

# Abkhazia Briefing Note

## January 2005

### RECENT EVENTS/HIGHLIGHTS

- ?? *On January 12, Sergey Bagapsh “elected” de facto President of Abkhazia*
- ?? *Maritime incident and political instability create challenges to peace process*
- ?? *European Commission pledges 4 million Euro for Abkhazia Recovery Project*

### BACKGROUND

The 1992-1993 armed conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia led to the displacement of over 300,000 persons, a significant part of the pre-war 525,000 population, and the destabilisation and devastation of this once economically prosperous region squeezed between the black sea and the Caucasus mountains. In 1994, the Georgian and Abkhaz sides brought two years of fighting to a halt, signing the Moscow Agreement and agreeing on a cease-fire, the separation of forces and the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States Peace Keeping Force (CIS PKF) deployed in June 1994. In August 1993, the UN Security Council (SC) established the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG).

By 1996 and 1997, an increasing number of spontaneous returnees drew the support and assistance of international organisations. However, in May 1998 armed clashes broke out between the two sides and as a result, an estimated 30,000-40,000 people were once again driven out of the Gali district and infrastructure previously restored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR, destroyed. Since then Gali district has remained an area of instability and insecurity and the social and economic situation for both those that fled and those who remained in Abkhazia is extremely poor.



As of 2003, over 40,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are estimated to have spontaneously returned again or at least seasonally returned to farm their lands. However the implementation of both relief assistance and recovery activities is limited by security concerns and these, along with a lack of a peace agreement and an agreement on the status of returnees, are preventing a sustainable return of IDPs to Abkhazia.

UN agencies, local authorities and NGOs however, have continued to focus on improving conditions in the region. The UN continues to play a role in peacekeeping and peace building in Abkhazia through the SRSG and UNOMIG. This is complemented by UN Agencies and other international organizations and NGOs working to ease the suffering and improve the lives of those affected by the conflict. In

particular UNDP, UNHCR, OCHA, the World Bank, USAID and SDC have worked in partnership to improve the lives of IDPs in Abkhazia and Georgia through a “New Approach” based on the 1998 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. A United Nations office for the protection of human rights in Abkhazia was established in 1996.

### UN-LED PEACE PROCESS

Since the cessation of the armed conflict, various mechanisms have been used to facilitate the resumption of dialogue between the Abkhaz and Georgian sides, including establishment of the Coordinating Council and its working groups, mediation by the Group of Friends of the UN Secretary General, and establishment by the Russian Federation of the Sochi working groups. However, since the declaration of independence by the *de facto* Abkhaz authorities, attempts to resume negotiations on the political status of Abkhazia have been unsuccessful.

The first attempts to revive the peace process occurred in 1997, when the Coordinating Council of the Georgian and Abkhaz sides was established as the main negotiating body within the UN-led peace process, leading to resumption of talks over

resolution to the ongoing conflict. The Council was chaired by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General (SRSG) to Georgia, assisted by the Russian Federation as facilitator, and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Group of Friends of the Secretary General consisting of France, Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Russian Federation as observers. The Coordinating Council comprises three working groups: 1) On Security and the Non-Resumption of Hostilities; 2) On IDPs and Refugees; 3) On Social and Economic Issues. Although several successful meeting of the respective working groups took place in 2002, the coordinating council has not met since January 2001.

To restart a dialogue between the two sides, a document called “Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi” was created by the SRSG in late 2001. This document, known as “Boden’s paper”, aimed at facilitating meaningful negotiations on the political status between the two parties in conflict, and received full support of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General; however, the Abkhaz side has not yet accepted to receive and discuss the document. Despite protracted efforts by the international community, the peace-process remains in a deadlock.

In 2003, the Group of Friends of the Secretary General held brainstorming sessions in Geneva and recommended the establishment of task forces to deal with the three groups of issues: economic rehabilitation, IDPs and refugees, and political and security issues. The expectations were that the three task forces, broader-based than existing working groups, would act as mechanisms to help revitalise the political and the Geneva/Coordinating Council process. The Abkhaz side, however, reiterated their refusal to accept the “Boden” document.

The Presidents of Georgia and the Russian Federation met in Sochi on 6-7 March 2003. They discussed, among others, issues related to Russian–Georgian co-operation, the political settlement of the Georgian–Abkhaz conflict, and international and regional issues of mutual interest. The *de facto* Abkhaz authorities participated in part of the talks. The Presidents agreed on the necessity of synchronization of the repatriation process to the Gali district with the reopening of the railway line. The Sochi process has been designed to function through two working groups, one dealing with economic rehabilitation, with the emphasis on the railroad link restoration and Inguri Hydro-power station, and another on the return of IDPs and refugees.

UNOMIG, led by the SRSG, continues its efforts to maintain stability in the zone of conflict and promote the resumption of dialogue between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, in particular on economic cooperation, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons and security matters, which were established as priority directions for the peace process during the UN-chaired Group of Friends meeting in February 2004. The Group of Friends actively supports these efforts, the ultimate aim of which is to facilitate meaningful negotiations between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides on a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict using the “Boden” document and its transmittal letter as a starting point.

On 30 July 2004, a Georgian coast guard vessel fired on a foreign cargo ship in the coastal waters near Sukhumi, in what Georgia regarded as a law enforcement action to assert control over its internationally recognized territorial water in the Black Sea. On the following day, the Abkhaz authorities announced the suspension of their participation in the negotiation process and called for an investigation into and a legal assessment by the United Nations, the CISPFK and the broader international community of the incident as a precondition for their return to the negotiating table.

In late 2004, political leaders in Sukhumi were preoccupied with internal political development related to the self-styled *de facto* presidential elections, which were held on 3 October 2004, and their outcome. The Security Council considered unacceptable and illegitimate the holding of self-styled elections in Abkhazia, Georgia, which took place in the absence of the majority of the population and the determination of the political status of the territory. The Georgian side warned against legitimisation of these elections and regretted outside support for one of the candidates. Following contradictory decisions by local authorities, tensions between followers of the two main contenders, Sergey Bagapsh and Raul Khadjimba, led to demonstrations and takeovers of public buildings. The situation was defused only when, on 6 December, the two candidates reached an agreement to run on a single ticket in a new “election”, which took place on 12 January 2005. Sergey Bagapsh was “elected” in a landslide victory and inaugurated as Abkhazia’s *de facto* president on 12 February 2005.

During this difficult period, the SRSG continued her efforts to encourage the Abkhaz side to resume, as a first step, its participation in both the weekly quadripartite meetings, which bring together the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, UNOMIG and the CISPKF, and the joint fact-finding group, which has the same participants. The Abkhaz side initially maintained its position that it was not ready to resume the peace process dialogue or to participate in related meetings, including in the so-called Sochi working groups, which are aimed at the implementation of agreements between the President of the Russian Federation and the President of Georgia reached in Sochi in March 2003, until the internal situation in Sukhumi was resolved and the international community had provided an assessment of the maritime incident of July 2004. Subsequently, on 16

December 2004, the Abkhaz side, as a first encouraging sign, resumed its participation in the weekly quadripartite meetings and the joint fact-finding group. The Georgian side had asserted its continued readiness for dialogue during this period.

## SECURITY

Since the events of May 1998 when armed clashes broke out between the two sides, security in Gali District has remained a serious concern to the international community. The safety and dignity of returnees has not yet been guaranteed and international humanitarian organisations have not resumed regular assistance programs in areas of return. Nonetheless, since 1999, a number of new spontaneous returns, with some encouragement by the local authorities, have been observed in the Gali District. The living conditions of these returnees have not been satisfactory either from the security point of view or in terms of the process of rehabilitation of their homes, infrastructure or socio-economically normal living conditions.

In most of Abkhazia the security situation has been generally calm and stable from 2002-2004, with one major exception being the kidnapping of four UNOMIG staff in June 2003 during a regular patrol in the upper Kodori valley, the scene of previous clashes in the Georgia-Abkhazia conflict. After a week of captivity, the hostages were released unharmed and brought to Tbilisi on 10 June. All UNOMIG patrols to the area were suspended after the incident. This was the fourth time UNOMIG staffs were kidnapped since the commencement of the Mission. Each time the kidnapping occurred in the same area and each time the hostages were released unharmed after negotiations.

The two exceptions to the generally quiet situation in Abkhazia are the Kodori Valley and lower Gali District, which are widely considered insecure areas for both the local population and humanitarian agencies. Another major incident during UNOMIG's Mission was the downing of a UN helicopter in Kodori valley in October 2001, which killed all nine people on board. A number of violent incidents, including some tragic ones, with criminal and possibly political motivations, continue to take place in Gali District. In 2003, the rise in criminality was also observed on Zugdidi side of the Inguri River. The latest reports of the Secretary General on the situation in Abkhazia acknowledged that the level of tension in Gali District has decreased in comparison with the same periods in previous years due to a moratorium on partisan activities. Figures concerning criminal actions are in general also lower, although "cross-border" crime remains a serious problem, particularly in lower Gali. Criminal activities, however, typically increased during the hazelnut and mandarin seasons (~Sept-Dec). It has been noted of late that most incidents are increasingly more of purely criminal character rather than political nature. Compared with the same period in 2003, fewer killings were recorded, but robberies increased significantly, in particular in villages along the ceasefire line.

