementation | Outputs and Impact |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Public diplomacy, dialogue & policy research (7 projects) | GFSIS – Geo-Russian Experts | Georgian and Russian | Outputs: Six policy papers by Georgian and Russian policy experts – first joint collaboration on policy and conflict resolution perspectives. A printed book comprising the policy-papers and spreading the information through international web-sites. Impact: Medium impact on civil awareness regarding current understanding of confidence building and conflict resolution potentials. |
| | Alliance for Conflict Transformation (ACT) | Georgian and Abkhazian | Output: First joint online course on conflict analysis for Abkhaz (18) and Georgian (24) students provided by the University of Irvine, California. Impact: Limited. Capacity building on academic skills with potential for scaling up in the long term. |
| | GFSIS – Geo-Ossetian Experts | Georgian and South Ossetian | Joint project with George Mason University Outputs: Six policy papers on context as well as prospects of Georgian-Ossetian conflict settlement - first joint project with participation of Georgian and Ossetian political experts that resulted in a publication. Information disseminated via GMU website and direct meetings with think tanks in Washington DC. Impact: Medium/high, namely influence on policy decisions across the conflict divides and confidence building. |
| | George Mason University (policy papers) | Georgian and South Ossetian | Outputs: Six policy papers on context as well as prospects of Georgian-Ossetian conflict settlement - first joint project with participation of Georgian and Ossetian political experts that resulted in a publication. Information disseminated via GMU website and direct meetings with think tanks in Washington DC. Impact: Medium/high, namely influence on policy decisions across the conflict divides and confidence building. |
| | George Mason University (civic point of view) | Georgian and South Ossetian | Outputs: Strengthened relationship between Georgian and South Ossetian confidence-builders and increased impetus on cooperation on common initiatives, interests or projects. Availability of the relevant information through internet. Impact: High relevance for encouraging peer-to-peer contacts. |
| | Coalition of IDP's Rights | Georgian and South Ossetian | Outputs: Creation of a shared web-space, www.civil-forum.org , and editorial policy for strengthening journalists' cooperation focused on peace building; joint articles are being prepared by Georgian and Ossetian journalists. Periodic informational bulletins jointly edited by the Georgian and Ossetian media professionals for on-line dissemination. Impact: Positive impact on strengthening personal and professional relations between Georgian and Ossetian journalists working on peace-building. Increased of access to information for internet users on Georgian and South Ossetian news. |
| | Tskhinvali of the Future | Georgian and South Ossetia | Outputs: Joint meeting of Georgian and Ossetian ex combatants. A documentary film about ex-combatants. Establishment of NGO's by ex-combatants, focusing on dialogue and maintenance of links between ex-combatants across the conflict divide. Impact: Integration of ex-combatants into the peace processes and dialogue. Positive impact on maintenance of peer-to-peer contacts and involving former combatants in dialogue for peace. |
| Youth and Education and Media (24 projects) | Bergtrot Foundation | Georgian, Abkhazian and South Ossetia | Outputs: Empowering young professionals from Georgia and Abkhazia to maintain dialogue and contact across the conflict divide without or with minimal international involvement. Series of trainings conducted in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Moldova. Impact: Positive impact on dialogue and direct contact maintenance among the young generation representing the diverged societies of Georgia and Abkhazia with prospects of intensifying the eventual cooperation in future. |
| | Association of Journalists "Arsmira" | Abkhazian | Outputs: Introducing young journalists to democratic principles of free and independent media, freedom of expression, pluralism and free access to information sources. Disseminating project results among journalists and representatives of media sector of Abkhazia. Abkhaz journalists participate on media trainings abroad for the first time in a regional (South Caucasus) arrangement with the focus on a peace-oriented journalism. |
| | United Nations Association of | Georgian, Abkhazian and | Impact: Limited impact over general rate of media freedom, positive effect on future priorities of young journalists in Abkhazia and initiating mechanisms of practical cooperation and information exchange for Caucasus media representatives. Outputs: On-line access to timely and reliable media reporting, including population of conflict regions as well as information on efforts aimed at enhancing trust and confidence building processes at www.civil.ge |

| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties involved in Implementation | Outputs and Impact |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| | Georgia (UNAG) | South Ossetian | <p>Impact: High importance for existence of reliable and easy accessible media source on news from Georgia, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, equally available for all parties, that is essential for confidence building.</p> <p>Outputs: Creation of cultural opportunities for confidence building between Abkhazians and Georgians using movie-making as a medium for forging people-to-people contacts. Filmmakers participated in a 2 week filmmaking campus organized in Kiev and they got trained on filmmaking, directing, production, financing of movies, interviews and shooting of films. Production of a joint film by Georgian, Abkhaz, Russian and Ukrainian teams of young filmmakers, under the theme "One day in my life." Tbilisi International Film Festival accepted the film and was aired on 7 December at Amirani cinema in Tbilisi.</p> <p>Impact: Positive impact on restoring trust and people-to-people relations through cultural cooperation between Abkhaz-Georgian and Georgian Russian teams of filmmakers. Replication of such projects would be highly desirable.</p> |
| | Europe House Georgia | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Training on Media cooperation and peace journalism in the South Caucasus for Abkhazian, Georgian, and South Ossetian, Armenian, Azeri journalists. Contribution to peace-enabling environment by strengthening the skills and capacities of media representatives by means of a training in Cyprus. Setting up of an innovative website on peace journalism featuring human face stories, "Caucasian Circle of Peace Journalism." Website available at: http://www.peaceportal.org/krugjournalistiki</p> <p>Two blog spots developed: http://krugjournalistiki.blogspot.com, (in Russian) and http://caucasiancircle.blogspot.com (in English).</p> <p>Impact: Medium/high positive impact on elaboration of common principles and space for development of peace-journalism by meaningful use of social media.</p> |
| | International Center on Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN) | Georgian, Abkhazian and South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Input in restoration of interethnic confidence in Abkhazia by invigorating peaceful interaction between youth from different ethnic groups through joint activities. As series of 4 trainings on project design (for 154 youth), a six-month training on conflict resolution and peace building (for 167 youth). 40 youth participated in the peacekeeping summer camp in Auadhara, jointly organized with Sukhumi Youth House. 371 youth participated in exchange visits to different communities, and 192 youth participated in community service design and implementation training, 8 socially oriented projects for the communities' benefit implemented by target youth through joint actions</p> <p>Impact: High impact on confidence building and people-to-people contacts and building capacity on conflict resolution and peace building for youth in Abkhazia.</p> |
| | World Vision (youth project) | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Producing films (40 short-films) dedicated to cross-community understanding including information exchange within and between regions of Georgia, Abkhazia, South Ossetia; a number of screenings organized all over Georgia and in Abkhazia. Website to view short films: www.gogroupmedia.net</p> <p>Impact: High potential for positive impact on confidence-building and restoring trust between the communities through innovative use of "eyewitness approach."</p> |
| | Go group | Georgian, Abkhazian and South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Raised awareness of the challenges facing ethnic Georgian community in Abkhazia through a series of media and outreach-related activities, based on monthly newsletter produced jointly by Abkhaz and ethnic Georgian journalists, "People and times" and related web-portal, http://www.asafkia.info/. Trainings of journalists on multimedia journalism, photography, video-making, use of social media. Contribution to fostering long-term peaceful transformation processes in the Georgian-Abkhaz context.</p> <p>Impact: Positive impact on professionalization of journalism, civil awareness, and production of number of journalism Outputs.</p> |
| | Conciliation Resources | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Raised awareness of youth and established personal links among school age youth living in Gali and Gagra regions of Abkhazia through joint educational and outreach activities. Peace festival with participation of the project participants held in Pitsunda, Abkhazia.</p> <p>Impact: Medium positive effect for rapprochement of two divided communities through involvement of youth in promotion of peaceful coexistence and reconciliation.</p> |
| | Civil Society Development Center (CSDC) | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Establishment of The Youth Training and Resource centre on the basis of Gali Human Rights Center. Create conditions for the youth participation in peace building conflict resolution through promotion of the culture of non-violence tolerance, training of school teachers for contribution to sustainable peace building in the region. Founding of theatrical studios and libraries at the Youth Training and Resource Center in Gali and 3 village schools.</p> |
| | Democracy Institute | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Establishment of The Youth Training and Resource centre on the basis of Gali Human Rights Center. Create conditions for the youth participation in peace building conflict resolution through promotion of the culture of non-violence tolerance, training of school teachers for contribution to sustainable peace building in the region. Founding of theatrical studios and libraries at the Youth Training and Resource Center in Gali and 3 village schools.</p> |

| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties involved In Implementation | Outputs and Impact |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| | Hogeschool- Universiteit Brussel (HUB) | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Impact: Potential positive outcomes for providing local youth with the educational possibilities as well as information regarding human rights, peace and confidence-building processes.</p> <p>Output: Increased academic background and confidence-building among Abkhaz and Georgian (IDP) students through providing them with equal access to higher education in Europe (at HUB in Brussels).</p> <p>Impact: Limited. Positive effect on confidence building, positive impact on peer-to-peer contacts between Abkhaz and Georgian youth.</p> |
| | IDP women's movement for Peace "Imedi" | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Three Youth Centres established in three towns-Zugdidi (Georgia), Gali and Ochamchire (Abkhazia). Summer camp in Kobuleti (Georgia). Improved capacity for activism of young people through a series of educational trainings, seminars, workshops (leadership, gender, negotiation and facilitation skills, human rights, etc.), and other necessary skills, such as English language and computer classes, conducted debates on peace building, in order to contribute to confidence building and cooperation between young people. Created website "Unite for Peace" at www.asociacia-imeri.ge/</p> <p>Impact: High immediate positive effect for cultivating cultural understanding and values for a pluralistic society among youth, building atmosphere of tolerance and mutual understanding.</p> |
| | Youth Organization "Pivelebi" | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Series of meetings among young people representing the different ethnicities, public debates, open club-discussions held in 3 universities.</p> <p>Impact: Medium impact on dialogue encouragement and maintenance of direct contact among the young generation.</p> |
| | Rondine (Associazione Rondine Cittadella della Pace) | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Output: Held a youth camp at Rondine Cittadella della Pace, Italy for developing solidarity and promote tolerance among young people representing communities affected by conflicts. A total of 40 Georgian, Abkhaz and Italian youth participated in a two week summer camp.</p> <p>Impact: Limited. Positive impact on capacity building of the project participants to plan and implement their own project ideas about peace, dialogue and cooperation.</p> |
| | Save the Children | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Developed an innovative tool, the Youth Confidence Building and Tolerance Survey used for qualitative research of attitudes of youth in Samagrello and Abkhazia; NGO network handbook is available.</p> <p>Impact: High. Survey can be used in other countries to map attitudes of youth (between 17-24) on conflict; NGO mapping results can be used by NGOs and interested stakeholders Research showed that the political aspects of the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict are not part of people's (youth) daily life, but rather a concern at higher political levels.</p> |
| | Akhgori Youth House | Georgian and South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Creation of additional educational and personal skill improvement opportunities (School building rehabilitation, held summer camp in Urechi, technical support of school library in Akhgori, computer, handicraft and language courses) for students and children of ages 6-18.</p> <p>Impact: High positive effect on improvement of educational environment for children and young people locally thus contributing to minimizing resettlement of the local residents to other regions.</p> |
| | Kartlosi (other picture of war) | Georgian and South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Collecting of true stories, cases of assistance, tolerance and mutual support of Georgians and Ossetians, demonstrating human values and compassion despite evils of conflicts. Issuing of a book, "The other picture of war" – collection of the stories about war in Georgian, Russian and English languages.</p> <p>Impact: High positive impact on restoring trust and confidence among the diverged societies by deconstructing the image of war.</p> |
| | Kartlosi (newspaper) | Georgian and South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Issuing Georgian and Russian newspaper delivering authentic information on lives of people having fled from and those who remained in South Ossetia, daily problems and challenges of divided communities and IDP's settlements.</p> <p>Impact: Positive outcome which contributes to the process of restoration of trust and understanding, by enhancing relations between Georgian and Ossetian communities by means of creation of a positive informational space, development of intercommunity dialogue.</p> |
| | Kartlosi (youth project) | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Conducted a large number of trainings on peace-building, community mobilization, spring school, roundtables and workshops developed leadership skills, organizational capacities and knowledge of computer technologies for young people (age of 18-35), representing mixed Georgian-Ossetian communities of Shida Kartli.</p> <p>Impact: Positive influence over encouraging relationship and long-term cooperation among young leaders as well as potential to be employed in CSO's, governmental agencies, international institutions, etc.</p> |

| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties involved in Implementation | Outputs and Impact |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|
| | Sukhumi Youth House | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Conducted a large number of trainings on conflict resolution and peace building to strengthen relations between young people from different regions of Abkhazia with the aim to introduce a new culture of interethnic communication based on tolerance and respect for diversity. Conducted a summer camp in Audhauta.</p> <p>Impact: Significant positive effect on encouraging young people by means of providing them additional possibilities to improve their communication skills, interaction between multiple cultural groups, working to dispel stereotypes for creating positive interethnic relations.</p> |
| | For Better Future | Georgian and South Ossetian | <p>Output: Organizing of summer school for Georgian and Ossetian youth in Czech Republic dedicated to initiating dialogue between the young representatives of the conflict-divided societies; building their capacity through informal education and introducing them to the experiences of a European youth organization and exposure to confidence building practices.</p> <p>Impact: Positive impact on confidence building, positive effect on peer-to-peer contacts.</p> |
| | The Center for Humanitarian Peacekeeping Initiatives (CHPI) | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Output: Supporting of the Abkhaz language Sunday school in Batumi, the only school offering Abkhaz language courses on the other side of Enguri. Issuing a monthly Russian-language newspaper "Abkhazski Meridian" focusing on peaceful reconciliation of Georgian and Abkhaz societies through rehabilitation of relations by using methods of people's diplomacy and networking (700 copies/issue). The newspaper was distributed in both Georgia and Abkhazia. Creation of an internet-portal of the organisation and dissemination of the appropriate information through the web, available for accessing at www.abkhazski-meridian.com</p> <p>Impact: Positive impact facilitating the mental-psychological rapprochement among Georgian and Abkhaz societies by cultural-informational means. The project enhances the informational awareness in both of the societies.</p> |
| | Nikozi School of Art | Georgian and South Ossetian | <p>Output: Reconstruction of the School facilities thus assisting to broaden its activities directed at developing abilities of young ethnic Georgians and Ossetians, including IDPs living in the region and raising their talents in arts, which in the long run will create the conditions for forming a gifted, young society that is oriented towards dialogue and peace. Establishment of the Shadow Theatre for children and youth.</p> <p>Impact: Notable positive impact over improving the educational possibilities of children and youth of the local mixed families and villages at the ABL.</p> |
| | Georgian-Finland Association "Eureka" | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Output: Held a summer school in Batumi for Georgian Abkhazian and Ossetian youth as well as young people from different regions of the world affected by conflicts. Through introducing children with history, culture and art of each region, also through sports, fitness and tourism activities, the school focused on encouraging the establishment of friendly links and prospects of future contacts between Georgian, Abkhaz, and Ossetian youth.</p> <p>Impact: Encouragement of positive interaction of alienated Abkhazian and Ossetian youth with Georgian community with the ultimate goal of supporting their peaceful engagement processes. Phase two will bring the participants together by means of a visit to Finland.</p> |
| Capacity Building/Community Mobilization (13 projects) | Alert | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Organized large-scale food, song and dance festivals, a handicraft exhibition, a sports tournament and a joint cultural excursion aimed at promoting dialogue among the ethnic communities through cultural and social-economic development opportunities at community level.</p> <p>Impact: High positive impact on inter-ethnic confidence within Abkhazia through involvement the wider range of the ethnic communities - Georgian and Abkhaz - living in Abkhazia in the confidence-building activities.</p> |
| | Businesswomen of Abkhazia | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Creation of conditions for cooperation and dialogue between women from Gali (district of Abkhazia dominantly populated by ethnic Georgians) and Gudauta (district of Abkhazia dominantly populated by Abkhazians), through developing a mutual beneficial business environment and personal and business contacts. As a result of series of joint trainings and seminars were held in development of business plans. 10 businesses were supported with mini grants. Five new businesses were opened in Gali (a quail farm, a grill place, a children's cafe, a car wash and a beauty salon) and five in Gudauta (a repair shop, a bakery, a beekeeping, a village shop and a cafe).</p> <p>Impact: Limited positive impact on establishment of sustainable personal and business contacts between women from Gali and Gudauta (Georgian and Abkhazian) enhancing reintegration and socialization of woman of different ethnicities in Abkhazia. Potential for long term impact on improving livelihoods and small-scale community development.</p> |
| | Eastern Europe | Georgian, | <p>Outputs: Organized a conference in Vilnius with participation of academicians (history, international law and political science)</p> |

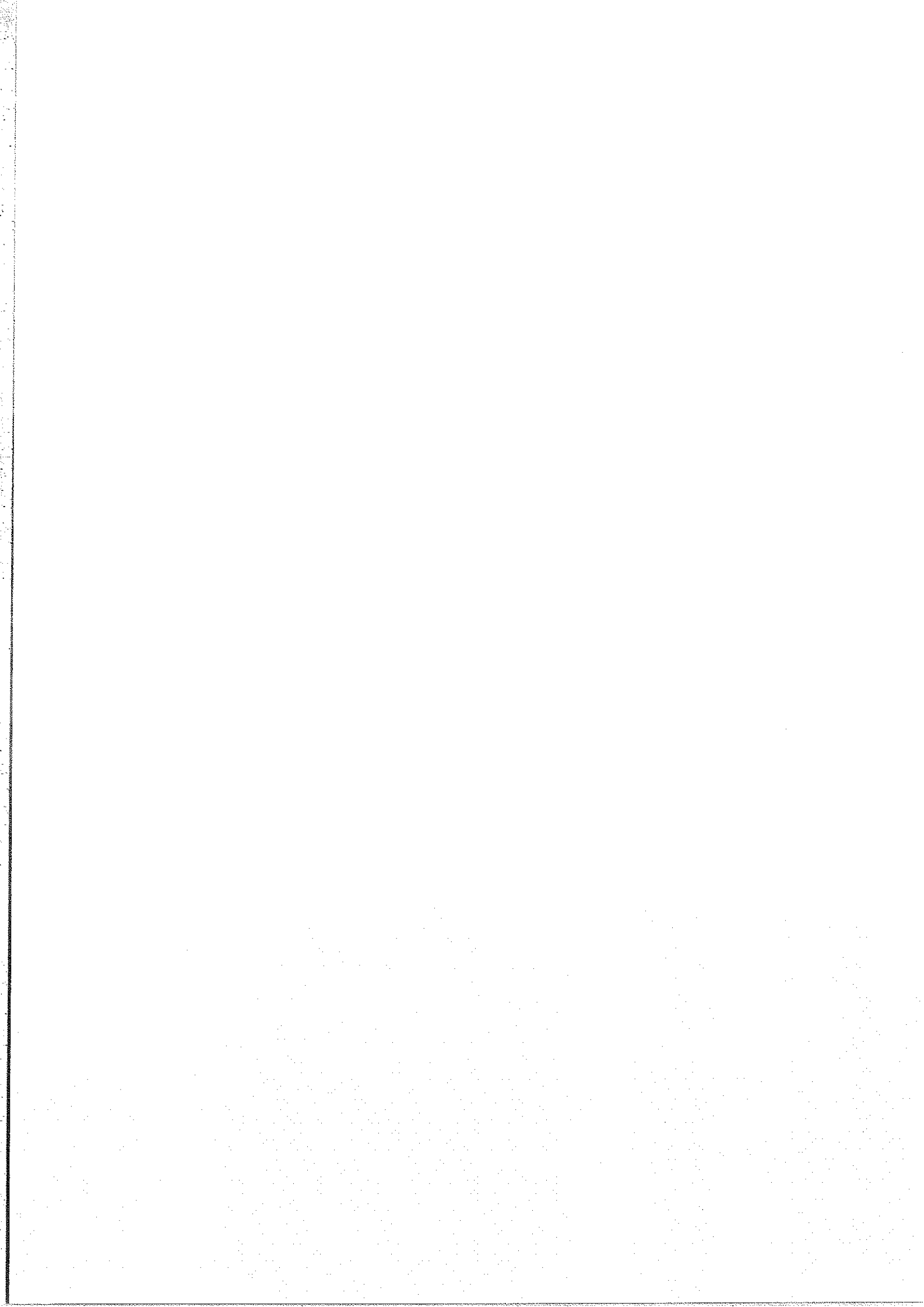
| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties Involved In Implementation | Outputs and Impact |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | Studies Centre (EESC) | Abkhazian and South Ossetia | <p>representing Georgian, Abkhazian and North Ossetian academic institutions in order to provide a unique space for meeting and discussion on issues of academic cooperation, discussing different historical perspectives, also common socio-economic and political challenges in the regions and, finally, the most effective measures of confidence building. After the conference participants agreed on future cooperation and became friends by use of social media.</p> <p>Impact: Multiplier impact on promoting stability, confidence building and closer cooperation in the Georgian-Abkhazian- Ossetian relations in order to enhance peaceful transformation of conflicts. High possibility for follow up activities. Important multiplier effect. Scaling up is possible if future funding from a neutral source comes about.</p> <p>Output: Setting up of a neutral liaison mechanism to facilitate dialogue and communication between the Georgian and Abkhazian authorities.</p> <p>Impact: High positive impact on official informational exchange and confidence building, highlighting humanitarian aspects between Georgian and Abkhaz divided communities.</p> |
| | Dialogue | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Organized a needs assessment, developed a database, and then conducted a series of seminars and trainings for economic empowerment of people with disabilities, including computer training. Trainings on development of business plans were conducted and awareness on employment of people of disabilities. As a result, 10 small businesses are to be established where people with disabilities are employed: 2 sewing businesses, 4 printing businesses, 1 nail design business, 1 bead-making business, tools for rehabilitation of water and electricity supply, cinema (TV box). A study visit to the "World Institute of Disability" in Berkley, USA to study their model for independent living for people with disability. The project contributed to mobilize people with disabilities to lobby their interests and create partnership between different ethnicities living in Abkhazia on this issue.</p> <p>Impact: Essential positive effect on enhancing partnership between different ethnic groups living in Abkhazia regarding the problematic issues of disabled people and their employment and integration into social life.</p> |
| | Inva-Scodestvie | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Established personal and inter-organizational contacts between different generations of ethnic Georgians residing in Gali district and Abkhaz populations of Tkvarcheli, Ochamchira and Gudauta districts through organised discussions, information exchange, roundtables joint trainings and cultural activities. Dialogues and meetings between the Council of Elders and youth from these areas have been conducted, including a meeting with members of parliament in Abkhazia.</p> <p>Impact: Medium positive effect on confidence building and overcoming psychological barriers between various age groups representing the two communities. Indicative of potential for confidence building.</p> |
| | National Resources | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Building confidence among Georgian and Ossetian women who lost their family members during the conflicts, through conducting informational activities: education work on peacebuilding; Improvement in peacebuilding initiatives and confidence building; Popularization of peace messages at community level (DIPs) in Shida Kartli, Tbilisi, Kvemo Kartli; Setting up of a group of trainers, as a result of TOT on human rights, tolerance, peacebuilding/negotiation/dialogue, gender equality, leadership, conflict escalation, international conventions and documents on peace. Peace actions held on 8 March, 8 August and 21 September. Elaboration of common position towards peace processes by conflict affected women and preparation of recommendation package for authorities.</p> <p>Impact: High positive effect on mobilizing women in conflict affected societies for peace-building and restoring trust. A format of meetings between NGOs and the GoG was set up. Change in mentality regarding views on conflict, more tolerance. Potential long term impact on preparing civil society for conducting dialogue with authorities on peaceful solving of any existing and potential conflicts.</p> |
| | Union of Wives of Lost Warriors | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Empowering women victims of conflict (from Gagra, Gudauta, Sukhumi, Ochamchira, Gali and Gulripsh districts) and identification their needs through conducting a series of trainings, roundtables, surveys (25 women) and social and psychological consultations and promotion a culture of tolerance and peace. Acquired new knowledge and skills by women for promoting their own social role, psychological rehabilitation and adaptation to the new living conditions. New research and publication: "Reintegration of women victims of conflict into peaceful life."</p> <p>Impact: High impact on confidence building about the women involved in the project. Medium positive effect on promotion culture of peace and tolerance through creation of the space for dialogue of women sufferers from the conflict. Scaling up of social and psychological rehabilitation of highly needed for long-term sustainability.</p> |

| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties involved In Implementation | Outputs and Impact |
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| | Association of Women of South Ossetia | South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Popularization of the culture of peace among women-victims of the conflict through seminars, roundtables and joint activities. Georgian and Ossetian women have jointly elaborated 100 posters, "Together for Peace and Democracy," and booklets that described the project accomplishments as well as served as an awareness raising tool on the crucial role of women in peace-building for the wider public. Peace actions were held on 8 March and 21 September. Meetings and joint trainings between Georgian and South Ossetian women were held in Yerevan, Baku and Istanbul.</p> <p>Impact: Medium positive effect on promotion of a culture of peace and tolerance through creation of a space for dialogue for women who suffered during the war, including their empowerment. High confidence building and trust between selected Georgian and South Ossetian women participating in this project and the project of Union of Wives of Lost Warriors achieved. High need for scaling up.</p> |
| | International Alert | South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Empowering new community leaders within South Ossetia as a resource for peace-building by engaging socially active teachers and journalists. Capacity-building on strategic issues, development of civil society were provided through meetings in London, Rome and a study tour in Abkhazia to meet with NGO leaders there. Three resource centers for teachers were set up and equipped in Tskhinvali, Java and Kvaisa. Small scale social projects such as extra-curricular cultural and educational activities for children are being held in Tskhinvali: dance, music, expansion of special-needs children's class and preschool, fundraising event; in Java: pre-school, classes, House of Creative Arts, environmental "clean up our town" actions, publishing of newspaper 'Bolshaya Peremena'; in Kvaisa: school for young leaders, photo-exhibition, e-newsletter published "My Ossetia." Art master classes provided by the eminent artist Magrez Kelekhsaev, for psycho-social rehabilitation of children.</p> <p>Impact: Medium positive impact on post-conflict psycho-social rehabilitation, reconciliation between divided communities, fostering a peaceful transformation of the conflict in the Georgian-South Ossetian context empowering respected individuals to implement and encourage wider participation in grass roots initiatives.</p> |
| | Sokhumi St. University | Georgian | <p>Outputs: A special research on ethnic and linguistic identity of Abkhazians living in Adjara (Georgia). Collected documentary video and audio materials on folk and ethnographic features, socio and socio-linguistic information, were included into an electronic data base posted on the web (http://sou.edu.ge) in order to share the collected materials and documentaries with Abkhazian living in Abkhazia. Published the paperback "Basic aspects of identity of the Abkhazians living in Adjara."</p> <p>Impact: High positive result on sustaining Abkhazian language, culture and identity. Positive effect on strengthening the relationship between Abkhazians living in Adjara and Abkhazians living in Abkhazia.</p> |
| | Saferworld | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Enabling environment for confidence to develop along and across the Shida Kartli/South Ossetia ABL by increasing communities' ability to manage local conflict-related issues, thus reducing tensions and increasing potential for contact across the divide. Greater access to information about conflict and security issues, as well as the resolution of specific security issues at the community level in a transparent manner, and in collaboration across the divide; increased confidence within communities, between communities and security providers, and between communities across the divide. 16 mapping meetings on security perceptions and security needs conducted as well as planning for their solutions; Study tours for law enforcement from Georgia (police) to Northern Ireland and London; community safety tracker survey to be developed after interviewing 800 households across the ABL.</p> <p>Impact: High potential positive effect for raising the sense of security in society at the local level and increasing the potential for contacts of security providers across the divide.</p> |
| | Journalists for Human Rights (JHR) | South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Building confidence among Georgian and Ossetian women and women from mixed families through organization of discussion-meetings on security and violence issues. A rapid assessment of women's needs through administration of anonymous survey undertaken for 30 women.</p> <p>Impact: Limited positive effect on organizing meetings among women in conflict affected societies for peace-building and restoring trust.</p> |
| Culture and Sports (4 projects) | Guram Odisharia (Georgia) Daur Nachkebia | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: A collection of 29 shorts stories of eminent Caucasian writers from Georgia, Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, South and North Ossetia. An anti-war book edited to deliver peaceful messages to all societies in the Caucasus region affected by conflicts and evils of war (Georgia, Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, South and North Caucasus).</p> |

| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties involved In Implementation | Outputs and Impact |
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| | (Abkhazia) | Abkhazian | <p>Impact: High positive effect on confidence building through cultural means.</p> <p>Outputs: Organizing joint sports activities in volleyball, basketball and football for interethnic youth of Abkhazia (Gali, Tkvarchali, Ochamchira, Gulripsh, Sukhumi, Gudauta, Gagra) in order to destroy negative stereotypes and mistrust in line with rehabilitation of sports and fitness infrastructure for wider communities. Establishment of Social Community Centre (SCC) in Eshera (Abkhazia); a number of community action days of healthy life style as well as trainings of teachers on sports rules were also held.</p> <p>Impact: Essential positive impact on restoration of interethnic confidence in Abkhazia by invigorating peaceful interaction between youth from different ethnic groups</p> |
| | World Vision (sports project) | Georgian and South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Compilation, publishing and dissemination of 500 units of the first Georgian-Ossetian and Ossetian-Georgian Dictionaries. Meeting in Kiev of key experts related to the finalization of the dictionary.</p> <p>Impact: High positive impact on cultural collaboration between Georgian and South Ossetian linguists as well as popularisation of Georgian and Ossetian languages in diverged societies and to the public at large. Dream project of Georgian and Ossetian specialists came true.</p> |
| | Caucasian Mosaic | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Restoration and digitalisation of selected historical documents about Abkhazia stored in archives of Georgia. 8000 pages scanned versions and digital copies of documents are ready to be delivered to the Abkhazian side. Training of 20 Georgian and Abkhaz archivists by international archives expert from Czech Republic and study tour to the national archives of Czech Republic for Abkhaz and Georgian archive specialists.</p> <p>Impact: High positive impact on restoring trust and confidence between societies as well as establishing close relationship and partnership between Georgian and Abkhazian scientists and archive specialists. High desirability for scaling up.</p> |
| Agriculture & business development/ Income Generation (7 projects) | "Accion Contre el Hambre (ACF International)" | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Improving the agricultural production possibilities for Shida Kartli mixed communities- Georgian, Azeri and Armenian population through the rehabilitation of the common irrigation system simultaneously facilitating greater dialogue, interaction and cooperation between community members. Increased capacity building on water irrigation system and water management issues. Construction of the irrigation system in Sioni, Akhula and Shaumiani was completed</p> <p>Impact: Very positive impact on raising the level of cooperation of different community representatives, establishment of peer-to-peer contacts as well as welfare of the local population through joint water management of the irrigation system.</p> |
| | CARITAS | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Establishment of a small business enterprise, including the procurement of the first storage of fruits (refrigerator), processing of raw berries and fruits and production of value added products such as jams, marmalades/ confiture, preserves, etc., owned and operated by the specially formed Association consisting of members representing Georgian and Ossetian population residing within the villages/ communities across both sides of the ABL.</p> <p>Impact: Positive impact on creating an atmosphere for friendly and partnering relations and attitude among Georgian and Ossetian population through direct and mutually beneficial livelihood and economic activities within the conflict zone area. Scaling up potential.</p> |
| | Institute for Regional Development-Shida Kartli (IRD-SK) | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Through creating a cheese market and the first bakery in Nikozi, along the ABL, the project has contributed to alleviate local food problems -- establishing a place for agricultural business promotion (cheese market) and solved the bread shortage problem in the neighbouring area, simultaneously encouraging the first opportunity (since August 2008) to stimulate interest among Ossetian and Georgian residents to start trading.</p> <p>Impact: High positive impact on improving the economic situation along the ABL as well as establish and re-establish business links among the Georgians and South Ossetians, through direct contacts and enhancing personal relationships.</p> |
| | NERGEEI | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Provision of 19 trainings and awareness raising activities for the farmers, publication of information leaflets in Georgian and Ossetian languages on new vegetable varieties. Setting up of demonstration greenhouses, demonstration farms, group trainings and advise for the Georgian and Ossetian farmers, including distribution of seedlings, seeds and fertilizers. During Phase I, 5 associations and 3 joint Georgian-South Ossetian farmers groups were set up in the village of Lamiskana and one joint Georgian-South Ossetian association in the village of Tvaurebi.</p> <p>Impact: High confidence building impact. Positive impact on improving the livelihoods and agriculture as well as re-establish links among Georgian and Ossetian farmers along the ABL.</p> |

| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties involved In Implementation | Outputs and Impact |
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| | Foundation for Dialogue in Transition-regions "STIDIT" | Georgian south Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Establishment of small business of wood processing enterprise and livestock and fruits farm for Ossetian and Georgian population residing within the villages/ communities on Ossetian side. <i>So far no tangible results are reported.</i></p> <p>Impact: <i>Expected</i> positive impact on creating an atmosphere for friendly and partnering relations and attitude among Ossetian and Georgian population through direct and mutually beneficial livelihood and economic activities within a conflict zone area.</p> |
| | Peaceful and Business Caucasus | Georgian, Abkhazian and South Ossetian | <p>Outputs: Abkhazian and Ossetian people participated in 24 shopping tours in Georgia, participated in capacity building trainings to improve their skills leading to the development of small businesses. 20 joint business proposals developed by partners from either side of conflict line and 3 forums conducted in Tbilisi to present the business ideas. Consultations and support for development of Georgian-Abkhaz, Georgian-South Ossetian joint businesses. Improved awareness and capabilities of local population on business opportunities and know how across the ABL.</p> <p>Impact: Positive impact on creating direct contacts between the Abkhaz, Ossetian and Georgian population through small-scale commercial activities within the conflict zone area. Scaling up possibilities for development of joint businesses if the political situation permits.</p> |
| | UNDP | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Reducing the damaging effects of American White Butterfly (AWB) on livelihoods in Samegrelo and Abkhazia.</p> |
| Ethnic Minorities (1 project) | CIDA-Civil Development Agency | Georgian | <p>Outputs: Baseline survey on indicators of confidence among ethnic groups in Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe Djavakheti conducted; "existing" and "potential" ethnic problems are identified and ranked, attempts to prevent, mediate or resolve "potential" problems between ethnic groups undertaken through wide dissemination of survey findings among all stakeholders including relevant State departments. "Report on the Implementation of the National Concept for Tolerance and Civic Integration and the Action Plan" has been published and used as a platform for constructive dialogue with authorities.</p> <p>Impact: Positive impact on supporting responsive relations between ethnic minorities and advocating minority needs towards State representatives in Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe Djavakheti, improving self reliance and self confidence of ethnic minority communities.</p> |
| Human rights (2 projects) | Civil initiative and Human of the Future Foundation | Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Only organization that provides free legal advice to citizens in Abkhazia (Gagra and Gali); set up a database on the type of assistance provided to applicants seeking redress of their human rights (total of 462 legal services, 39 representations of cases in court on violations by authorities mostly on property, housing and labour issues; 16 cases positively solved; 6 negative, and 17 cases ongoing. Foundation have reviewed 92 cases brought by women on violations of civil and property rights by authorities). As a result, the social control and correspondingly responsibility of the authorities to respect human rights in Abkhazia is increased, work on reforming the legislature in accordance with the international standards in the field of human rights has started, legal culture among the population is increased through roundtables and articles in the mass media and TV programs. Main publications: "International mechanisms of protection of rights and freedoms of a person and citizen," "International experience regulating labor migration."</p> <p>Impact: High confidence building impact. Positive impact on protecting human rights, increase of legal security and human rights awareness within different ethnic and social groups of the Abkhaz society, with possibilities for scaling up if more donor support is available.</p> |
| | Conciliation Resources | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: Informed and facilitated debate on IDP perceptions at different levels of Georgian society, and in selected circles in Abkhaz society. Informed and applied research into the potential for addressing justice and grievance issues used as the basis for internal debate and cross-conflict dialogue. Produced a Resource Pack for IDPs, called "Displacement in Georgia: IDP attitudes to conflict, return and justice," posted at http://www.c-r.org/our-work/caucasus/displacement in Georgian, Russian and English; held discussions in Tbilisi, Brussels and London; published a supplement in Rezonansi.</p> <p>Policy makers (national and international) more aware of ways to start addressing past grievances in a constructive fashion, and equipped with better information about IDP opinion on the conflict, return, justice and grievance.</p> <p>Impact: Positive impact on establishing a stable network of committed individuals and providing them with relevant skills, more professional research and parallel initiatives to tackle grievance issues; possible policy impact.</p> |
| Health (4 projects) | Tanadgoma | Georgian and Abkhazian | <p>Outputs: First meeting between Abkhaz and Georgian doctors conducted in Turkey. Georgian doctors shared information on the guidelines and protocols on cervical cancer prevention and screening and impact of the screening programmes on public health;</p> |

| Field of Activities | NGO | Parties involved in implementation | Outputs and Impact |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | equipment and supplies for piloting cervical cancer screening and treatment services in Sukhumi is procured. Professional training of service providers in Sukhumi was conducted by international expert. Impact: Limited. Key doctors trained but further assistance needed for development of a strategy on cervical and breast cancer prevention and treatment among Abkhaz population. High potential for scaling up for development of a strategy and development of an awareness raising campaign. |
| | Consent | Georgian and Abkhazian | Outputs: Medical assistance including transportation, accommodation and treatment for 35 Abkhaz patients is provided. Impact: Increased access to qualified medical assistance and improving health conditions of Abkhaz patients seeking healthcare treatment in Georgia. |
| | Nikozi Clinic | Georgian and South Ossetian | Outputs: Procurement of Ambulance vehicle and medical equipment for Nikozi clinic (Shida Kartli) for endowment of the Nikozi clinic. Impact: Increasing access to qualified medical assistance and improving health conditions of Georgian patients, mixed families and Ossetian patients seeking health care across ABL |
| | Peaceful and Business Caucasus | Georgian and Abkhazian | Outputs: Medical assistance including transportation, accommodation, and referral for 72 Abkhaz patients is provided. Impact: Increased access to qualified medical assistance and improving health conditions of Abkhaz patients seeking health care across ABL. |
| Total: 62 projects | | | |
| Criteria used for assessing impact: | | | |
| | Positive /High: | Greater contribution/notable influence over on-going or long-term confidence building or civil sector development. | |
| | Medium: | Good effect on confidence building, but less number of beneficiaries, targets one side of the divide. | |
| | Limited: | Entry point type of project, low number of direct beneficiaries or less tangible outcomes for the wider public. | |