In Gali District, criminality, including cases of robberies, shooting accidents, abductions, explosions, and sporadic paramilitary activities, continue to raise concerns about the safety of the growing returnee population that have already returned spontaneously, as well as the safety of humanitarian aid workers. Insecurity in the area also hampers visits, assessments, and possible additional support to the population of the area by international organisations. CISPKEF and UNOMIG regularly conduct patrols in the Restricted Weapons Zone and the Security Zone to monitor the 1994 Moscow Agreement. CISPKEF and UNOMIG have themselves been victims of criminality and/or partisan attacks, as have some NGOs. The Abkhaz *de facto* authorities have also been targeted.

In July 2004, the UN Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation to add a civilian police component to the Mission to strengthen its capacity to carry out its mandate and, in particular, to contribute to the creation of conditions conducive to the safe and dignified return of IDPs and refugees. It was planned that the civilian police would work closely with the Georgian and Abkhaz sides in building trust and cooperation in areas of law enforcement, good governance and protection of human rights, and more concretely helping the creating safer conditions for the return of IDPs in Gali District. Unfortunately, due to internal political issues the Abkhaz side has since rejected the deployment of the civilian police component to the Gali district. UNOMIG continues its negotiations with the Abkhaz but for the time being the civilian police component is only active on the Zugdidi side of the cease-fire line.

UNOMIG has continued to conduct regular patrolling of the security zone and the restricted weapons zone on both sides of the ceasefire line. The Abkhaz side restricted the Mission's freedom of movement on several recent occasions, in particular at the Psou River crossing on the Russian border, the Inguri bridge, which links the Gali and Zugdidi security zones, and the Sukhumi airport. UNOMIG protested those restrictions, including by a formal aide-memoire on 17 December. The Abkhaz side, however, insisted that the only way to ensure that such difficulties were not repeated was for UNOMIG to accept Abkhaz-issued accreditation cards for all Mission staff members. This adversely affected the Mission's operational capabilities and mandated activities; the restrictions were lifted in the second half of December 2004.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS**

The human rights situation during the last half of 2004 was influenced by the preparation for the defacto presidential elections; the Abkhaz authorities deferred all action on major human rights issues until after the “elections”. In addition, they were still unable to create an environment of increased respect for human rights conducive to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons.

Despite the unwillingness of the defacto authorities to allow the opening of a UNOMIG human rights sub-office in the Gali district, the United Nations Human Rights Office in Sukhumi continued to provide free legal advice to the local population, monitor court trials and places of pre-trial detention, promote the protection of human rights in the area and to support local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Protracted uncertainty in Abkhazia, Georgia, was not conducive to fostering a climate of stability, rule of law and respect for human rights. Adoption by the defacto Abkhaz Parliament of the long-overdue “criminal code” and “criminal procedure code” was further delayed. Restrictions on independent media, including the suspension of printing of three Abkhaz independent newspapers for various periods of time and the tightening of de facto government control of electronic and print media, resulted in serious violations of freedom of expression. In the Gali district, weak law enforcement continued to contribute to numerous cases of extortion, murder, robbery and abduction, generating a feeling of insecurity among local residents. Cases of arbitrary arrest, prolonged detention and lack of access to legal counsel were also observed.

## **OVERVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN SITUATION, NEEDS AND RESPONSES**

The civil war in Abkhazia led to a displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, and a subsequent economic collapse. This has severely impoverished much of the population in Abkhazia and left large segments of the population vulnerable. International humanitarian agencies have continued with the provision of aid targeting the most acute food and medical needs among the most vulnerable segments of the population. However, international aid has been steadily decreasing since 1998, while the humanitarian situation has not significantly improved and, according to most humanitarian organisations present in the region, has been aggravated for many people.

Furthermore, despite the fact that humanitarian aid is still required for some groups, most specifically for the elderly without family support and those with major diseases, it is a commonly-shared view of the international community active in Abkhazia that it is time the emphasis should be shifted towards addressing the underlying causes of humanitarian needs more proactively. There is, for example, much scope for local-level, participatory community mobilisation projects designed to increase opportunities for self-help and community building, thus preventing further de-capitalisation and destitution. Even though the political status of Abkhazia remains unresolved and the peace-process is in a deadlock, more concerted efforts by the international community should be directed towards low-scale rehabilitation activities aiming at improved basic living conditions and creating more income. There is still a need to encourage community development and mobilisation initiatives in Abkhazia.

In certain parts of Abkhazia, most notably Gali District and the Kodori Valley, the volatile security environment complicates even the provision of humanitarian assistance. The lack of safe and dignified conditions for returnees in the Gali District remains as one of the biggest challenges faced by international humanitarian agencies. Acute humanitarian and basic rehabilitation needs continue to be a problem and the difficult economic situation encourages criminality. Many returnees continue to migrate between Georgia proper and Abkhazia, returning to Abkhazia to harvest and sell their crops for extra income to supplement the IDP allowance they receive in Georgia proper.

In December 2003, UNDP led a mission to Abkhazia to look at the feasibility of building a sustainable recovery and rehabilitation process for IDPs, returnees and local communities focusing on the Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli Districts in the east of Abkhazia. The mission drew upon the findings and recommendations of earlier UN missions to Abkhazia, including the February 1998 Needs Assessment Mission (NAM), the November 2000 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) and the 2002 Security Assessment Mission (SAM). The UNDP-led Mission broadly concluded that initial recovery and rehabilitation work was possible under the present security situation. Participating in the mission were representatives from UNOMIG, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNV.

In 2004, UNOMIG, UNV, UNICEF, UNIFEM, WFP, ICRC, MSF, ECHO, PU, ACH, and the HALO Trust continued their programmes, while some others started, resumed or considered resuming their work in Abkhazia. Nevertheless, donor organisations are still by and large reluctant to intervene, mainly due to precarious security conditions and lack of progress in

peace-process negotiations. But as a number of returnees, between 30,000 and 40,000, are now residing in Gali District, and there is a broad understanding that socio-economic conditions in Abkhazia are not improving, but rather further degrade the living conditions for the majority of the population, some donors are indicating willingness to support infrastructure and small community building projects. Notably, the European Commission announced that 4 million Euro would be available over the course of two years for a rehabilitation program in Abkhazia, to be implemented jointly by UNDP, which established an office in Abkhazia in October 2004, and the UNOMIG Trust Fund.

## **PROGRAMMES BY SECTORS**

### **EDUCATION**

In the final months of 2004, the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** continued its school rehabilitation project by completing repairs on an additional three schools in Abkhazia, Georgia, all of which were in the Gali district. Since 2001, a total of 14,153 children in 81 schools in Abkhazia have benefited from the UNHCR school rehabilitation programme. In 2004, in addition to the completed school rehabilitation project, UNHCR distributed school items to 50 schools, located primarily in the Gali district, as well as in the Oчамchira and Tkvarcheli districts. Over 7,000 students benefited from this distribution. In February 2004, UNHCR distributed 83 UNICEF school kits to 80 schools in Abkhazia.

Supported by the Netherlands UNICEF National Committee, **UNICEF** continues to provide school-in-a-box kits and educational materials to schools in Abkhazia in cooperation with other organizations working in the area. In 2005, UNICEF will support teacher-training activities that will focus on interactive learning methodologies, life skills and empowerment techniques. This will be achieved through the involvement of an implementing partner already experienced in the field (NRC), and by relying on networks of professionals already involved in this field. Also with the support of the Netherlands UNICEF National Committee, UNICEF will promote 'Right to Play' initiatives in schools in Abkhazia including organized sport, recreation and healthy lifestyle activities.

In 2004, **UNOMIG** financed the reconstruction of the Mziuri Kindergarten and the House of Culture in Gali. Forty children aged 3-5 benefited from the reconstruction of the kindergarten, while approximately 200 people are now able to attend different courses held at the House of Culture. Furthermore, CIMIC Officers in Sukhumi and Gali coordinated the distribution of 28 UNICEF school kits in several schools in their area of responsibility (AOR) in the Gali district. Approximately 4,500 children attend classes in this district. Finally, UNOMIG received two separate donations of school materials from Switzerland. Under CIMIC coordination, this material was delivered to Kindergarten No. 1 in Gali and to the schools of Tskiri, Zeni, Kvemo Barbebi and Gagida villages.

**Conciliation Resources (CR)** brought together Georgian and Abkhaz students and professionals during two summer programs – a summer university and summer school. The third summer university on International Relations in the Contemporary World took place in the second half of July in Abkhazia. The 35 participants included NGO activists, journalists, officials and young academics from Georgia, Abkhazia and elsewhere in the north and south Caucasus, as well as from Central Europe and the UK. The participants were taught by faculty from Chatham House (London)/Carnegie Centre (Moscow) and the German Marshall Centre. The Summer School, conducted in Sochi during the first two weeks of July, was the culmination of a years' work by separate groups of Abkhaz and Georgian university students using a discussion pack on the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict produced as part of the Berghof/CR cooperation. Fourteen students from each side (from Georgia all IDPs) took part in the school. The discussion pack, which was originally written in Russian by a group of Georgian and Abkhaz activists, has been translated into Georgian and Abkhaz.

The **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** supports an educational programme in secondary schools throughout Abkhazia. Pupils of the 5th, 6th and 9th grades are taught humanitarian principles and basics of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) through literature and civic education, utilizing two textbooks developed by the ICRC – "The World Around You..." (used since 1997) and "International Humanitarian Law" (used since 2002). In order to contribute to the sustainability of the programme, one history teacher participated in a Moscow Training-of-Trainers (TOT) course, organized by the ICRC Delegation in Moscow in December 2004. In the future, this teacher will be responsible for conducting review courses on IHL for teachers throughout Abkhazia. To promote pupils' interest in the programme, the ICRC organized an IHL competition for the most motivated 9<sup>th</sup> grade pupils; the competition included tests, case studies and discussions.

The **ICRC** has continued to facilitate the integration of IHL into the curricula of the Law and Journalism departments at Abkhaz State University. In order to improve the quality of instruction, an IHL instructor from the university participated at

an Advanced Course on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), organised by the ICRC in Moscow in late-November, 2004. The university library has been provided with a wide range of IHL publications, thus ensuring that instructors and students have access to academic materials on IHL. In a separate project, the **ICRC** works to integrate IHL into the training programmes of military and law enforcement personnel in Abkhazia, so as to ensure that future officers possess a basic knowledge of the Geneva Conventions and other internationally accepted norms for the conduct of hostilities. In early November, an IHL Centre was established in Sukhumi with ICRC support, in order to improve IHL instruction among military personnel.

In August 2004, the **OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (HCNM)** launched a project in the Gali, Tkvarcheli and Ochamchira districts of Abkhazia aimed at strengthening the teaching of the Abkhaz and Georgian languages in these districts. This initiative addressed an issue that has been particularly sensitive in the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict situation. By enhancing their skills in the use of these languages, the project raises the socio-economic prospects of pupils in these districts. Equally importantly, the project promotes contact and understanding among teachers of Georgian and Abkhazian languages through interaction in the training process, thereby contributing to confidence building efforts. Since August, two teacher trainer groups have been set up, one in Sukhumi and one in Gali, and teacher-training seminars have been designed. The teacher training seminars allow teachers to get acquainted with modern language teaching methodologies. Due to the political instability in the last quarter of 2004, the teacher training seminars were postponed to early 2005. The local partners in this project are the Sukhumi Youth House and the Gali Women's Association.

Since 1999, **American Councils for International Education** has been recruiting students and teachers from Abkhazia for its academic, cultural, and professional exchange programs. High school students from Abkhazia have participated in the Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX), a U.S. Government sponsored high school exchange program, and teachers from Abkhazia have participated in the Teachers' Excellence Awards (TEA) and Partners in Education (PiE) Programs for secondary school teachers. Approximately 30 high school students, secondary school teachers and school directors from all parts of Abkhazia have participated in these programs to date. This year, American Councils anticipates sending one school director and 4 high school students to the United States; representatives from American Councils conducted testing and interviews for the FLEX program in Abkhazia in January 2004. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs at the United States Department of State provides funding for these programs.

**The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)** has been active in Abkhazia since 1999. Initially, NRC's activities focused on human rights education; however, gradually, it has shifted its focus toward the development of a multi-aspect training course. This course now includes educational psychology, interactive teaching and drama-in-education methodology, gender/trafficking issues and HIV/AIDS awareness. NRC provides teacher's trainings and also works directly with schoolchildren. The organization's activities are implemented through local partners: Sukhumi and Gali mobile teams of teacher's trainers and the NGO "Human Rights and Civic Society."

#### **CHILDREN'S NEEDS AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL REHABILITATION**

Since the beginning of 2003 **War Child Netherlands** has been supporting psychosocial activities implemented through the Sukhumi Youth House. Activities focused on creative workshops using art, music, dance and drama to effectively deal with a range of psychological problems that affect children. These problems tend to be exhibited in hyper-activity, aggression, introversion, and other behavioural problems. The project includes those children who are considered to be especially vulnerable – the homeless, the disabled, orphans, etc. The main goals of the current project, which began in January 2004, are to maximize the impact of the creative workshops by training teachers and other professionals working with children in the use of creative methods with children and to involve youth, teachers and parents in conflict transformation activities with a particular focus on improving relations between Abkhaz and Georgians in Gali region. War Child Netherlands also supports a theatre studio run through Sukhumi Youth House. The project involves children, youth, parents, teachers and others from Sukhumi, Ochamchira, Gali, Tkvarcheli, and Gagra.

In 2004, **the United Nations Volunteer Program (UNV)**, with the financial assistance of the **Georgia Self-Reliance Fund** and **UNHCR**, continued to print and distribute copies of the children's magazine "White Crane." The free monthly magazine is published both in Georgian and Russian languages and distributed to 11,500 of the most vulnerable children and teenagers with the aim of uniting children from divided societies, giving them an opportunity to express their trauma, and increasing their self-reliance. It is distributed to schools, institutions, collective centres, and orphanages throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/COMMUNITY MOBILISATION

The **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** began the initial phase of its Abkhazia Recovery Programme in October with the opening of its office in Sukhumi and the hiring of staff to support programme activities. UNDP expects to field a consultant in microfinance in February 2005 to assess the local microfinance/micro credit situation. This assessment coupled with assessments in agriculture/livelihoods and water supply (see below) will be used to assist in the design of an overall UN Abkhazia program.

**Accion contra el Hambre (ACH)** continues to implement a community development project in Abkhazia and Samegrelo. This intervention is financed by The Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC) and co-financed by ECHO. The program seeks to enhance the socio-economic environment of 500 vulnerable families, giving the beneficiaries improved prospects for their life, at the same time contributing to the peace building process, while promoting positive attitudes towards a disengagement from conflict. To date the project is proceeding according to design.

Since September 2003, **ACH** has implemented recovery activities in Abkhazia through the **United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)**'s Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10211.0. Twelve out of 14 food-for work (FFW) projects approved and implemented in the first phase (March-July 2004) were successfully completed in July 2004. The rehabilitated assets continue to be maintained and used by the communities. The second phase of the program started in August 2004 and will last for 10 months. The food-for work (FFW) projects, which are co-financed by ECHO, aim to improve irrigation systems and agricultural access roads and to reclaim arable land in 3 districts (Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Gali) in Abkhazia and Samegrelo, through community mobilisation. The program also seeks to improve the food security status of vulnerable families through the rehabilitation of agricultural production and food distribution. During the life span of the project, beneficiaries receive a fixed ration according to the number of days worked.

The **WFP** Household Food Economy Assessment in Abkhazia initially planned for October-November 2004 was not implemented due to a negative response from the local authority.

## HUMANITARIAN MINE CLEARANCE AND MINE RISK EDUCATION

The **HALO Trust** remains the only humanitarian mine clearance organisation working in Abkhazia. Since 1997, The HALO Trust has continually and consistently worked in all aspects of mine action, including manual and mechanical mine clearance, explosive ordnance disposal, minefield marking, minefield survey and mine risk education. This has resulted in the safe removal and destruction of over 4,500 anti personnel, anti group and anti vehicle landmines and over 3,900 items of unexploded ordnance. In the process of this work HALO has declared over 2,500,00 square metres as mine-free and safe for regeneration completing 47 high priority tasks. The target beneficiaries of this work include the entire local population of Abkhazia and Zugdidi Region, in addition to local authorities, international and non-governmental organisations. A further 60,000 people have benefited from various forms of mine risk education (including IDPs living in Zugdidi Region). The HALO Trust has a headquarters in Ochamchira, operational base locations in Sukhumi, Tamish, Gali and Preveli Otobaia and administration and liaison offices in Zugdidi and Tbilisi. It employs over 380 members of national staff from all ethnic groups in Abkhazia and Zugdidi Region. HALO deploys 14 manual clearance teams, six mechanical teams, four mine risk education teams, a Survey and Minefield Marking team and an Explosive Ordnance Disposal team, across Abkhazia.

The **HALO Trust** has established a complete and comprehensive database of landmine and UXO accidents in Abkhazia, in order to establish where victim assistance might be best targeted. It liaises closely with ICRC in the provision of this information. The mine accident rate in Abkhazia has fallen from on average 50 accidents per year (in the immediate post-conflict years) to around 2 accidents a year currently. The HALO Trust believes this is due to a concerted effort to remove landmines, mark minefields and promote mine risk education. The HALO Trust is funded by the United States Department of State, the Department for International Development, the Royal Netherlands Government and the Committee of 'Mine Free' with Association for Aid Relief – Tokyo Broadcasting Services.

Since 1994 the **ICRC** has been implementing a physical rehabilitation programme in Abkhazia. In collaboration with the health authorities, the ICRC assists victims of mines and UXOs (unexploded ordnance) at the Gagra Orthopaedic Centre. Since the opening of the centre, a total of 700 patients have been assisted with orthopaedic services.