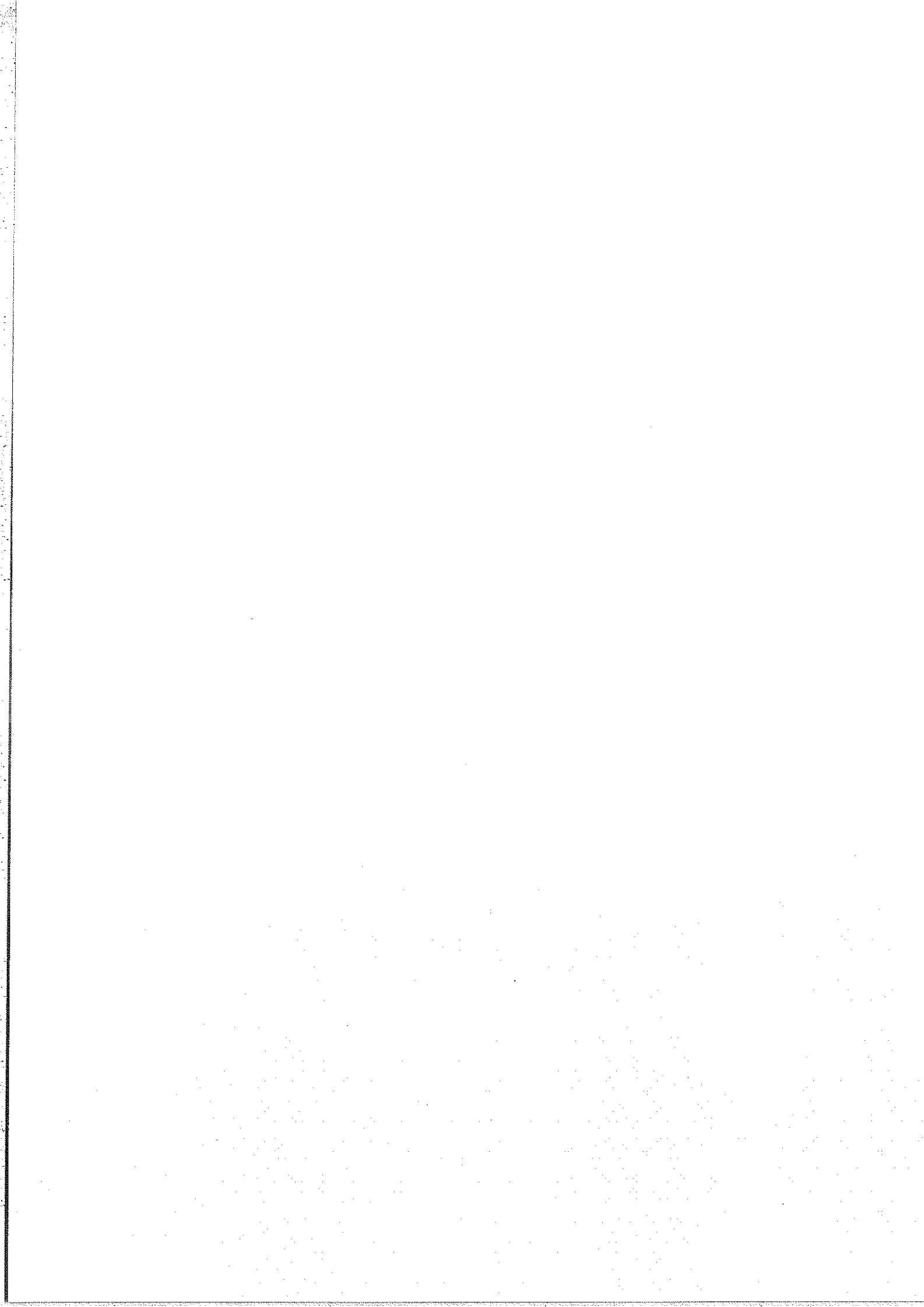


List of Publications Produced under COBERM

| NGO | Publication | Way of distribution | Region/Area |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. GFSIS-Second Track: Georgian and Russian Experts Building Confidence | Eight policy papers by Georgian and Russian policy experts. Issued as book - "Russian and Georgia: Searching the way out" - (750 copies - 250 on Russian, 250 on Georgian and 250 on English languages) A printed book comprising the policy-papers, available on-line at http://www.gfsis.org/media/download/library/articles/RUSSIA_AN D GEORGIA SEARCHING THE WAY OUT English Publication.pdf | Distributed during discussions, presentation and also among NGO, experts, government, parliament, IDP community, IOs and foreign embassies | Georgia |
| 2. Association of women of South Ossetia for Democracy and Human Rights- Together for Peace and Democracy | Booklets, posters, bi- lingual (Russian, English) informational journal: "Together for peace and democracy"- Two issues 300 copies per each | Distributed to beneficiaries on trainings, seminars and joint meetings | South Ossetia |
| 3. George Mason University (policy papers) /GFSIS | Seven policy papers by Georgian and Ossetian policy experts. A printed book "Georgian-South Ossetian Conflict: Researching Peace" comprising the policy-papers. (1000 copies - 370 on Georgian, 370 on Russian and 260 on English) Dissemination the information through web-site http://www.gfsis.org/media/download/library/articles/Georgian-South_Ossetian_Conflict_GEO_En.pdf | Distributed during discussions, presentation and also among NGO, experts, government, parliament, IDP community, IOs and foreign embassies | Georgia |
| 4. Democracy Institute- Youth Training and Resource Center | 50 calendars named "Youth for Peaceful Future" with photos from joint Summer camp for 45 youth from Gali and Ochamchira regions. | Distributed in village centres and schools in Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Gali regions | Abkhazia |
| 5. Civil society development centre-Education for a culture | Illustrated album featuring project activities, exhibition of drawings and children's posters under the name « The World Today » | 50 Illustrated albums distributed among project participants and local NGOs; exhibition organized during the joint Peace Festival in Pitsunda | Abkhazia |
| 6. IRD-SK-Cheese Market and Bakery | Informational leaflets on constructed bakery and cheese market for local farmers/population. Banner for the cheese market and bakery | Distributed through beneficiaries on trainings and joint meetings | ABL with South Ossetia region |
| 7. Go group Media | 40 short-films available on the web site http://www.gogroupmedia.net/Pages/FilmsCollections.aspx | Screening / discussions conducted in Pankisi, Gardabani, Telavi,Gori, Dmanisi and Tbilisi | Georgia |
| 8. Bridge of Friendship KartiOsi (book) | A book "Another picture of war" – 40 true stories collected among local population about war on Georgian, Russian and English | Distributed among population along ABL in Shida Kartli, IDP settlements. | Tbilisi, Shida Kartli, South Ossetia |

| NGO | Publication | Way of distribution | Region/Area |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 9. Bridge of Friendship KartiOsi (newspaper) | Georgian and Russian newspaper "Karti Osi" 14 editions (1500 copies) on Georgian and 7 edition (750 copies) on Russian languages) | Also in Tskhinvali, Vladikavkaz and to International Organisations and local NGO representatives | Shida Kartli, South Ossetia |
| 10. The Center for Humanitarian Peacekeeping Initiatives CHPI | Monthly Russian-language newspaper "Abkhazski Meridian" (700 copies per-month/ 14 months).Web | Distributed among population along ABL in Shida Kartli, IDP settlements. Also in Tskhinvali, Vladikavkaz and local NGO representatives | Tbilisi, Adjara, Abkhazia |
| 11. Union "Tskhinvali of the Future"-Ex-combatants for Non-Violence | Webpage on the Georgian-Ossetian Forum Documentary film – "The traces of war" - about ex-combatants reflecting their views on the war The documentary film will be uploaded on www.civil-forum.org by the end of 2012 Currently it is available on http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o6mbijGy1JE | Distributed during discussions, presentation and also among NGO, experts, government, parliament, IDP community, IOs and Abkhaz de facto authorities and Abkhaz NGOs | Tbilisi, Shida Kartli, South Ossetia |
| 12. Union of wives of invalids and lost warriors in Georgia- Together for Peace and Democracy | "Together for peace and democracy" tri- lingual (Georgian, Russian, English) informational journal: "Together for peace and democracy"- Two issues 300 copies per each, posters, booklet | Film screening was organized in Tbilisi central cinema and Tskhinvali | Georgia |
| 13. Civic Initiative and Human Being of the future-Social-legal support | 3 research papers produced: "international mechanisms of protection of human rights", "The survey on the European experience in the sphere of regulating of labor migration", "National mechanisms of protection of human rights in Abkhazia"; Newspaper coverage of activities | Distributed among beneficiaries on trainings, seminars and joint meetings and events | Abkhazia region |
| 14. Association of women of Abkhazia-Reintegration of women victims to conflict to peaceful life | 2 Booklets: publications on topic: "Reintegration of Women – Victims of the Conflict to Peaceful Life", "Analysis of Abkhazian legislation on particular group - the women victims of war". | Presented to NGO community law experts, government and parliament members during roundtable discussions; Publications under rubric "Family lawyer" in local newspaper "Nuzhnaya" | Abkhazia region |
| 15. Institute of Abkhazian Language and Culture of Sukhumi State University | Collected documentary video and audio materials on folk and ethnographic features, socio and socio-linguistic information, have been accumulated in electronic data base available through the web-access http://sou.edu.ge/?lang_id=ENG (The web page is under construction) 230 copies of special book/brochure " Identity of Abkhazians living | Distributed among beneficiaries during trainings, psychological group works, and presentations and among NGOs, experts, parliament and government members at the final conference. | Georgia |

| NGO | Publication | Way of distribution | Region/Area |
|---|--|---|---|
| 16. SSA G. Odisharia/ D.Nachkebia | in Georgia" in Georgian language was issued and disseminated 500 copies of bi-lingual anti-war book "At the crossroads" was edited to deliver peaceful messages to all societies in Caucasus region affected by conflicts and evils of war. | 300 copies distributed through annual Batumi book fair 10 copies distributed in Abkhazia to the co-editor. | Georgia Abkhazia |
| 17. Caucasian Mosaic-Compiling and publishing of the Georgian-Ossetian and Ossetian-Georgian dictionary | Edition and dissemination of the Georgian-Ossetian and Ossetian-Georgian Dictionaries. (500 copies) The online version of the dictionary is also posted on www.caucasianmosaic.com | Distributed during presentation and also among NGO, experts, libraries in Tbilisi and Tskhinvali and also to Ossetian schools in Kakheti | Tbilisi, Shida Kartli, South Ossetia |
| 18. NERGEBI-Ensuring veterinary and phyto - sanitary security through rapprochement and cooperation between the farmers along the ABL | Informational brochures on different sorts of agricultural products (1000 copies) for local Georgian and Ossetian farmers. Shida Kartli – ABL | Distributed among beneficiaries on trainings, seminars and joint meetings | Shida Kartli South Ossetia |
| 19. Civil Development Agency- Multi-ethnic confidence building network | Report on results of - " Multi-ethnic Society Research in Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti" (tri - lingual 300 copies) The information is available on http://www.kvemokartli.ge/mcbrn/rus/articles.php?id=254 Report on the implementation of the national concept for tolerance and civic integration and the action plan (tri - lingual 200 copies) | Distributed during discussions, presentation and also among NGO, experts, government, parliament, IDP community and International Organisations | Kvemo Kartli Samtskhe Djavakheti |
| 20. Conciliation Resources - Moving forward: IDP rights, justice and memory | An Analysis of Survey Findings - Displacement in Georgia "IDP attitudes to conflict, return and justice" in English and Russian languages – 500 each The publications is available on http://www.c.r.org/sites/c-r.org/files/Displacement%20in%20Georgia_An%20Analysis%20of%20Survey%20Findings_201104_ENG.pdf | Distributed during, presentations discussions and also among NGO, experts, government, IDP community and International Organisations | Georgia Abkhazia |



Contracts above 10,000 Euro

| # | Name of Contractor | Contract Type | Contract Amount |
|----|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Eastern Europe Studies Centre | Grant Agreement | 18,876.61 EUR |
| 2 | GFSIS – Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies | Grant Agreement | 103,551.56 EUR |
| 3 | Associazione Rondine Cittadella della Pace | Grant Agreement | 109,700.00 EUR |
| 4 | Centre For Humanitarian Peacekeeping Initiatives | Grant Agreement | 44,697.15 EUR |
| 5 | Institute for Regional Development – Shida Kartli | Grant Agreement | 23,250.43 EUR |
| 6 | Berghof Foundation for Peace Support Phase I | Grant Agreement | 113,502.68 EUR |
| 7 | Berghof Foundation for Peace Support - Phase II | Grant Agreement | 53,879.00 EUR |
| 8 | World Vision Georgia phase I | Grant Agreement | 83,906.28 EUR |
| 9 | World Vision Georgia phase II | Grant Agreement | 97,168.71 EUR |
| 10 | World Vision Georgia | Grant Agreement | 90,895.24 EUR |
| 11 | Caritas Czech Republic | Grant Agreement | 46,150.78 EUR |
| 12 | Accion Contre el Hambre - ACF International - Phase I | Grant Agreement | 87,226.79 EUR |
| 13 | Accion Contre el Hambre - ACF International - Phase II | Grant Agreement | 86,519.34 EUR |
| 14 | Unions of Wives of Invalids and Lost Warriors of Georgia | Grant Agreement | 35,377.95 EUR |
| 15 | Association of Women of South Ossetia for Democracy and Human Rights | Grant Agreement | 40,633.08 EUR |
| 16 | Youth Organization "Pirvelebi" | Grant Agreement | 9,848.14 EUR |
| 17 | Association Imedi | Grant Agreement | 21,066.19 EUR |
| 18 | Civil Society Development Centre | Grant Agreement | 55,619.90 EUR |
| 19 | Democracy Institute | Grant Agreement | 48,655.43 EUR |
| 20 | NGO "ALERT" | Grant Agreement | 38,031.77 EUR |
| 21 | Inva-Sodeystvie | Grant Agreement | 76,106.16 EUR |
| 22 | Businesswomen of Abkhazia | Grant Agreement | 83,077.48 EUR |
| 23 | CIDA – Civil Development Agency | Grant Agreement | 69,941.56 EUR |
| 24 | Civil Initiative and Human of Future Foundation | Grant Agreement | 99,090.22 EUR |
| 25 | National Resources | Grant Agreement | 34,559.81 EUR |
| 26 | Save the Children | Grant Agreement | 114,045.08 EUR |
| 27 | Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussels - HUB Phase I | Grant Agreement | 110,806.00 EUR |
| 28 | Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussels - HUB Phase II | Grant Agreement | 21,500.00 EUR |
| 29 | George Mason University | Grant Agreement | 49,296.87 EUR |
| 30 | GFSIS – Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies | Grant Agreement | 73,149.41 EUR |
| 31 | NERGEBI - Phase I | Grant Agreement | 113,968.97 EUR |
| 32 | NERGEBI - Phase II | Grant Agreement | 35,617.68 EUR |
| 33 | House of Youngers and Students | Grant Agreement | 34,135.13 EUR |
| 34 | The Public Union Bridge of "Kartlosi" | Grant Agreement | 16,215.18 EUR |
| 35 | Coalition IDP's Human rights | Grant Agreement | 42,837.87 EUR |
| 36 | International Alert | Grant Agreement | 53,314.65 EUR |
| 37 | The Public Union Bridge of "Kartlosi" | Grant Agreement | 14,773.73 EUR |
| 38 | Conciliation Resources | Grant Agreement | 43,981.75 EUR |
| 39 | Foundation for Dialogue in Transition Regions – STIDIT | Grant Agreement | 38,570.60 EUR |
| 40 | Journalists for Human Rights | Grant Agreement | 54,009.93 EUR |
| 41 | IDP Women Association CONSENT | Grant Agreement | 72,761.29 EUR |
| 42 | Institute of Abkhazian Language and Culture at the Sukhumi State University | Grant Agreement | 22,458.17 EUR |

| # | Name of Contractor | Contract Type | Contract Amount |
|--------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 43 | GO Group Media | Grant Agreement | 57,612.36 EUR |
| 44 | Alliance for Conflict Transformation – ACT | Grant Agreement | 43,377.47 EUR |
| 45 | Sukhumi Youth House | Grant Agreement | 19,787.60 EUR |
| 46 | Foundation Caucasus Dialogue | Grant Agreement | 83,151.31 EUR |
| 47 | Union of Victims of Conflict in Abkhazia “Tanadgoma” | Grant Agreement | 91,353.27 EUR |
| 48 | ARSMIRA - Association of Journalists and Media Workers of Abkhazia | Grant Agreement | 27,188.93 EUR |
| 49 | International Society Caucasian Mosaic | Grant Agreement | 49,469.00 EUR |
| 50 | International Center on Conflict and Negotiation | Grant Agreement | 73,689.79 EUR |
| 51 | Association of Women of Abkhazia Phase I | Grant Agreement | 36,406.14 EUR |
| 52 | NGO " For better Future" | Grant Agreement | 47,998.63 EUR |
| 53 | Peaceful and Business Caucasus | Grant Agreement | 60,869.71 EUR |
| 54 | Union " Tskhinvali of the Future" | Grant Agreement | 42,969.54 EUR |
| 55 | Conciliation Resources | Grant Agreement | 60,123.87 EUR |
| 56 | Saferworld | Grant Agreement | 98,747.74 EUR |
| 57 | European House Georgia | Grant Agreement | 7,915.47 EUR |
| 58 | George Mason University | Grant Agreement | 38,052.14 EUR |
| 59 | LTD Nikozi Clinic | Grant Agreement | 32,668.57 EUR |
| 60 | Nikozi School of Art | Grant Agreement | 30,432.19 EUR |
| 61 | Bridge of friendship “KartlOsi” | Grant Agreement | 15,142.84 EUR |
| 62 | UN Association of Georgia | Grant Agreement | 22,417.83 EUR |
| 63 | Peaceful and Business Caucasus | Grant Agreement | 7,836.65 EUR |
| 64 | Association of Women of Abkhazia Phase II | Grant Agreement | 14,322.42 EUR |
| 65 | Union of Victims of Conflict in Abkhazia “Tanadgoma” | Grant Agreement | 30,442.46 EUR |
| 66 | Association of Georgia-Finland Friendship: Tbilisi-Helsinki and European Alliance for Georgia | Grant Agreement | 30,665.67 EUR |
| 67 | Peaceful and Business Caucasus | Grant Agreement | 68,883.69 EUR |
| 68 | NGO Raduga | Grant Agreement | 12,176.99 EUR |
| 69 | NGO ALERT | Grant Agreement | 10,312.38 EUR |
| 70 | LTD AgroCartlis | Procurement | 36,970.58 EUR |
| 71 | LTD AgroCartlis | Procurement | 36,970.58 EUR |
| 72 | Seamus Cleary | Individual Contract | 12,272.12 EUR |
| 73 | Toyota Tbilisi Centre | Procurement | 29,544.41 EUR |
| 74 | DIM Audit | Contract | 12,221.89 EUR |
| TOTAL | | | 3,724,768.79 EUR |

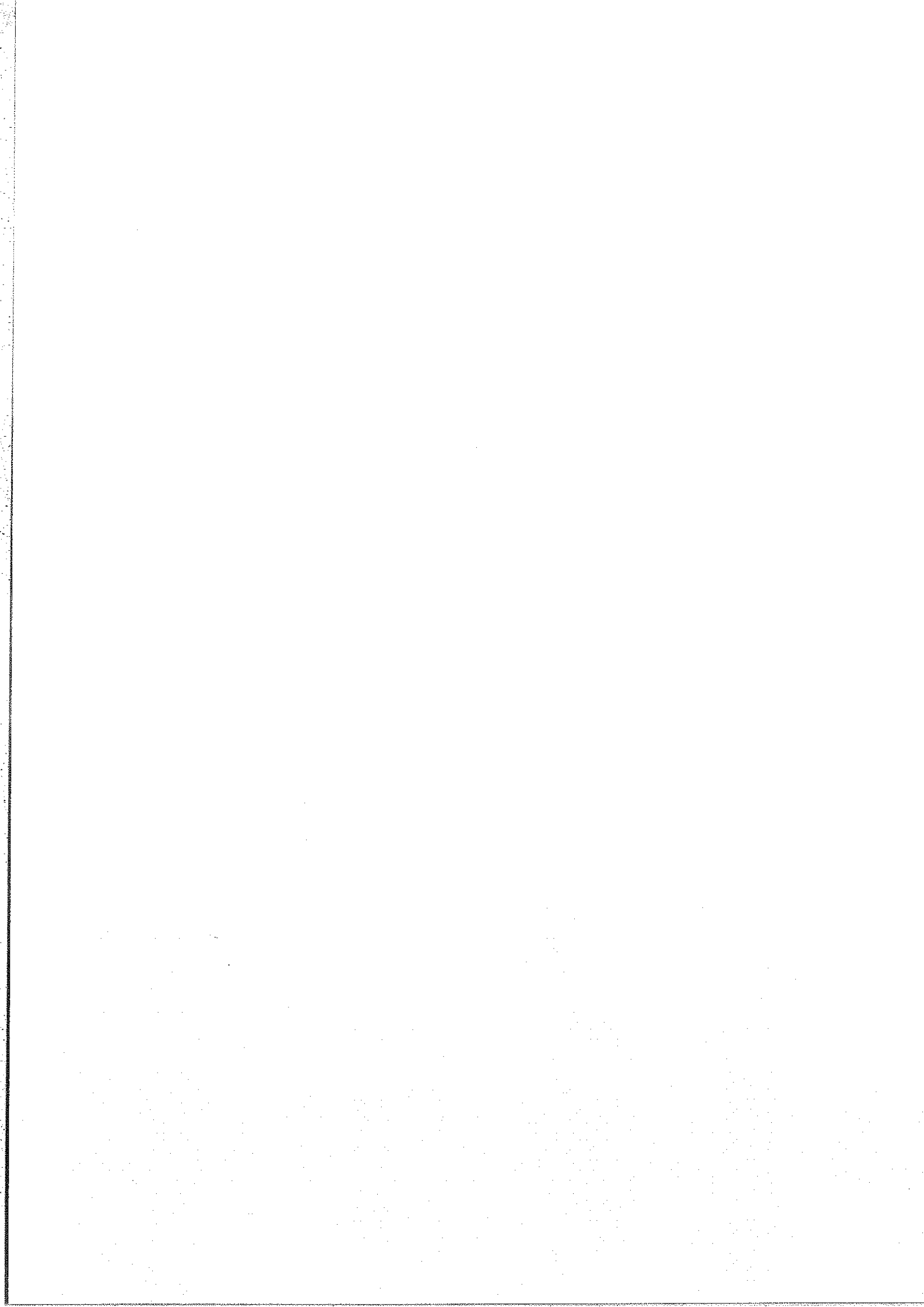
Direct beneficiaries of COBERM sub-projects

(INCLUDING GENDER DISSAGREGATED DATA)

| # | Project title | Implementing organization | Area/Region of project implementation | Gender Balance of beneficiaries | |
|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | men | women |
| ROUND 1: | | | | | |
| 1 | Promoting academic discussion for cooperation | EESC - Eastern Europe Studies Centre | Vilnius, Lithuania | 6 | 4 |
| 2 | Second Track: Georgian and Russian Experts Building Confidence | GFSIS – Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies | Tbilisi, Georgia | 375 | 375 |
| 3 | Together for Peace and Democracy | Association of Women of South Ossetia for Democracy and Human Rights | Tskhivali, South Ossetia | - | 120 |
| 4 | Together for Peace and Democracy | Unions of Wives of Invalids and Lost Warriors of Georgia | Tbilisi, Georgia | - | 330 |
| 5 | Young Facilitators for Future | Berghof Foundation for Peace Support | Germany, Tbilisi, Georgia | 21 | 25 |
| 6 | Active Society as the Guarantee of Peaceful Initiatives | Youth Organization "Pirvelebi" | Tbilisi, Georgia | 440 | 360 |
| 7 | Youth Peace Centers "Unite for Peace" | Association "Imedi" | Zugdidi, Georgia | 9 | 53 |
| 8 | Building Bridges | Association Rondine | Italy | 19 | 29 |
| 9 | Youth Training and Resource Centre | Democracy Institute | Abkhazia | 442 | 61 |
| 10 | Understanding and Improving Impact of Youth Confidence-Building Initiatives | Save the Children | Abkhazia Zugdidi, Georgia | 481 | 633 |
| 11 | Education for a culture of peace | Civil Society Development Centre | Abkhazia | 181 | 263 |
| 12 | Interethnic Community Service Exchange | World Vision | Abkhazia | 333 | 681 |
| 13 | South Caucasus Writer's Collected Stories | Daur Nachkebia / Guram Odisharia | Tbilisi, Georgia Sukhumi, | 250 | 250 |
| 14 | To Unity Through Cooperation | Center for Humanitarian Peacekeeping Initiatives | Tbilisi, Georgia | 400 | 400 |
| 15 | Inter-ethnic sports exchange | World Vision | Abkhazia | 1291 | 1451 |
| 16 | Building Cultural and Social Links between Georgians and Abkhaz to Promote Dialogue | Alert | Abkhazia | 321 | 550 |
| 17 | Cheese Market and Bakery | IRD-SK | Tbilisi, Georgia Gori region, | 1500 | 1500 |
| 18 | Supporting Joint Livelihood Activities among Local Population | Caritas Czech Republic | Kaspi region, Georgia | 194 | 206 |
| 19 | Strengthening the role of businesswomen in peace and confidence building | Businesswomen of Abkhazia | Abkhazia | 12 | 146 |
| 20 | Strengthen links between different districts | Inva Sodeistvie | Abkhazia | 220 | 265 |
| 21 | Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Kvemo Kartli | ACF | Tbilisi, Georgia Marneuli region, | 800 | 800 |
| 22 | Multi-ethnic Confidence Building Network | Civil Development Agency | Rustavi and Akhaltshikhe | 538 | 266 |
| 23 | Social-Legal Support | Civic Initiative and a Human Being of the Future | Abkhazia | 84 | 177 |
| 24 | Building Confidence between Abkhazian and Georgian Communities | National Resources | Abkhazia | 181 | 131 |
| 25 | Access of Georgian and Abkhaz students to the higher education in Europe | HUB University, Brussels | Brussels, Belgium | 1 | 5 |
| 26 | Dialogue | UNDP | Tbilisi, Georgia | 33,009 | 20,781 |
| ROUND 2 | | | | | |
| 27 | Georgian-South Ossetian conflict: Researching peace | George Mason University / GFSIS | Tbilisi, Georgia | 518 | 463 |

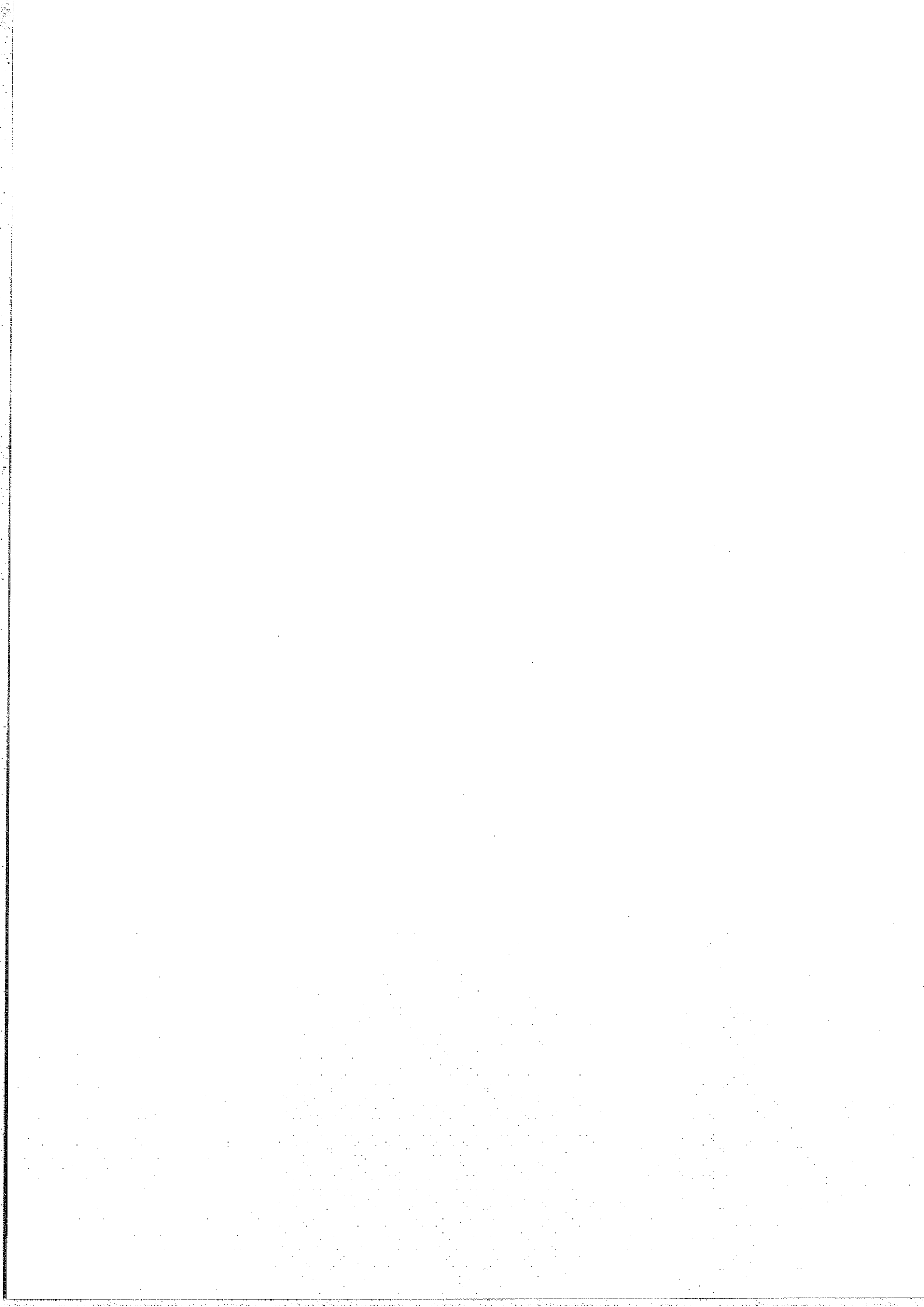
| # | Project title | Implementing organization | Area/Region of project implementation | Gender Balance of beneficiaries | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| 28 | Ensuring veterinary and phytosanitary security through rapprochement and cooperation | NERGEBI | Kaspi district, Georgia | 515 | 274 |
| 29 | Support to Akhagori Youth House | Akhagori House of the Youth and Students | Akhagori district, South Ossetia | 29 | 23 |
| 30 | Summer Peacekeeping School | Sukhumi Youth House | Sukhumi, Abkhazia | 43 | 158 |
| 31 | Capacity Building of Civil Activists | International Alert | United Kingdom, South Ossetia | 2 | 18 |
| 32 | Other Picture of War | NGO Friendship Bridge Kartlosi, Gori | Gori district, Georgia | 1,050 | 1,050 |
| 33 | Spotlight on Gali - giving a voice to the Georgian community | Conciliation Resources | Gali region, Abkhazia | 5 | 7 |
| 34 | Confidence Building in through Economic Co-operation | STIDIT | The Netherlands, South Ossetia | 20 | 2 |
| 35 | Development of peace-building potential of Georgian and Ossetian women | Journalists for Human Rights | South Ossetia | - | 158 |
| 36 | From Heart to Heart | IDP's Women Association CONSENT | Georgia, Abkhazia | 20 | 15 |
| 37 | Research of Identity: Abkhazians living in Adjara | Institute of Abkhazian Language and Culture of Sukhumi State University | Adjara, Georgia | 250 | 339 |
| 38 | Eyewitness Reporters Cause Change | GO Group Media | Kvemo Kartli, Samtskhe- | 240 | 266 |
| 39 | Peace Journalism for Confidence Building | Coalition for IDP's rights | Tbilisi, Georgia | 52 | 58 |
| 40 | Online Conflict Analysis, Policy, Advocacy | Alliance for Conflict Transformation ACT | Irvine, California, USA, | 16 | 26 |
| 41 | Supporting capacity building for provision of breast and cervical cancer prevention and early | Tanadgoma | Sukhumi, Abkhazia | 2 | 2,000 |
| 42 | Empowering Youth in Shida Kartli to contribute to local development and confidence building | Kartlosi | Gori district, Georgia | 15 | 9 |
| ROUND 3: | | | | | |
| 43 | Reintegration of women-victims of conflict into the peaceful life | Association of Women of Abkhazia (Sukhumi-based) | Sukhumi, Abkhazia | 0 | 398 |
| 44 | Media cooperation and peace journalism in the South Caucasus | ARSMIRA (Sukhumi-based) & International Center on Conflict and Negotiation, European Centre for | Sukhumi, Abkhazia | 11 | 24 |
| 45 | Summer European school for youth | NGO " For Better Future" | Akhagori, South Ossetia | 4 | 11 |
| 46 | Confidence building between Georgian and ethnic Abkhazian, and Georgians and Ossetians | Peaceful and Business Caucasus | Kutaisi, Georgia Abkhazia, | 154 | 295 |
| 47 | Ex-combatants for non-violence | Union " Tskhinvali of the Future" | South Ossetia, Tbilisi, Georgia | 45 | 1 |
| 48 | Moving forward: working together on IDP rights, justice and memory in the conflict | Conciliation Resources | Abkhazia, Georgia | 613 | 633 |
| 49 | Increased confidence through community security in Shida Kartli | Saferworld | United Kingdom , Shida Kartli | 171 | 94 |
| 50 | Compiling and publishing of the Georgian-Ossetian and Ossetian Georgian Dictionaries | Caucasian Mosaic | Tbilisi, Georgia | 250 | 250 |
| 51 | Media Cooperation and Peace Journalism in the South Caucasus | International Center on Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN) | Tbilisi, Georgia Abkhazia, South | 11 | 12 |
| 52 | Archives without Borders | Caucasus Dialogue | Tbilisi, Georgia | 5 | 19 |
| COBERM Project Completion Round | | | | | |
| 53 | Roll Cameras! International Film Campus for Young Film Makers | Europe House Georgia | Tbilisi, Georgia | 9 | 4 |
| 54 | Civic Point of View Process | George Mason University | Georgia, South Ossetia USA, | 21 | 9 |
| 56 | Newspaper "KartlOsi" | Bridge of Friendship "Kartlosi" | Gori district, Georgia | 1,125 | 1,125 |
| 57 | Supporting confidence-building between Georgian and Ossetian people and access to | Nikozi Clinic, LTD | Gori district, Georgia | 1500 | 1500 |
| 58 | Nikozi School of Art | St. Aleksandre Okropiridze School of Art | Gori district, Georgia | 52 | 98 |