## HEALTH/NUTRITION

**Médecins Sans Frontières-France (MSF)** administers a free of charge Health Access Programme for vulnerable people. Through a network of 13 family doctors across Abkhazia, this programme has provided access to primary health care for 20,000 beneficiaries and has provided medical care and follow-up for 4,000 patients for chronic diseases. In Sukhumi a dedicated medical team provides visiting medical and nurse care as well as social support for 300 bed ridden patients. In 2004, 32,000 consultations were performed in the 11 polyclinics, 502 operations done and 301 patients were hospitalised in the cardiology department of the City Hospital in Sukhumi. MSF also runs a Tuberculosis Treatment Programme throughout Abkhazia. The TB Control Program is Abkhazia-wide and functions through one TB Hospital in Gulripsh and 8 TB Ambulatory Points. Since the beginning of the program in 1999 more than 1,400 patients have been admitted. In 2004, 221 patients were included in the programme. The MDR TB Programme began in 2002 and 48 patients are currently under treatment. Since the beginning of this project, 70 patients were admitted, including 37 patients in 2004. In 2001 MSF launched a TB Program in the Penitentiary System of Abkhazia, which includes TB detection in all detention centres and treatment of infected patients in Dandra Prison; 11 patients are currently under treatment.

Funded by the German Federal Government, **UNICEF** has initiated a series of Health Care, Nutrition and Safe Water interventions in Abkhazia – including provision of obstetric/resuscitation supply upgrades at children’s polyclinics and maternity facilities; and safe water supplies to health facilities and schools. Also in 2005, UNICEF plans to implement IMCI, EPI and exclusive breastfeeding trainings for 28-30 front line health staff; as well as provision of vitamin A, iodized oil capsules and iron pills to schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women. With CIDA support, schools and health care facilities throughout Abkhazia will receive copies of UNICEF publication ‘Facts for Life’, containing key messages for parents and caregivers about health, hygiene and child care. Given the political instability following the contested de facto presidential elections in October, UNICEF delayed implementation of these projects (originally planned for 2004) until the first quarter of 2005, at which time the situation will be secure enough for operations to precede.

Since 1994, **UNICEF** has provided essential EPI vaccines and immunization supplies to Abkhazia, working to ensure vaccine security and the non-interruption of equipment provision to all seven regions within the territory. UNICEF continues to work with local partners to strengthen the cold chain, improve conditions for storage of vaccines and supplies in all holding centres, and introduce a standardized reporting/monitoring system for hospitals and administration centres in Abkhazia. The supply package provided by UNICEF for under-2 child vaccination covered routine EPI vaccines (BCG, DPT, OPV and Measles), auto-disabling and re-constitution syringes and safety boxes. Vaccine supplies for 5 and 14 year-old children have been provided directly by Government of Georgia. Hep B vaccines granted by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations/Vaccine Fund (GAVI/VF) were also procured through UNICEF. In 2005, UNICEF will also be distributing de-worming tablets to children through the immunization chain. The assistance of the Georgian-Abkhazian Commission in terms of logistics arrangements and distribution of programme supplies has played a critical part in ensuring programme arrangements.

The **ICRC** continues to assist, on a regular basis, three hospitals in Abkhazia (Sukhumi Republican, Agudzera, and Tkvarcheli hospitals), supplying them with medicines and surgical equipment every two months. All emergency surgical patients, including those wounded by weapons, have access to basic medicines and equipment, during the first eight days of treatment. For the period of July-December 2004, a total of 325 emergency operations were performed in the ICRC-assisted hospitals. Among the patients requiring emergency surgery, 19 had weapon related injuries and 2 had mine/UXO injuries. The ICRC also assists four Blood Banks in Sukhumi Republican, Agudzera, Tkvarcheli and Gagra Hospitals, supplying them with testing-kits for HIV, Hepatitis B&C and Syphilis, as well as lab equipment. All patients in Abkhazia, including emergency and maternity patients and those injured by weapons, suffering from acute blood loss, have equal access to safer blood transfusions. Between July and December 2004, the total number of beneficiaries amounted to 261.

**UNOMIG** is currently assisting the local community in Kvemo Bargebi with the rehabilitation of the dispensary. Furthermore, in December 2004 UNOMIG facilitated the visit of an expert in health management sponsored by the European Commission. The report of the health expert will serve as a valuable tool for the renovation of the hospitals in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli in 2005.

## HUMAN RIGHTS

The **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** and the **OSCE** have financed 12 projects in 2004. The human rights office in Abkhazia, Georgia (HROAG) assisted in the implementation of these projects. Eight local associations and partners selected by HROAG were engaged in human rights education, capacity building and

strengthening of civil society. Two human rights education projects were implemented in the towns of Pitsunda and Gagra and engaged 120 children who got acquainted with the basic human rights provisions of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. In the town of Gali, through the Civil Initiative and the Man of the Future (local NGO), “Samursakan” organisation supported local NGOs by providing legal counselling and office support together with human rights education for 22 youngsters. In the village of Zemo Bargebi in the Gali district, the Daily Human Rights Youth Club started its activities. In Sukhumi, Inter-TV, a private television station, was engaged in the production of Human Rights TV programmes involving children and promoting international human rights instruments. The same concept was implemented in the region of Tkvarcheli in partnership with the NGO Youth Initiative of Tkvarcheli. The Sukhumi Youth House assisted vulnerable children in a project of psychological rehabilitation, and was further involved in NGO capacity building. UNOMIG contributed to the promotional activities of HROAG with a roundtable organised with the participation of local NGOs in Sukhumi. In support to its protection activities, HROAG assisted in providing free legal advice through a project initiated by the “Foundation for Human Rights and Civil Society”.

The **ICRC**, through its protection activities, regularly visits places of detention in Abkhazia, in order to ensure that the treatment of detainees and conditions of detention correspond to international standards. In addition, vulnerable groups among the civilian population are protected in cases of discrimination, and, if necessary, recommendations are submitted to the authorities in an effort to improve the situation. The ICRC also helps with family reunifications and exchange of family news between separated family members through the “Red Cross Message” service. From July-December 2004, the ICRC reunited 4 families and exchanged 2,300 Red Cross Messages from/to Abkhazia. The ICRC actively works to clarify the fate of those who have disappeared as a result of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. The ICRC supports Georgian and Abkhaz Missing Commissions by facilitating the collection of ante-mortem data and encouraging the relevant authorities to identify gravesites and initiate exhumations.

## **NGO DEVELOPMENT AND CONFIDENCE-BUILDING**

Since May 2002, **Conciliation Resources (CR)** has organised study visits to Great Britain and Northern Ireland for government officials, members of parliament and civic actors from across the conflict divide. The visits examine economic, security, educational and political aspects of the Northern Ireland peace process as well as the role of civil society and public participation in conflict resolution. While the experience of Northern Ireland is different from that of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict and peace process the visits enable participants to analyse jointly how specific mechanisms and political dynamics influence progress in a peace process. In addition, the visits provide an opportunity for extensive informal discussions about participants’ own experience of the relevant issues. The latest visit took place in January 2005. These visits built on an ongoing dialogue process organised by CR and the **Berghof Center**, which has seen numerous meetings since February 2000. The series of meetings have provided a forum for joint analysis of all key issues in the peace process from constitutional and status issues through the role of economic pressure and development as levers for change, and questions of security and IDP return.

**International Alert** has been implementing the second stage of the Georgia-Abkhazia confidence-building project. Overall, the project aims at strengthening the capacity of civil society actors to maximise their impact on those individuals and groups who have power to make peace. While encouraging the process of conflict transformation and prevention primarily by confidence-building measures between Georgian and Abkhaz societies, the project’s strategic directions aim at civil society capacity-building, strengthening and support at peace-stakeholder community, and advocacy. International Alert continues to support Georgian and Abkhaz civil society partners in the implementation of their confidence-building initiatives. The activities which are being implemented under the framework of the EU Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) include a conference on media and civil society, participatory research on grassroots security and gender issues in the cease-fire line regions, participatory research on the issues of divisive history, a needs assessment for grassroots civil society actors in the conflict zone and regions, and strategic planning with Georgian and Abkhaz civil societies based on the results of needs assessment. International Alert also continues to implement confidence building between the Georgian and Abkhaz societies with the Caucasus Forum of NGOs. Major activities under this extension project include the support of grassroots civil society in the cease-fire line regions and displaced people through assistance rendered to Centre for Humanitarian Programmes (CHP) from the Abkhaz side and Caucasus Dialogue from Tbilisi, a conference on the role of civil society in conflict transformation for civil society leaders, a seminar on the issues of grassroots security, and a seminar or conference on the theme of confidence-building.

During this period, the **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)** program received funding from the Dutch and Italian Governments and focused on developing NGOs and local organizations and linking their work to the broader communities. The program continued to actively support the peace effort but also supported income generation projects and other projects

that seek to rehabilitate communities in a more self-sustaining way. UNV supported classes in English language and computers for representatives of various NGOs in Sukhumi, as well as a separate series of classes for representatives of NGOs and initiative groups in Ochamchira. Through a series of seminars and trainings on business development, small business owners throughout Abkhazia became more knowledgeable about business practices and had the opportunity to develop business plans, five of which were funded in a small grants competition. This project was implemented by the Union of Businesswomen of Abkhazia. Two other local NGOs also received assistance, in the form of support for an income-generation project to fund the activities of the Novy Afon youth center and support for the establishment of a youth recording studio in Gulripsh. UNV also supported a series of lectures on historical geography at Sukhumi State University by a visiting professor from Tbilisi, Giorgi Anchabadze.

The **Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)** is helping Abkhaz and Georgian disability organizations to develop their skills and implement activities aimed at community-based advocacy work. The 2004-2005 project aims to empower local disabled youth and to encourage them to participate in various activities. The Tbilisi-based NGO Coalition of the Disabled and Veterans and the Sukhumi-based AIS are also involved in the work of the US-based World Institute on Disability and the Russian Association of Disabled Persons (*Perspektiva*) to develop a broader FSU network of disability organizations. The members of this network hope to share their experiences in empowering disabled youth, parents and other members of the community concerned with discrimination and giving the disabled equal rights to education. In 2004-2005, the OSCE is also supporting a feasibility study to examine the opportunities for the creation of local wheelchair production that will be run by disability organizations in Tbilisi and Sukhumi.

### **CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT/GENDER**

Under the **United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**'s regional programme "Women for Conflict Prevention and Peace building in the Southern Caucasus", work in Abkhazia has focused on providing technical and financial support to women's NGOs in carrying out initiatives on people-to-people dialogue initiatives and women in leadership, as well as conducting youth and education activities focusing on gender and peace-building, conflict prevention and conflict resolution, with a special emphasis on the role of women in the emerging processes. Local women's NGOs were supported in organizing the first of informal meetings among women leaders from Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli. Through the financial and technical support of UNIFEM, local experts developed academic materials to support the "Conflict, Peace Building and Gender" course being offered at Sukhumi State University. UNIFEM is now in the preparatory stages of conducting a participatory assessment of the impact of conflict on women in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli regions, in partnership with INGOs, local NGOs and multilateral organizations. All project activities are implemented with the support of NGO partners and members of the civil society.

The Swedish foundation **Kvinna till Kvinna (KtK)** is supporting six local women's NGOs in Abkhazia. The NGOs include: Avangardi in Gali, who are working on a reproductive health project as well as on a project aimed at empowering young girls; the Association of Women of Tkvarcheli in Tkvarcheli, who are running a basic psycho-social rehabilitation centre for women; the Centre for a World Without Violence in Sukhumi, who are running a gender training program for high school teachers and university lecturers in Gali and Ochamchira; the Association of Women of Abkhazia in Sukhumi, who are working on a joint project concerning Abkhaz/Georgian security perceptions together with an IDP women's NGO in Kutaisi; the Union of Businesswomen of Abkhazia in Sukhumi, as well as their branch in Gagra, both of whom are developing business training for women. All the projects are implemented by local NGO partners. KtK plans to stay active in the region for several years and possibly expand their activities further.

The UK **Department of International Development (DFID)**, through its implementing partner the Cultural-Humanitarian Foundation "Sukhumi", completed publication of the monthly bulletin, "Women's Voice," in August 2004. Since August 2003, 700 copies in Georgian and 500 copies in Russian had been distributed in Kutaisi, Gali, Ochamchira and Sukhumi. An electronic version of the bulletin was also available on the site of the "Sukhumi" foundation. DFID also funded a series of training workshops for women during the period September 2003-September 2004. The workshops were conducted throughout Abkhazia by the Association of Women in Abkhazia and by local experts and facilitators. The goal of the trainings were to encourage active women of Abkhazia to develop leadership skills and learn about lobbying, international practice of protection of women rights, peace building, and gender approach to a conflict.

### **MEDIA DEVELOPMENT**

**Conciliation Resources (CR)** is active in facilitating the development of local journalists in Abkhazia and Georgia. In September the radio diaries initiative that has been operating for the past 18 months with Abkhaz and Georgian journalists

extended to the whole South Caucasus region. Journalists from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh, South Ossetia, Adjara, Javakheti and Kvemo Kartli now participate in the project. In November a meeting brought together 35 of these journalists in Istanbul, including 15 Georgians and 6 Abkhaz. The diaries are broadcast on 20 radio stations throughout the Caucasus. In other radio projects Radio Soma in Abkhazia produced 8 documentary programmes on contemporary issues in Abkhazia (such as economic life, passports, language and religion) and a radio series on the presidential election; Postfactum and Atinati continued to produce a diverse range of radio programmes. During the period July to December 2004, journalists from Studio Re and AGTRK finished production on three films. A Georgian journalist in Abkhazia filmed one film, "Abkhazia – a side in the conflict". An Abkhaz journalist in Georgia filmed "Expectations". "Nagorny Karabakh" was filmed by a joint team in Baku, Yerevan and Stepanakert. The films have been broadcast on television in Georgia and to audiences of journalists and civic activists throughout the South Caucasus.

From July to October 2004, **UNIFEM** provided support to ATANA, a weekly newspaper on women and conflict issues. Largely due to the support provided by OSCE, the EU and UNIFEM, ATANA is now able to run independent of outside funding. The newspaper is published in Sukhumi and is distributed in all districts of Abkhazia.

## **REHABILITATION AND SHELTER**

With financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the French NGO **Premiere Urgence (PU)** continued its relief programme of small-scale rehabilitation aimed at the improvement of living places and conditions for the most vulnerable households. This programme, which is funded from November 2002-July 2005, provides assistance to a total of some 800 households and is divided into two components: a) rehabilitation of individual and private flats or dwelling houses and b) rehabilitation of blocks of flats or collective buildings. The first component focuses on people living in extreme poverty, who are mainly beneficiaries of MSF and ICRC assistance programmes, and covers only the town of Sukhumi and its surroundings. The second component focuses on the Tkvarcheli district and is implemented in partnership with the local de facto administration, which provides the labour for the projects. In order to reinforce local capacity building as well as the sustainability of the work underway, PU national staff attend specific training, which focuses on creating a local organisation with the technical capabilities to carry out an emergency relief programme such as the one PU is currently implementing. The last year of the PU programme will see PU local staff working autonomously.

In November 2002, **UNOMIG** received permission to receive contributions for small scale, quick-impact humanitarian projects (QIP) in the UNOMIG mission area. Since the beginning of 2003, the SRSG has approved more than 70 quick-impact projects. The sectors of intervention vary from the restoration of basic public services, such as water and electricity, to the renovation of local schools and dispensaries. UNOMIG's programme in supporting quick-impact projects continues to demonstrate how small but important and highly visible projects can contribute to establishing normality and improving the living conditions of local inhabitants. Beside the QIPs donor-driven activities, UNOMIG financed - through its regular budget - the rehabilitation of several roads and bridges over the past few years. In 2004, UNOMIG rehabilitated the Gudava bridge and the Kvemo Gumurishi, Pirveli Bedia-Adzkhyda roads.

The **European Commission (EC)** continued its rehabilitation activities on the Inguri Hydropower Plant. Combined EC and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) allocations are given towards the urgent repairs to restore its safe generating capacity. Due to the cascade design of the Inguri plant (the Arch Dam located in Georgia proper and the Station in Abkhazia), the project appears to be an important confidence building measure between the parties. The implementing partner, Electricite de France (EDF), recently selected two urgent actions: the procurement of a new stoplog for the Inguri Arch Dam and the procurement of a new generator at the Inguri Station.

In October 2004, **DFID** sponsored the participation of 12 Abkhaz businessmen in an exhibition of the construction industry in Tbilisi. Specialists of construction, architecture, design and reconstruction participated in the 9<sup>th</sup> international exhibition organised by well-known building companies of Turkey and Europe. The exhibition was held at the exhibition complex "Expo Georgia." The project was implemented with the assistance of the Union of Peaceful and Business Caucasus.

## **FOOD, NUTRITION, AGRICULTURE AND INCOME**

In November, **UNDP** commissioned a study of agriculture and rural livelihoods in Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Gali Districts of Abkhazia. This is one of the first attempts in post-conflict Abkhazia to locate knowledge about rural livelihoods within the contexts of the Abkhaz political economy. The exercise generated a wealth of understanding about rural livelihoods and how they might be improved. The final report should be available for general release by the end of February/early March.

**ICRC** maintains an assistance programme to address the food security needs of the most destitute part of the population in all the districts of Abkhazia. During 2004, all beneficiaries of the Dry Food programme were revisited and, in accordance with the needs based criteria, over 4,000 beneficiaries received bi-monthly food assistance for the last time in September. As a result, some 15,000 beneficiaries of the Canteen, Home Assistance and Dry Food programme continue to receive food and non-food items, which cover their basic nutritional needs. Food assistance consists of either daily meals in 19 canteens, or of a dry food ration, distributed to targeted beneficiaries on a monthly or quarterly basis. (Starting from September, bimonthly distributions to individuals were replaced by quarterly distributions to all households' members.) Daily meals are delivered to the homes of bedridden elderly persons; through a network of Red Cross social assistants, this category of beneficiaries also receives hygienic care and psychological support. At the same time, the ICRC introduced a more sustainable way to support the beneficiaries of Dry Food Partial Assistance programme with Agro-Trade-Craft (ATC) grants; selected households will be given the opportunity to undertake a project that corresponds to their skills and interests. By the end of 2004, 30 pilot projects had been launched.