| # | Project title | Implementing organization | Area/Region of project implementation | Gender Balance of beneficiaries | |
|----|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| 59 | Confidence Building through Accurate News Reporting | United Nations Association of Georgia | Tbilisi, Georgia | 4 | 3 |
| 60 | "European Alliance for Georgia – Let's Fall the Wall of Mistrust and Hatred! Join Us for Peace | Association of Georgia-Finland Friendship | Tbilisi, Georgia; Adjara region, | 17 | 22 |
| 61 | Medical treatment for Abkhaz Patients | Peaceful and Business Caucasus | Abkhazia Western Georgia | 29 | 43 |
| 62 | UNDP | Reducing the damaging effects of American White Butterfly (AWB) on livelihoods in Samegrelo and | Zugdidi, Georgia Gali, Abkhazia | 1,850 | 1,850 |
| | Total | | 90,875 | 49,756 | 41,119 |
| | | | | 54.8% | 45.2% |



Annex 7

Summaries of COBERM sub-projects



Visibility Samples

8.1/ Newsletter 1 with attachment

8.2/ Newsletter 2 with attachment

8.3/ Newsletter 3 with attachment

8.4/ COBERM Letterhead

8.5/ COBERM Folder

8.6/ COBERM Notepad

8.7/ COBERM Desk Calendar

8.8/ COBERM pen





Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM)

Funded by the European Union and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



What is COBERM

COBERM is an early response mechanism, to support immediate and concrete initiatives, which seek to have a demonstrable impact on confidence building within and across conflict divided communities.

The overall objective of COBERM is to foster a peaceful transformation of conflicts through:

- Enhancing direct people-to-people contacts across conflict divides;
- Strengthening local and national peace building initiatives to provide direct peace dividends to communities affected and/or at risk of violent conflict;
- Enabling environment through increased capacities within communities, civil society, media and governments to mediate political differences through peaceful and constructive ways.

Progress to Date

To achieve the objectives of COBERM, UNDP in Georgia invited individuals, civil society organizations, representatives of academia, national and local authorities to send their project ideas.

COBERM Round 1

For the first round, COBERM received 111 project ideas. Each was evaluated against the set criteria and 54 organizations and/or initiative groups were invited to submit a full project proposal. The proposals were then assessed according to the projects' eligibility, relevance, proposed methodology and sustainability, and 26 projects were selected for funding (total value of EUR 2,053,152). All projects will be implemented before mid November, 2011.

COBERM Round 1 Financial Analysis

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Amount available for grants | EUR 4,027,392 |
| Round 1 Projects approved for funding | EUR 2,053,152 |
| Remaining Available Funds | EUR 1,947,240 |

COBERM Round 1 Thematic Analysis

| Theme | EUR | % ¹ | # of projects |
|--|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| People Diplomacy, Dialogue & Policy Research | 640,275 | 31 | 7 |
| Youth and Education | 561,059 | 27 | 7 |
| Culture and Sports | 271,386 | 13 | 4 |
| Agriculture & Business Development | 220,757 | 11 | 4 |
| Ethnic Minorities | 230,602 | 11 | 2 |
| Human Rights | 95,697 | 5 | 1 |
| Community Mobilization | 33,376 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 2,053,152 | 100 | 26 |

COBERM Round 2

COBERM currently is reviewing 86 new project ideas received for the 2nd round. Final decision will be made by the end of December, 2010.

Feature Stories

Students from Sukhumi and Tbilisi will study together in Brussels

Students from Sukhumi and Tbilisi will take a one year master's course in business administration at the Hogeschool Universitetit in Brussels. The students will live and study together. The project covers not only their tuition fees, but also their housing and living expenses. The nature of this project, however, is not primarily educational but one aimed at confidence building. It is designed to help young people broaden their perspectives, to encourage to learn about each other and shatter myths and prejudices about 'the other'. Once the students return home, they will also be able to give more balanced pictures of 'the other side'.

Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Kvemo Kartli

COBERM will support rehabilitation of the irrigation system (3.2. km) in villages Akhula and Sioni and construction of its extension (2.3. km) in village Shaumiani. Apart from improving flow of water to existing farmlands and providing opportunities to farm additional 70 hectares of land, the project will foster greater contact and interaction between various ethnic groups living in the areas (including IDPs settled in Shaumiani after the war in 2008). Successful rehabilitation and future management of the system will necessitate the mutual cooperation of water users from the villages to ensure oversight of the whole irrigation system in its operation phase.

Youth Summer Camp in Italy

Forty young people from various communities affected by or at risk of a violent conflict will attend a two-week youth camp in Italy. During their stay in Italy, the young people will be supported to work on their capacities, develop mutual understanding and engage in a dialogue. By living together, studying and having fun together, the youth will get to know and understand each other better, share their experiences and points of view and challenge inherited prejudices. Students will work in small and mixed groups, they will be encouraged to listen to and learn from each other. 20 Italian students will also attend the classes to reduce risks of creation of divided groups. On return to their homes, the participants will be encouraged and supported to implement their own peace projects.

Future Outlook

COBERM continues to receive new project ideas.

The deadline for the Round 3 is set at **December 12, 2010**. Interested applicants can find all details (including application forms) on UNDP web-site at: www.undp.org.ge or contact:

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¹% per thematic area of the total disbursed in the round 1.

December 3, 2010



COBERM Round 1 Projects Outline

| # | Project title | Project brief description |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Promoting academic discussion for cooperation | A conference in Lithuania and follow-up discussions between Georgian, Abkhaz & Ossetian academicians and international experts. Topic of the conference: "Academic, political and development challenges: Georgia, Abkhazia and South Ossetia". The project also envisages a publication of a joint scientific newsletter. |
| 2 | Second Track: Georgian and Russian Experts Building Confidence | In partnership with the Moscow-based Carnegie Moscow Centre two meetings of Georgian and Russian experts in Istanbul combined with in-between working group meetings. Topic of the discussions: future of Georgia-Russia relations. After the meetings mixed Russian-Georgian groups will elaborate policy papers and draft recommendations, which will be communicated to the governments of Georgia and Russia, as well as the authorities in control in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali. The project envisages participation of Abkhaz and Ossetian experts. |
| 3 | Together for Peace and Democracy | People to people diplomacy: joint and parallel training seminars and round-table discussions on peace-building, human rights, dialogue and the role of women in the civil society; Creation of a joint peace network of Georgian and Ossetian NGOs on both sides of the divide. The project envisages two bilateral (Georgian-Ossetian) meetings in Baku and a conference in Istanbul. The project will be implemented in partnership with a Tskhinvali-based NGO. |
| 4 | Together for Peace and Democracy | People to people diplomacy: joint and parallel training seminars and round-table discussions on peace-building, human rights, dialogue and the role of women in the civil society; Creation of a joint peace network of Georgian and Ossetian NGOs on both sides of the divide. The project envisages two bilateral (Geo-Ossetian) meetings in Baku and a conference in Istanbul. The project will be implemented in partnership with a Tbilisi-based NGO. |
| 5 | Young Facilitators for Future | Deliver training of trainers' sessions to young professionals from Georgia, Abkhazia and South Ossetia on process management and facilitation of dialogue and meetings across the conflict divides, without or with minimal international involvement. The project also envisages: an 8-day joint meeting of trained professionals in Odessa; peer to peer training in local contexts to trigger multiplier effect; online dialogues between Georgians, Ossetians and Abkhazians via Video Bridge at least once a month. Project will be implemented in partnership with Tbilisi-based, Tskhinvali-based and Sukhumi-based NGOs. |
| 6 | Active Society as the Guarantee of Peaceful Initiatives | Public discussions, meetings between NGOs, political parties, decision-makers, and public debate clubs for youth to foster the culture of tolerance and principles of peaceful transformation of conflicts. |
| 7 | Youth Peace Centers "Unite for Peace" | The project aims to establish Youth Peace Centers in Zugdidi, Gali, and Ochamchire and organize educational training sessions and courses, debates, and radio broadcasts for IDP and host population. A publication of a youth newsletter and Peace and Tolerance Youth Summer Camp in Kobuleti are also planned. |
| 8 | Building Bridges | A two-week youth camp at Rondine Cittadella della Pace in Italy. Local NGOs to participate in selection of participants from Tbilisi and Sukhumi. The project also envisages the development of micro-projects, which will be designed and implemented by the camp participants jointly after they return home to their communities. |
| 9 | Youth Training and Resource Centre | The project seeks to establish a Youth Resource and Training Centre within the premises of the "Human Rights Centre" in Gali and organize: trainings in conflict resolution and human rights, art and play therapy sessions for children; a Georgian-Abkhaz summer camp for youth and children; a mini-library and film shows on peace building and conflict resolution as well as various sport competitions. |
| 10 | Understanding and Improving Impact of Youth Confidence-Building Initiatives | The project will conduct a comprehensive research on effectiveness of the existing confidence building measures: interviews will be conducted with target groups to analyze how these initiatives impact their lives. Study results will be presented to the government and other stakeholders. |
| 11 | Education for a culture | Conduct training sessions and seminars for school children and teachers to promote the culture of peace and tolerance. Organize peace festivals and sports competitions with participation of young people. |
| 12 | Interethnic Community Service Exchange | Train inter-ethnic youth in project proposal development and support small projects addressing various social needs. Project builds on networks of Peace Clubs and Social Community Centres. Peace club members will facilitate peer-education sessions. |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 13 | South Caucasus Writer's Collected Stories | The project will bring together writers from various countries in the region to publish a book of stories from South Caucasus (3,000 copies). The project also envisages book presentation meetings with readers in the region. |
| 14 | To Unity Through Cooperation | The project envisages the following activities: 1) Publication of a monthly Russian-language newspaper "Abkhazski Meridian" (engages both Georgian and Abkhaz journalists); The newspaper is widely read and well respected on both sides of the conflict divide; 2) Creation of a web-site for the newspaper; 3) Sunday school of Abkhaz language and literature for the descendants of Makhadjires residing in Adjara. The project also envisages organizing a meeting in Batumi with participation of the descendants of Abkhaz Makhadjirs from Turkey and Adjara. |
| 15 | Inter-ethnic sports exchange | Bring together interethnic youth for sports activities (teams of combined ethnicities will compete under the supervision of trained sports officials) while improving sports and fitness infrastructure in schools for wider communities. The project also envisages a training of trainers for youth and joint youth events on healthy lifestyle. |
| 16 | Building Cultural and Social Links between Georgians and Abkhaz to Promote Dialogue | Training sessions to promote tolerance and culture of coexistence. The project also envisages to organize culture festivals (wine, cuisine, singing and dancing) and joint social events (handicraft exhibition, sport tournament, visits to places of cultural value). |
| 17 | Cheese Market and Bakery | Establishment of a cheese market and a bakery in Kvemo and Zemo Nikozi both for Georgian and Ossetian traders. Cheese market will serve cheese producers and consumers from Kvemo Nikozi and surrounding villages, including Ossetian villages. Distribution of bread will be arranged in the buffer zone villages and the Ossetian villages bordering Zemo Nikozi. Project supports direct interaction between Georgian and Ossetian communities. |
| 18 | Supporting Joint Livelihood Activities among Local Population | The project aims to initiate a joint livelihood production - packed natural fruit and berry products, across conflict divide with South Ossetia for sale in Tbilisi markets. A fruit processing plant will be constructed and Fruit Processor's Association (mixed Georgians and Ossetians) will be established to manage the plant. Association members will be trained in business management. The project will engage wider communities as well in gathering fruits and berries for the plant. |
| 19 | Strengthening the role of businesswomen in peace and confidence building | Select two groups of women (from two polarizing regions) interested in running a small business. These women will undergo training in business planning & management. Women will then be encouraged to develop business-plans. Five inter-ethnic groups of women will be selected through a competitive process and provided small business start-up grants. |
| 20 | Strengthen links between different districts | Create job opportunities for people affected by conflict. Project focuses on disabled people and ex-combatants. |
| 21 | Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Kvemo Kartli | Rehabilitation of existing irrigation system and construction of an extension (additional 2.3. km) in Shaumiani, Kvemo Kartli. The project engages multi-ethnic communities and seeks to ease tensions between IDP and host population. Capacity building in water management is also envisaged to strengthen sustainability of the project. |
| 22 | Multi-ethnic Confidence Building Network | The project aims to initiate an early warning system in Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti. A multi-ethnic confidence building network will be established to monitor and spot tensions, identify conflict triggers and propose action to mitigate and/or prevent any escalation. The project envisages training for journalists, local authorities and NGOs. A number of joint social events (festivals, sport, culture) are also planned. |
| 23 | Social-Legal Support to the Population of Abkhazia | Provide free legal support (consultations and representation at courts) focusing on protection of human rights to residents of Sukhumi, Gali and Ochamchire. |
| 24 | Building Confidence between Abkhazian and Georgian Communities | The project envisages a number of cultural and sports events with participation of schoolchildren in the target regions. Roundtable discussions are also planned with participation of local stakeholders to identify and address most pressing local needs. |
| 25 | Access of Georgian and Abkhaz students to the higher education in Europe | The project aims to provide an equal access to higher education in Europe to Abkhaz and Georgian (IDP) students. Within the framework of the project, three Abkhaz and three Georgian students attend a one year master's programme in business administration at Hogeschool-Universiteit Brussel (HUB). The project covers tuition fees, accommodation, travel and other related costs. Joint social events initiated by the students will also be supported. |
| 26 | Dialogue | The project aims at contributing to confidence building between Georgian and Abkhaz divided communities through setting up a neutral mechanism to facilitate dialogue between the parties. |



Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism
(COBERM)

Funded by the European Union and implemented
by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



What is COBERM

COBERM is a rapid response mechanism that aims to enhance peace dividends and foster a peaceful transformation of conflicts in Georgia. COBERM supports confidence building opportunities which seek to prevent and transform conflicts in Georgia through:

- Increase direct people-to-people contacts across conflict divides to counter myths/prejudices and foster the culture of tolerance between and within communities affected and/or at risk of a violent conflict;
- Strengthen local and national peace building initiatives to provide direct peace dividends to communities affected and/or at risk of a violent conflict; and
- Enhance peace and development through increased capacities within communities, civil society, media and governments to mediate political differences in constructive ways.

Progress to Date

To achieve the objectives of COBERM, UNDP Georgia invited individuals, civil society organizations, representatives of academia, national and local authorities to submit their project ideas.

COBERM Round 2

Eighty-six project ideas have been submitted for the second round. Each was evaluated against the set criteria and 35 organizations and initiative groups were invited to submit full project proposals. The proposals were then assessed according to the projects' eligibility, relevance, proposed methodology and sustainability, and 17 projects were selected for funding (total value of EUR 934,481). All projects will be implemented by mid November 2011.

COBERM Round 2 Financial Analyses

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Amount available for grants | EUR 1,965,750 |
| Round 2 Projects approved for funding | EUR 934,481 |
| Remaining Available Funds | EUR 1,031,269 |

COBERM Round 2 Thematic Analyses

| Theme | EUR | # of projects | % |
|--|----------------|---------------|------------|
| Youth & education | 48,626 | 3 | 5 |
| Agriculture & business development | 200,214 | 3 | 21 |
| Culture & Sports | 35,957 | 2 | 4 |
| Community Mobilization/Capacity Building | 148,499 | 3 | 16 |
| People diplomacy, dialogue & policy research | 402,448 | 3 | 43 |
| Human Rights | 42,476 | 1 | 5 |
| Health | 56,261 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 934,481 | 17 | 100 |

Feature Stories

Cheese Market and Bakery in Shida-Kartli

The Cheese Market and Bakery help creating a secure place in the village of Zemo Nikozi for both Ossetians and Georgians by giving them the opportunity to trade cheese and other agricultural products as well as for solving the bread shortage problem in several villages across the Administrative Boundary Line (ABL). The initiative attempts to contribute to confidence building in this area and to support freedom of movement across the ABL. To date, the Cheese Market and Bakery building has been procured, rehabilitated and equipped. Cheese sellers and bakery employees were identified and trained. The Cheese Market and Bakery will start operation in the spring of 2011.

Cooperation of Georgian and Ossetian Farmers

This project aims to train farmers on detecting plant diseases at early stages and on managing pesticides. At the end of the training, farmers will receive express diagnostic tool kits. In addition, vegetable seedlings of modern varieties will be distributed to Georgian and Ossetian farmers for improving their harvest (20-50% cost sharing will be required from the farmers).

Summer Peacekeeping School

Cross-ethnic relations between young people in Abkhazia are in the focus of this project. The summer peacekeeping school will bring together members of the active youth clubs to teach young people communication skills, build confidence, and tackle stereotypes in order to create environment for positive inter-ethnic relations. The summer camp will test a new educational programme that can be replicated in the future.

Future Outlook

COBERM is currently reviewing 60 new project ideas received for the 3rd round. Final decision on the funding will be made by the end of March 2011.

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COBERM Round 2 Project Outlines

| # | Project title | Project brief description |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Georgian-South Ossetian Conflict: Researching Peace | The project is conceived as a parallel research process aimed at exploring prospects for peace and reconciliation in the Georgian-South Ossetian conflict, will be conducted by Georgian analysts on one hand and whereas the South Ossetian analysts, respectively. As a result, a number of policy papers will be published and disseminated among decision-makers and the wider community in Tbilisi, Tskhinvali and Washington, as well as by the internet and media more broadly. |
| 2 | Facilitating Cooperation among Georgian and Ossetian Farmers | This project aims to train farmers on detecting plant diseases at early stages and on managing pesticides. At the end of the training, farmers will receive express diagnostic tool kits. In addition, vegetable seedlings of modern varieties will be distributed to Georgian and Ossetian farmers for improving their harvest (with 20-50% cost sharing from the farmers). |
| 3 | Support to Akhagori House of Students and Youth | The project aims to provide better educational conditions to local youth in order to create safe and worthy development opportunities for local population and also to generate stable motivation for them to remain in their native area. |
| 4 | Summer-Peacekeeping School | Cross-ethnic relations between young people in Abkhazia are in the focus of this project. The summer peacekeeping school will bring together members of the active youth clubs to teach young people communication skills, build confidence, and tackle stereotypes in order to create environment for positive inter-ethnic relations. The summer camp will test a new educational programme that can be replicated in the future. |
| 5 | Capacity Building of Civil Activists | The project aims to develop new community leaders within South Ossetia as a resource for peace building. Conducting a simple community needs analysis and provide trainings to address the identified needs and certain social problems. As a result of the trainings up to 10 small scale socially useful projects will be implemented. |
| 6 | Empowering Georgian and Ossetian Youth in Shida Kartli | The project will contribute to the process of mobilization of resources of the young leaders living in mixed Georgia-Ossetian villages of Shida Kartli region. The project supports strengthening of institutional capacities of local initiative groups through participation in integrative educational activities and Internships. |
| 7 | The other picture of War | The project will collect positive stories about the cases of mutual assistance, support, interaction of people in representative communities divided by conflict. The stories will be collected in special book which is planned to be published in three languages Georgian, English and Russian (500 copies each). |
| 8 | Spotlight on Gali - giving a voice to Abkhazia's Georgian community | The project aims to build an enhanced, sustained network of Abkhazian and local Georgian journalists working together, Increase coverage of Gali-related issues in the Abkhazian mainstream media, and awareness of the issues across Abkhazian society. Build capacities of local media workers. |
| 9 | Confidence Building in South Ossetia through Economic Co-operation | Contribute to confidence building within South Ossetia by strengthening people-to-people contact between Georgian and Ossetian inhabitants including strengthening dialogue between them through economic co-operation. The project helps with development of agricultural farms and wood manufacturing workshops. |
| 10 | Development of peace-building potential of the Georgian and Ossetian women | Promote the engagement of Georgian and Ossetian women from South Ossetia into peace-building, creation of conditions for inter- and intra community dialogue. Deepening the understanding of the attitudes and concerns of war-affected women in South Ossetia (Ossetian, Georgian women). Provide trainings focused on both team building and skills building. |
| 11 | From Heart to Heart | Organize medical support in Tbilisi for the Abkhaz patients seeking health care across ABL. |
| 12 | Research of Identity: Abkhazians living in Adjara | Carry out new research on ethnic and linguistic identity of the Abkhazians living in Adjara, including linguistic and folk materials, collection of video and audio materials on folk and ethnographic features, collect socio-linguistic information with the purpose to create an online electronic data base, share the collected materials and documentaries with inhabitants of Abkhazia. |
| 13 | Eyewitness Reporters Cause Change | Contribute to cross-community relations by tackling the problem of information exchange constraints within and between regions of Georgia. Active involving of local residents and media for proper information dissemination. Conducting public discussions and trainings to contribute to tolerance, and conflict reduction. |
| 14 | Peace Journalism for Confidence Building | Enhance closer relations and confidence building between societies divided by the Georgian-Ossetian conflict and August 2008 war, through the deconstruction of enemy images and further cooperation. Creation of a common informational space and elaboration of a joint editorial policy. |
| 15 | Georgian-Abkhaz Online Conflict Analysis, Policy, Advocacy | Devise an online course, forum, and repository of materials to directly influence conflict analysis, policy development and advocacy across the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict in nongovernmental and governmental sectors to promote creative problem solving, confidence building, and conflict transformation. |
| 16 | Archives Without Borders | The project intends to establish close relationship with the scientists of Abkhazia to incorporate their needs and interests in selection of archive documents to be delivered from the Georgian archives to the Abkhazian side. Digital copies of historical documents will be prepared and handed over to Abkhazian researchers. |
| 17 | Supporting Capacity Building for Provision of Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Early Detection Services in Abkhazia, Georgia | The Goal of this project is to contribute to confidence building between the sides of the conflict by fostering direct dialogue of health professionals. The project will conduct a workshop on breast and cervical cancer screening guidelines and management which is designed in such a manner, that participants will get acquainted with the modern guidelines for breast and cervical cancer screening programmes and management modalities, as well as will discuss ways forward for introduction of breast and cervical cancer screening programme in Abkhazia and Georgia. |



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- Increase direct people-to-people contacts across conflict divides to counter myths/prejudices and foster the culture of tolerance between and within communities affected and/or at risk of a violent conflict;
- Strengthen local and national peace building initiatives to provide direct peace dividends to communities affected and/or at risk of a violent conflict; and
- Enhance peace and development through increased capacities within communities, civil society, media and governments to mediate political differences in constructive ways.

Progress to Date

To achieve the objectives of COBERM, UNDP Georgia invited individuals, civil society organizations, representatives of academia, national and local authorities to submit their project ideas.

COBERM Round 3

60 project ideas have been submitted for the third round. Each was evaluated against the set criteria and 22 organizations and initiative groups were invited to submit full project proposals. The proposals were then assessed according to the projects' eligibility, relevance, proposed methodology and sustainability, and 9 projects were selected for funding (total value of EUR 537,292). All projects will be implemented by mid November 2011.

COBERM Round 3 Financial Analyses

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Amount available for grants | EUR 739,845 |
| Round 3 Projects approved for funding | EUR 537,292 |

COBERM Round3 Thematic Analyses

| Theme | EUR | # of projects | % |
|--|---------|---------------|-------------|
| Youth & education | 94,822 | 2 | 18 |
| Agriculture & business development | 56,146 | 1 | 10 |
| Community Mobilization/Capacity Building | 330,866 | 5 | 62 |
| People diplomacy, dialogue & policy research | 55,458 | 1 | 10 |
| Total | | | 100% |

Feature Stories

Archives without Borders

Archives of Abkhazia have almost totally been burnt down during the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict. There is an ample amount of documentation regarding Abkhazia in the Georgian State Archives and information that may positively affect everyday lives of the local population. As a result of the project, a large number of scanned versions of documents and recovered data will be handed over to the Abkhazian authorities that will serve as another tangible contribution in confidence building between divided societies.

Georgian-Ossetian/Ossetian Georgian Dictionary

The Georgian and Ossetian societies possess centuries-old history of peaceful coexistence. However, there is a lack of awareness of cultural heritage and literary works of both of the societies written on original languages. Editing of the first Georgian-Ossetian/Ossetian Georgian Dictionaries will provide additional assistance to representatives of both communities to get closer to literary masterpieces on Georgian as well as Ossetian languages. Posting of the dictionaries on the internet will also provide unlimited access to people and serve as an important element to overcome the language barriers in verbal communication between Georgians and Ossetians.

Ex-combatants for nonviolence

In line with significant efforts which focus on restoring the trust and confidence through direct people-to-people contacts across the conflict divides, the project provides the ex-combatants representing the both sides with the rare opportunity to join the peace process. The dialogue between the ex-combatants and their joint efforts in future will provide a significant contribution to the peace-process and diminish negative approaches. The training courses and joint meetings will result in establishing some non-governmental organizations by the project participants. Their activities will serve to peace building, restoration of trust and full-fledged integration of the ex-combatants into civil society.

Future Outlook

COBERM has reviewed 37 new project ideas received for the COBERM project completion round. Final decision on funding 9 selected projects was made in August 2011.