**ACH** continues implementing the ECHO-funded agricultural project aimed at improving the food security of vulnerable families from Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Gali Districts or displaced in the Samegrelo Region (Georgia proper), with the development of agricultural production activities and income generation activities. Bakeries, shops and cow, sheep and pig breeding, are some of the activities developed under a co-operative system. Networking and marketing analyses are envisaged to improve the profitability of the aforementioned activities. ACH also continues to implement recovery activities through the World Food Program's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation 10211.0 (see community development/community mobilization section).

**The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)** supports a project "Reestablishment and Development of Trade and Economic Relations between the Residents of the Eastern Regions of Abkhazia". It will be implemented in three Abkhazian regions: Gali, Tkvarcheli and Ochamchira. Through the establishment of a service centre, various products brought by farmers of these regions will be processed in order to sell them at the most competitive prices. The centre will provide farmers with free legal or agronomic consultations on request. The SDC expects to conduct an overall study of the agricultural potential of this region in order to establish a cartography in this field and to establish assistance priorities.

**Premiere Urgence (PU)** has been involved in the project, "Boosting of Small Farming Activities in Abkhazia," since October 2004. The project, which is funded by ECHO, is scheduled to continue until July 2005. In collaboration with local authorities, 300 families from Sukhumi and Gulripsh region have been selected for participation. These individual families are put into 20 groups of 15 families. The selected families design agricultural projects with PU staff that are judged to be realistic and technically feasible. PU distributes kits (not exceeding 500USD) to the individual families with materials to begin the necessary agricultural activities, and the groups receive heavy equipment (incubator, motorized cultivator, other tools) to be used by the group cooperatively. Each project receives follow-up and technical assistance. The goal of the project is on the one hand to improve food self-consumption and generate incomes and on the other hand to encourage sustainable small-sized farming production units and cooperative agricultural systems.

## **RETURNEES**

**UNHCR's** involvement in a sizeable reintegration programme for returnees in the Security Zone remains dependent on tangible progress in the UN-led peace-process and on reaching concrete agreements between all parties concerned on return of the displaced persons to their original homes. In view of the above, the focus of its programme activities in Abkhazia was a school rehabilitation project, which was initiated in the Gali District in 2001 and then extended to other districts of Abkhazia in 2002, while still covering the most acute needs in Gali. The programme continued on a smaller scale and was completed in 2003. In 2004, UNHCR continues to participate in discussions in various working groups in order to enhance the possible return of the IDPs within the Coordinating Council process as well as within the bilateral process (between Georgia and Abkhaz) known as the "Sochi follow-up".

During the period from July-October 2004, **UNIFEM** facilitated the establishment of a women-returnee IDP network – the Gali Women's Peace Council. The Council has been actively engaged in a series of People-to-People diplomacy activities between women leaders from Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli.

## **WATER SUPPLIES, HYGIENE AND SANITATION**

The UNDP-led Abkhazia Recovery Programme conducted a technical assessment of water supply systems in the Ochamchira, Gali, and Tkvarcheli regions in November 2004. A UNDP consultant undertook a water supply needs assessment in the main

towns of the three districts and in the rural areas of Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli. Initially, the assessment found that the economy and infrastructure of the three districts had been negatively affected by the collapse of the USSR as well as by the conflict. Water infrastructure systems are in progressive collapse and risk seriously impacting on the long-term health of the population. If systems are not improved, people will be at serious risk to a wide variety of water-borne diseases. The assessment initially identified the need to rehabilitate the water supply systems in the three towns. This included rehabilitation and/or construction of new water treatment facilities and the improvement of rural sanitation. It also identified a need for hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns, a functioning water control board, trainings on maintenance and operation principles, disease monitoring, and other capacity-building activities for the local Sanitary Epidemiological Stations (SES) and the water supply operators. The final report should be available for release by the end of February/early March.

Co-operation between the **ICRC** and the local Water Boards in Sukhumi and Ochamchira continued in 2004. The main aim of ICRC activity has been to facilitate the repair of the secondary water distribution systems in these localities. Since the beginning of 2004, 218 meters of ICRC-supplied water pipe have been laid in Sukhumi and 728 meters in Ochamchira by the water boards; at the end of year, the ICRC concluded its support for this project.

***Compiled by UNDP Georgia in collaboration with donors, other UN agencies, and international and non-governmental organisations. Comments and suggestions are most welcome.***

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## Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance Programmes in Abkhazia in 2005

Compiled by UNDP with information provided by the respective agencies, January 2005

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITY	LOCATION OF ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	# OF BENEFICIARIES	PERIOD OF PROGRAMME	DONORS
<b>BILATERAL DONORS</b>						
<b>DFID</b> Department for International Development	Bulletin "Women's Voice"	Kutaisi, Sukhumi, Gali, Ochamchira	Entire population	N/a	August 2003 – August 2004	DFID– implementing partner: Cultural-Humanitarian Fund 'Sukhumi'
	Training Workshops for Women	Abkhazia	Abkhaz women	N/a	September 2003 – September 2004	DFID– implementing partner: Association of women of Abkhazia
	Participation of Abkhaz Businessmen in the Exhibition of Construction Industry in Tbilisi	Tbilisi	Abkhaz businessmen	12	October 2004	DFID– implementing partner: Union "Peaceful and Business Caucasus"
<b>EC</b> European Commission	Urgent repairs, rehabilitation of the Inguri Hydropower Plant	Zugdidi, Gali	Georgia-wide population	-	1998 - Present	EC, EBRD
	Improving the Health Status of IDPs (implemented by OXFAM UK)	Zugdidi	Most vulnerable groups in IDP community	-	2002 – Present	EC (Programme: co-financed with NGOs)
	EIDHR Micro-projects for local NGOs	Sukhumi, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli	Georgia-wide population	-	1999 - Present	EC (Programme: European initiative for Democracy and Human Rights)
	Canteens and dry-food distributions, implemented by ICRC	Abkhazia, Samegrelo	Most vulnerable	-	October 2003 – June 2004	ECHO
	Food and income-generating project, implemented by ACH	Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, Gali, Gulripsh	Food insecure households	-	November 2004 – December 2005	ECHO
<b>SDC</b> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Educational Centre for Children and Psychological Centre in Gali District	Gali District	Women and children residing in Gali District	N/a	August 2003 – August 2004	SDC
	Reestablishment and Development of Trade and Economic Relations between the residents of the Eastern Regions of Abkhazia	Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli and Gali	Farmers of these regions	N/A	June 1, 2004-May 31, 2005	SDC
<b>UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES</b>						
<b>UNDP</b> United Nations Development Programme	Abkhazia Recovery Programme	Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, and Gali districts	Entire population	-	October 2004-present	UNDP

## Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance Programmes in Abkhazia in 2005

Compiled by UNDP with information provided by the respective agencies, January 2005

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITY	LOCATION OF ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	# OF BENEFICIARIES	PERIOD OF PROGRAMME	DONORS
<b>UNHCR</b> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	School Rehabilitation (Direct Implementation)	Abkhazia-wide	School children	Over 14,100children	2001-2004	-
<b>UNHROAG</b> United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia	Human rights education	Abkhazia-wide	-	-	-	UNHCHR, UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation, UNOMIG UNICEF, OSCE, Georgia Open Society Foundation
	Monitoring of human rights' violations	Abkhazia-wide	-	-	-	UNHCHR, UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation, UNOMIG UNICEF, OSCE, Georgia Open Society Foundation
	NGO Development and Capacity Building	Abkhazia-wide	-	-	-	UNHCHR, UN Voluntary Fund for Technical Co-operation, UNOMIG UNICEF, OSCE, Georgia Open Society Foundation
<b>UNICEF</b> United Nations Children's Fund	CHILD PROTECTION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 'Right to Play' initiatives: promotion of organized sport, recreation and healthy lifestyles in schools	Abkhazia-wide	School children at approximately 40 schools	Approx. 8000 schoolchildren	May 2005-December 2006	UNICEF NatCom Netherlands
	WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION Safe water tanks, calcium hypochlorite and de-worming tablets distributed to schools and health/maternity facilities.	Abkhazia-wide	School children, women	85 schools, 12 polyclinics, 6 maternity facilities	January-April 2005	German Federal Government
	EDUCATION Distribution of 'Facts for Life' kits.	Abkhazia-wide	School children	30, 000 school children	January-April 2005	CIDA
	EDUCATION Provision of school-in-a-box kits and educational materials to main schools. Teacher training activities focusing on interactive learning methodologies, life skills and empowerment techniques.	Abkhazia-wide	School children and teachers	Approx. 12,000 – 14,000 schoolchildren; 90-120 teachers	May 2005-December 2006	UNICEF NatCom Netherlands
	MATERNAL AND CHILD WELLBEING Breastfeeding Trainings (basic orientation and training of trainers)	Sukhumi	Staff at maternity hospitals from all seven regions	21 participants (3 from each region)	Originally planned for winter 2004, postponed until March-May 2005	

**Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance Programmes in Abkhazia in 2005**  
 Compiled by UNDP with information provided by the respective agencies, January 2005