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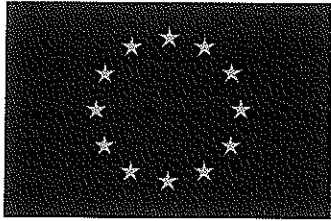
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September 23, 2011



COBERM Round 3 Project Outlines

| # | Project title | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Editing the Georgian Ossetian and Ossetian Georgian Dictionaries | The project aims at editing and spreading the Georgian/Ossetian and Ossetian/Georgian dictionaries (1000-1000 copies on each language) which will serve to ease relationship and communication between Georgians and Ossetians. The dictionaries are also deemed to be a great asset to scholars and researchers, those Georgians who are motivated to learn the Ossetian language and vice-versa. The Dictionary will be posted on-line for easy access. |
| 2 | Implementation the European democratic standards in sphere of mass-media | The ultimate goal of the project is to contribute to practical realization of the basic principles of the European democracy such as freedom of expression, pluralism of opinion, equal access to information sources through strengthening the capacities and raising skills of the young journalists. Through trainings, joint meetings and discussions focusing on common problems for journalists in the Caucasus, the project will contribute to bringing the European democratic standards and peace-oriented approaches in journalism. |
| 3 | Archives without borders | As a result of the Georgian-Abkhaz war, the Abkhazian archives have been burned out. The key objective of the project is to scan and recover the data about Abkhazia stored in the Georgian State Archives and hand them over to the Abkhaz authorities. |
| 4 | European School for Young Leaders | The project is designed to establish contacts between the young representatives of the society split up by the Georgian-Ossetian conflict and their engagement in peace-building processes. 10 young people from Shida Kartli and 10 peers from Tskhinvali region will be selected in order to participate in The Europe School established for them in Czech Republic. |
| 5 | Building capacities for peace-oriented journalism in the South Caucasus | The project aims to conduct a five-day joint training on peace-oriented approaches in journalism for media professionals from the South Caucasus region by involving a mixed team of international and regional trainers. The training will encompass presenting the participants the peace journalism approaches through concepts and good practice examples; share their experiences of covering conflict; explore possibilities of strengthening the regional network; establish personal contacts with their counterparts in the regions including contacts that cross the conflict dividing lines. |
| 6 | Ex-combatants for nonviolence | The key objective of the project is a full-fledged integration of former participants to the Georgian-Ossetian conflict - ex-combatants - into society. Furthermore, ex-combatants will be involved into civil activities to enhance their peace-potential towards non-violent ways of conflict resolution. 10 ex-combatants, participants to the armed Georgian-Ossetian conflict will be selected from each side to join the roundtables dedicated to building confidence. In the framework of the joint meetings, a training course will be conducted aiming at creating an atmosphere of trust and building capacity for the integration of the ex-combatants into civil activities. |
| 7 | Georgian-Abkhazian and Georgian-Ossetian conflict confidence building and bridging lines of division through economic partnership | The project targets to build confidence between the Abkhaz, South Ossetian and Georgian population through weakening barriers obstructing business partnership between persons from the conflict regions and from the rest of Georgia. The project focuses on conducting and maximising the impact of regular shop-tours to major trade centres in Georgia, involving equal number of individuals from Georgia and the conflict regions. |
| 8 | Moving forward: working together on IDP rights, justice and memory in the conflict | The main objective of this project is to launch in-depth debate in the Georgian-Abkhaz context aiming to reveal possibilities to address the unresolved problems of internal displacement, identity and perceptions of justice in relation to the conflict. Under the project, surveys, studies and meetings will be conducted, involving IDPs and Abkhazian representatives to explore possibilities for future cooperation and common endeavours. |
| 9 | Increased confidence through community security in Shida Kartli | The overall goal of the project is to create an enabling environment for confidence to develop along and across the Shida Kartli/South Ossetia ABL by increasing communities' ability to manage local conflict-related issues, which will in turn reduce tensions and increase the potential for contact across the divide. The major objective of the project is to reinforce confidence inside communities in Shida Kartli on security issues, strengthen confidence between communities and security providers in Shida Kartli and between communities along the ABL and (where possible) across the ABL. |



EUROPEAN UNION

**Confidence Building Early
Response Mechanism (COBERM)**
*Funded by the European Union and administered by the United
Nations Development Programme*



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*





Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM)

Joint EU-UNDP Initiative



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**Funded by the European Union
and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme**

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

CONTRACT TITLE: Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM)

Contract number: IFS-RRM/2010/238938

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|-------------------------|---|
| Grant recipient: | United Nations Development Programme |
| Contact Person: | Ms. Sophie Kemkhadze, Assistant Resident Representative, UNDP |
| Partners: | European Union |
| Duration: | 01-May-2010 – 02-June-2012 |
| Total Budget: | €4,871,361.00 |
| Total expenses: | €4,849,777.69 |
| Delivery rate: | 99.6% |



FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Contract n°: IFS-RRM/2010/2010/238938
 Contract name: "Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM)
 Implementation period of the contract (2/Jun/2010-02/Jun/2012)

| Expenditures | BUDGET per contract Addendum #3 | | | | EXPENDITURES | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | Unit | # Units (a) | Unit cost (in EUR) (b) | Costs (in EUR) (a)*(b) | Name of currency: USD Exchange rate of 1st installment* 0.819 Exchange rate of 2nd & 3rd Installments* 0.702 | | | |
| | | | | | # Units (d) | Unit cost (USD) (e) | Total cost (USD) (f)=(d)*(e) | Total cost (in EUR) (g)= (f)*(fx-rate) |
| 1. Human Resources | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Salaries (gross salaries including social security charges and other related costs, local staff) | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 Technical | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2 Administrative/ support staff | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2.1 COBERM Coordinator/Tbilisi (Tbilisi) (SB4-Q1) ¹ | Per month | 23.5 | 2,230.00 | 52,405.00 | 23.5 | 2,637.99 | 61,992.65 | 46,917.66 |
| 1.1.2.1 COBERM Coordinator/Abkhazia (Sukhum) (SB4-Q1) ² | Per month | 21 | 2,230.00 | 46,830.00 | 21.3 | 2,625.35 | 55,919.91 | 42,321.65 |
| 1.1.2.1 COBERM Coordinator/Shida Kartli & S. Ossetia (Tbilisi) (SB4-Q1) | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.2.2 Programme Assistant (Tbilisi) (SB3-Q1) | Per month | 22.5 | 1,386.00 | 31,185.00 | 22 | 1,808.87 | 39,795.08 | 30,117.96 |
| 1.1.2.3 Finance/Admin Assistant (Tbilisi) (SB3-Q1) | Per month | 20.5 | 1,386.00 | 28,413.00 | 21.5 | 1,799.06 | 38,679.83 | 29,273.91 |
| 1.1.2.4 Driver (Sukhum) (SB1-Q1) | Per month | 20 | 676.00 | 13,520.00 | 20.5 | 831.50 | 17,045.72 | 12,900.65 |
| 1.1.2.5 Driver (Gori/Eastern Georg(a) (SB1-MID) | Per month | 17.5 | 676.00 | 11,830.00 | 16.25 | 974.17 | 15,830.18 | 11,980.70 |
| 1.2 Salaries (gross salaries including social security charges and other related costs, expat/int. staff) | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 Programme Manager - P4 (Tbilisi) ³ | Per month | 17 | 14,065.00 | 239,105.00 | 19 | 16,178.91 | 307,399.38 | 232,647.90 |
| 1.2.2 International Technical Consultant | | | | | | | 8,926.66 | 6,755.93 |
| 1.3 Daily Substance Allowance (DSA) ⁴ | Per month | 21 | 340.00 | 7,140.00 | 21 | 407.52 | 8,557.84 | 6,476.80 |
| Subtotal Human Resources | | | | 430,428.00 | | | | 419,393.15 |
| 2. Travel | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 International travel ⁵ | Per flight | | | | 0.00 | | | |
| Subtotal Travel | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Equipment and supplies | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Purchase or rent of vehicles ⁶ | Per vehicle | | | | | | | |
| 3.2 Furniture (office tables, chairs and shelf) | Per set | 1 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | | | 3,396.82 | 2,570.80 |
| 3.3 Furniture (conference table, chairs) | Per set | | | | | | | |
| 3.4 Computer laptops | Per piece | 6 | 1,233.00 | 7,398.00 | | | 7,554.69 | 5,717.59 |
| 3.5 Printer/scanner/copier | Per piece | 1 | 491.00 | 491.00 | | | 594.04 | 449.59 |
| 3.6 Camera | Per piece | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal Equipment and supplies | | | | 9,889.00 | | | | 8,737.97 |
| 4. Local office | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Vehicle costs (fuel and maintenance) ⁷ | Per month | 24 | 400.00 | 9,600.00 | 24 | | 16,523.07 | 12,505.09 |
| 4.2.1 Office rent (Tbilisi) | Per month | 24 | 1,246.00 | 29,904.00 | 24 | | 35,993.07 | 27,240.50 |
| 4.2.2 Office rent (Gori) | Per month | 17 | 510.00 | 8,415.00 | | | | |
| 4.3 Installation of internet, etc (Tbilisi) | Lump sum | 24 | 150.00 | 3,600.00 | 24 | | 6,482.71 | 4,906.28 |
| 4.4 Consumables - office supplies | Per month | 24 | 600.00 | 14,400.00 | 24 | | 15,546.81 | 11,766.23 |
| 4.5 Other services (tel/fax, electricity/heating, maintenance) | Per month | 24 | 600.00 | 14,400.00 | 24 | | 15,546.81 | 11,766.23 |
| Subtotal Local office | | | | 65,919.00 | | | | 56,418.11 |
| 5. Other costs, services | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 Publications | | | | | | | | |
| 5.2 Studies, research | | | | | | | | |
| 5.3 Expenditure verification | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4 Evaluation costs | Lump sum | 1 | 25,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | | 32,459.00 | 24,565.82 |
| 5.5 Translation, interpreters | | | | | | | | |
| 5.6 Financial services (bank guarantee costs etc.) | | | | | | | | |
| 5.7 Costs of conferences/seminars | | | | | | | | |
| 5.8. Visibility actions | Lump sum | 1 | 17,000.00 | 17,000.00 | | | 12,909.18 | 9,770.01 |
| Subtotal Other costs, services | | | | 42,000.00 | | | | 34,335.83 |
| 6. Other | | | | | | | | |
| 6.4 Confidence building initiatives | Lump sum | 1 | 4,004,437.83 | 4,004,437.83 | | | 5,303,222.13 | 4,013,617.45 |
| Subtotal Other | | | | 4,004,437.83 | | | | 4,013,617.45 |
| 7. Subtotal direct eligible costs of the Action (1-6) | | | | 4,552,673.83 | | 27,263.36 | 5,988,828.76 | 4,532,502.51 |
| 8. Provision for contingency reserve (maximum 5% of 7, subtotal of direct eligible costs of the Action) | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Subtotal direct eligible costs of the Action (7+8) | | | | 4,552,673.83 | | | | |
| 10. Administrative costs (maximum 7% of 9, total direct eligible costs of the Action)⁸ | | | | 318,687.17 | | 1,908.43 | 419,218.01 | 317,275.18 |
| 11. Total eligible costs (9+10) | | | | 4,871,361.00 | 0.00 | 29,171.79 | 6,408,046.77 | 4,849,777.69 |

| Installments per EC contract IFS-RRM/2010/2010/238-938 | Installments (EUR) | Received (EUR) | Expensed (EUR) | To be reimbursed by EU (EUR) |
|--|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st installment | 2,459,123.00 | 2,459,123.00 | 2,459,123.00 | - |
| 2nd installment | 2,052,747.00 | 2,052,747.00 | 2,052,747.00 | - |
| 3rd installment | 359,491.00 | 0 | 337,907.69 | - |
| Total | 4,871,361.00 | | 4,849,777.69 | 337,907.69 |

- Notes**
- Service Contract (SC) levels for this and other national positions based on requirements of the position and in accordance with UNDP "Revised Salary Scale Effective from January 2009". Required Hazard Payment and estimation for potential salary increase based on performance (5%) and UNDP rules are included in the cost.
 - This person will be supported by the UNDP office there. Costs of running this office is included in the EU ENPI Programme "Economic rehabilitation and confidence building in Abkhazia and adjacent areas in western Georgia" submitted to EU Delegation. The only additional cost of having a person there will be a driver and a car.
 - The salary rate includes Salary, Post-Adjustment Costs (USD 17,220.59 per month). In addition, the monthly rate includes separation cost, appointment/recruitment related costs and reassignment costs (Estimated at no more than 3 months salary, 3xUSD 17,220.59 at the end of assignment) and Rest and Recuperation (R&R). Current Rest and Recuperation (R&R) cycle for Tbilisi is 18 weeks, which entitles the Project Manager to a trip to the place for R&R (Istanbul) after 16 consecutive weeks of work at the duty station. It is estimated that the Programme Manager will be possible to take four (2) R&Rs per year of approximately USD 2,000 per trip (i.e. 1.5 years x 2 R&Rs x USD 2,000).
 - This budget line will be used for trips in regions. It is estimated that trips of more than one day will most likely be to Zugdidi or Abkhazia, since Shida Kartli can be reached more easily. Current DSA for Zugdidi is USD 122 per person/day. It is expected that at least two persons (Project Manager or Coordinator plus driver (either the one specified in the budget or driver from another project)) will spend 1-2 days in region per month.
 - This budget line will be used to pay for flight tickets for the international programme manager (two tickets during the entire project implementation). Estimated at USD 1,500 per ticket incl. local transport from airports.
 - UNDP has taken over a number of cars from UNOMIG for free and also have cars available from completed projects. One will be made available to the project. However, an estimated EUR 4,000 is needed to make it fully functional and install radio equipment which make the cars compliant with UN Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS).
 - An estimated cost of fuel is between USD 150-200 per month depending on amount of activities and location of activities. In addition, it is expected that on a quarterly basis an additional amount is also need for maintenance of the car.
 - Administrative cost will be used internally in UNDP to also cover costs of involvement of many other UNDP staff in the implementation of this project, especially in Procurement, Finance, IT, Human Resources and general Operations.