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITY	LOCATION OF ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	# OF BENEFICIARIES	PERIOD OF PROGRAMME	DONORS
(UNICEF Continued)	MATERNAL AND CHILD WELLBEING Training on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), supply provision of Vitamin A, iodized oil capsules and iron pills.	Sukhumi	District doctors from all seven regions working directly with their communities	28 participants (4 from each region)	Originally planned for winter 2004, postponed until March-May 2005	
	MATERNAL AND CHILD WELLBEING Supply provision of basic resuscitation, midwifery and obstetric kits (in conjunction with breastfeeding and IMCI trainings).	Abkhazia-wide	Children's polyclinics and maternity facilities.	Population of women and children in Abkhazia	February-April 2005	German Federal Government
	STRENGTHENING AND EXPANDING IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME	Abkhazia-wide	Children under 2 years of age	5,000 children (estimate)	1994-Present	USAID (GAVI/Vaccine Fund), UK NatCom
<b>UNIFEM</b> United Nations Development Fund for Women (Regional Project: "Women for Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in the Caucasus")	Preparation and adoption by Sukhumi State University of the "Reader on Conflict, Peacebuilding and Gender"	Sukhumi	Youth, students	40 students	September-December 2004	Governments of Sweden and Finland, and UNF
	Establishment of a women-returnee IDP network - Gali Women's Peace Council.	Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli	Women, and communities at large	-	July-October 2004	Governments of Sweden and Finland, and UNF
	Support provided to ATANA, a weekly newspaper on women and conflict issues	Sukhumi, newspaper was distributed in all districts of Abkhazia	Women, women's organizations, population in general	-	July-October 2004	Governments of Sweden and Finland, and UNF
	Training course developed and implemented in partnership with the local NGO Alashara on peace education and gender for 24 teachers from the sensitive areas of Ochamchira region.	Ochamchira and villages of Ochamchira region	Women secondary school teachers	24 teachers	October – December 2004	Governments of Sweden and Finland, and UNF
<b>UNOMIG TRUST FUND OFFICE</b>	<i>ELECTRICAL SUPPLY NETWORK</i> Nabakevi Hospital connection to the main electrical network	Nabakevi Village	Patients from Nabakevi and surrounding villages	More than 1000 families	August 2004 – November 2004	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
	Purchase of new transformer	Kvemo Bargebi Village	Village population	Approximately 40 families	August 2004 – December 2004	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
	Purchase of new transformer	Pirveli Gudava Village.	All Gali DEN, and Village population	Approximately 30 families	August 2004 – December 2004	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland

## Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance Programmes in Abkhazia in 2005

Compiled by UNDP with information provided by the respective agencies, January 2005

ORGANISATION	ACTIVITY	LOCATION OF ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	# OF BENEFICIARIES	PERIOD OF PROGRAMME	DONORS
<i>(UNOMIG Trust Fund Office Continued)</i>	Purchase of new transformer	Pichori Village	Village population	Approximately 70 families	August 2004 – December 2004	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
	Purchase of new transformer	Gali town	Gali residents	Approximately 45 families	August 2004 – December 2004	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
	Purchase of new transformer	Gali town	Gali residents	Approximately 50 families	August 2004 – December 2004	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
	Purchase of new transformer	Gali town	Gali residents	Approximately 75 families	August 2004 – December 2004	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
	<i>EDUCATION</i> Restoration of House of Culture	Gali	Gali school children	Approximately 200 children	October 2004 – <i>ongoing</i>	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
	<i>HEALTH</i> Rehabilitation of the dispensary	Kvemo - Bargebi/ Gali	Village population	500 families – 2500 persons	October 2004 – ongoing	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
	Renovation of Gali Hospital	Gali	Entire population of Gali and the surrounding area.	About 10, 000 in Gali (Approximately 43,000 in the surrounding area)	December 2004 – ongoing	Governments of Finland, Italy, The Netherlands, and Switzerland
<b>UNOMIG UN Observer Mission in Georgia</b>	Gudava Bridge	Gali	Entire population of Gali and the surrounding area.		Ongoing	UNOMIG BUDGET
	Kvemo Gumurishi Road	Gali	Entire population of Gali and the surrounding area.		Ongoing	UNOMIG BUDGET
	Pirveli Bedia-Adzkhyda Road	Gali	Entire population of Gali and the surrounding area.		Ongoing	UNOMIG BUDGET
	Pirveli Gali Road	Gali	Entire population of Gali and the surrounding area.		Ongoing	UNOMIG BUDGET
<b>UNV United Nations Volunteers</b>	English Language training for NGO Employees in Sukhumi	Sukhumi	NGO Community	25	January 2004-December 2004	Italian Government
	Establishment of Small Laundry in Novy Afon to generate income for youth development NGO	Novy Afon	Novy Afon Youth Centre/Elderly/General population	100 youth 15 Elderly	January 2004-December 2004	Italian Government
	English and Computer Training for NGO Employees in Ochamchira	Ochamchira	Initiative groups and local NGOs from Ochamchira town and three villages	-	October 2004-February 2005	Italian Government
	Support for Small Business Initiatives through the Union of Business Women of Abkhazia	Abkhazia	Small business owners throughout Abkhazia	-	March 2004-September 2004	Italian Government
	Establishment of Studio of Audio and Video Recording	Gulripsh	Youth people in Gulripsh district	-	October 2004-January 2005	Italian Government
Lectures in Historical Geography at Abkhaz State University (Sukhumi) and Sukhumi Youth House	Sukhumi	Youth and faculty	150	January 2004-December 2004	Italian Government	

**Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance Programmes in Abkhazia in 2005**  
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<b>WFP</b> <b>United Nations</b> <b>World Food</b> <b>Programme</b>	Second Phase: 17 food-for-work projects (January-May 2005) are on going. New projects for second phase (August 2004-May 2005) are on-going	Abkhazia (17 vulnerable communities in 3 districts: Tkvarcheli, Ochamchira and Gali	Food insecure families identified based on vulnerability socio-economic characteristics	1,919 households (7,676 beneficiaries)	August 2004 – May 2005	<b>WFP/ECHO</b>
	First Phase: 12 out of 14 food for work projects of first phase (March-July 2004) were completed	Abkhazia (14 vulnerable communities in 3 districts: Tkvarcheli, Ochamchira and Gali	Food insecure families identified based on vulnerability socio-economic characteristics	1,919 households (7,676 beneficiaries)	August 2003 – July 2004 September 2004-June 2005	<b>WFP/ECHO</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS</b>						
<b>ICRC</b> <b>International</b> <b>Committee of the</b> <b>Red Cross</b>	Protection of Detainees	All places of detention/Abkhazia-wide	Detainees	-	1992 - Present	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>
	Protection of Civilian Population	Abkhazia-wide	Civilian population especially vulnerable groups	Entire population	1992 - Present	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>
	Tracing and Family Reunification	Abkhazia-wide	Families separated as a result of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict	From January to June 2004 approximately 2,300 Red Cross messages were exchanged and 4 families were reunited	1992 - Present	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>
	The Missing	Abkhazia-wide	Governmental Abkhaz Missing Commission & families of missing persons	-	Regular contacts since 1999	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>
	Promoting International Humanitarian Law	Abkhazia-wide	Students at schools, University, and Military Academy, representatives of the media and local NGOs, and general population	Entire population	1992 - Present	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>
	Orthopaedic Centre in Gagra to assist victims of land-mines	Abkhazia-wide	All categories of patients in need of orthopaedic service	700 patients assisted	1994 – Present	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>
	Surgical Assistance Programme: provision of medicines and surgical equipment on bi-monthly basis	Three hospitals in Abkhazia: Sukhumi Republican, Agudzera, Tkvarcheli	All emergency surgical patients, including weapon related wounded ones, assisted during the first 8 days of their treatment	Approximately 60-75 emergency surgical cases per month of which around 5 are weapon-related and 1-2 mine injuries.	1993 – Present	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>
	Support to blood transfusion service to enhance safety of blood supply	Four hospitals: Republican, Agudzera, Tkvarcheli, Gagra	All emergency patients, including weapon related wounded, maternity and paediatric patients, suffering from severe acute blood loss	Blood transfusion is provided to approximately 40-50 patients each month	2000 – Present	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>
	Canteen Assistance: food Assistance (daily meals); non-food assistance	Abkhazia-wide through 19 canteens and eight mobile units	Most destitute part of population	3,000 most destitute people	1995 – Present	<b>ICRC, ECHO</b>

## Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance Programmes in Abkhazia in 2005

Compiled by UNDP with information provided by the respective agencies, January 2005

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	Home Assistance Programme (HAP) – home care and support; home delivery of daily meals and non-food items out of canteens	Abkhazia-wide	Homebound, mostly bedridden elderly persons	1,500 most destitute, homebound persons included in the Canteen programme	1995 - Present	Swedish Red Cross
	Destitute assistance: food assistance (dry food); non-food assistance	Abkhazia – wide	Most destitute part of the population	12,000 most destitute persons	1993 - Present	-
<b>OSCE Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe</b>	Joint human rights/confidence building projects with UNHROAG	Sukhumi	-	-	-	OSCE
	Media exchange	Sukhumi, Tbilisi	-	-	-	OSCE
	Training for youth and for organisations working with disabled people	Abkhazia-wide	-	-	-	OSCE
	Internet club	Sukhumi	-	-	-	OSCE
<b>OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities</b>	Methodological Support & Training for Teachers of the Georgian and Abkhaz Languages	Gali, Tkvarcheli and Ochamchira	150 language teachers	150 teachers and their students	August 2004 – July 2005	Governments of the Netherlands, Sweden and Germany
<b>INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS/FOUNDATIONS</b>						
<b>ACH Accion contra el Hambre</b>	Agricultural programme to enhance food security of the most vulnerable households from Ochamchira and IDPs from Ochamchira currently residing in Samegrelo Region, Western Georgia	Ochamchira town/IDPs from Ochamchira district currently in the villages of Zugdidi, Khobi and Senaki Districts (Samegrelo Region)	Food-insecure households	700 households (about 1,300 individuals) for direct inputs and other 4000 for vocational training	November 2004-August 2005	ECHO-SDC
	Implementation of the WFP PRRO Food-for-Work Project aiming at improving food security status among vulnerable families through rehabilitation of agricultural potential	Abkhazia, Samegrelo-Upper Svaneti	Food-insecure households	13,550 Vulnerable families	2003-2006	WFP (food)-ECHO
<b>American Councils for International Education</b>	Transboundary project aiming at creating favourable socio-economic environment and supporting the disengagement from the conflict	Ochamchira, Gali, Tkvarcheli, Zugdidi	Food-insecure households, local NGO's	500 vulnerable families	2003 – 2005	SDC-ECHO
	Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX) for high school students	All of Georgia, including Abkhazia	9th, 10th and 11th grade students	Approximately 15 high school students from Abkhazia have participated to date		United States Department of State
	Teachers' Excellence Awards (TEA)	All of Georgia, including Abkhazia	Secondary school teachers of English, American Studies	3 teachers from Abkhazia have participated to date		United States Department of State

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<b>Conciliation Resources (CR) Conflict Transformation and Civil Society Development Programme</b>	Conflict Transformation: Schlaining Process – in collaboration with the Berghof Centre for Constructive Conflict Management, CR organized meetings of the so-called Schlaining Dialogue Process in April, July and December 2003	Germany/Austria (refers to the location where the dialogue workshops take place)	Politicians and civil society	-	January 2000 – Present	German Ministry of Foreign Affairs German Protestant Association for Cooperation and Development; DFID/GCPP; Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
	<i>Civil Society Capacity Building</i> NGO Training – Ongoing support for NGO development in all regions of Abkhazia, through the Centre for Humanitarian Programmes (CHP)	Abkhazia	Local NGOS	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID (Until October 2002); the UK Government Global Conflict Prevention Pool (GCPP) (October 2002 – September 2005)
	<i>NGO Training Abroad</i> - Participation in human rights, conflict analysis, journalism, and NGO development trainings	Austria, France, Poland, Russia	Abkhaz and Georgian NGO activists/journalists/officials	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	<i>NGO Networking</i> – Support to NGO Club and regular bulletin on NGO activities run by AIS/Centre for Rehabilitation.	Abkhazia	NGO representatives	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	<i>Small grants programme</i> - Funding for mini-grants addressing the issue of social need within Abkhazia (in the 3rd year of the programme 25 projects were funded)	Abkhazia	-	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	<i>Education for Citizenship and Human Rights in Abkhazia</i> – support (including workshops and provision of materials) for civic education and human rights	Abkhazia	Teachers, students and NGO representatives	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	<i>Sukhumi Youth House</i> – support for the Youth House program and to a number of life skills training workshops for young people	Abkhazia	Sukhumi Youth House	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	<i>MEDIA AND PUBLIC AWARENESS WORK</i> Journalists Training – Ongoing training with young journalists in Abkhazia	-	-	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	Information Analytical Journal “Civil Society” – support to CHP to publish monthly magazine, distributed in Georgia and Abkhazia	-	-	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP

**Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance Programmes in Abkhazia in 2005**  
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<i>(Conciliation Resources Continued)</i>	Library Development – supporting conflict resolution sections at the National Library in Tbilisi and Sukhumi	-	-	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	Radio Diaries: working with journalists in Sukhumi, Kutaisi, Tbilisi, and Zugdidi in the production and broadcast of weekly radio diaries	-	-	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	Joint Films: ongoing support to Studio Re and journalists from Abkhaz State Television to produce joint films on Georgian-Abkhaz relations	-	-	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	Cooperating with the Institute for War and Peace Reporting (London and Tbilisi) and the Media Club (Sukhumi) on the publication of a monthly newspaper, Panorama	Abkhazia	-	-	March 2003 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	Visits by Abkhaz journalists to Georgia to write for Abkhaz newspapers on the situation in Georgia	Georgia	-	-	July 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	<i>CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION</i> Ongoing series of workshops on conflict resolution conducted in partnership with Abkhaz and Georgian organisations	-	-	-	January 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	An ongoing training programme on conflict transformation in association with IDP Women's Association, Sukhumi Youth House, CIPDD	Abkhazia	University students (including IDPs in Georgia)	-	January 2000 – Present	DFID/GCPP
	Study visits to Great and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland	Great and Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland	Mixed groups of Abkhaz and Georgian officials, parliamentarians and civic actors	-	June 2002 – March 2003	GCPP both visits. The civil society visit was cofunded by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation through UCI.
<b>The HALO Trust Hazardous Areas Life- Support Organization</b>	Manual Mine Clearance	Abkhazia	Sukhumi, Gulripsh, Ochamchira, Gali regions	Entire population of the regions	April 2003 – March 2005	United States Department of State, DFID, Department of "Mine Free" with Association for Aid Relief, TBS – Tokyo Broadcasting Service

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	Mechanical Mine Clearance	Abkhazia	Sukhumi, Gulripsh, Ochamchira, Gali regions	Entire Population of the regions	January – December 2004 April 2003 – March 2005	Royal Netherlands Government Committee of “Mine Free” with Association for Aid Relief, TBS
	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Abkhazia	Sukhumi, Gulripsh, Ochamchira, Gali regions	Entire Population of the regions	April 2003 – March 2005	US State Department, DFID
	Minefield marking and minefield survey	Abkhazia	Sukhumi, Gulripsh, Ochamchira, Gali regions	Entire Population of the regions	April 2003 – March 2005	US State Department, DFID
	Manual Risk Education	Abkhazia and Zugdidi regions	Sukhumi, Gulripsh, Ochamchira, Gali and Zugdidi regions	Entire Population of the regions	April 2003 – March 2005	Princess of Wales Memorial Fund (Suspended), UNICEF (MRE materials). Seeking new donor
<b>International Alert, London</b>	Support of Georgian and Abkhaz civil society partners in the implementation of their confidence-building initiatives	Abkhazia	-	-	November 20, 2004-May 20, 2005	EC RRM
	Confidence-Building between the Georgian and Abkhaz societies, with participation of the Caucasus Forum of NGOs (extension project)	Abkhazia	-	-	August 2004-August 2005	UK government (GCPP)
<b>Kvinna till Kvinna (KTK) (Women’s Empowerment Projects)</b>	Reproductive health and empowerment for young girls	Gali	Women and girls in Gali region	-	Ongoing since January 2003	SIDA
	Basic Psycho-social rehabilitation for women	Tkvarcheli	Women	-	Ongoing since July 2003	SIDA
	Gender training for school teachers	Ochamchira and Gali	Teachers	-	1/2 2005 – 1/2 2006	SIDA
	Joint Abkhaz/Georgian project on security perceptions	Abkhazia wide	Women	-	17/5 – 31/7 2004	SIDA
	Consultations for women involved in business development training	Abkhazia wide, main office in Sukhumi	Women involved in small business	-	Ongoing since 1/7 2003	SIDA
	Consultations for women involved in business development training	Gagra	Women involved in small business	-	Ongoing since 1/8 2004	SIDA
<b>MSF Medecins Sans Frontieres – France</b>	Tuberculosis Control Program	Abkhazia-wide	Tuberculosis Patients	200 patients treated in 2004	1999 – present	MSF Funding
	Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis Program	Gulripsh, Gagra, Gudauta, Sukhumi, Ochamchira, Gali, Tkvarcheli	Multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis Patients	37 inclusions in 2004 60 patients under treatment at the end of 04	2002 – present	MSF Funding
	Tuberculosis in Jail	Gulripsh, Gagra, Gudauta, Sukhumi, Ochamchira, Gali, Tkvarcheli	Tuberculosis Patients in jail	10 patients under treatment at the end of 04	2001 – present	MSF Funding

## Humanitarian and Rehabilitation Assistance Programmes in Abkhazia in 2005

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<i>(MSF Continued)</i>  <b>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</b>	Health Access Programme and Support to the City Hospital in Sukhumi (Surgery and Cardiology Departments)	Gagra, Gudauta, Sukhumi, Ochamchira, Gali, Tkvarcheli, Gulripsh	The vulnerable	From January to December 2004: 4,000 patients under treatment for chronic diseases; 400 bed-ridden patients; 32,000 consultations; 795 patients hospitalised (502 in surgery & 301 in cardiology)	1993 – present	<b>MSF Funding</b>
	Teacher's Training in interactive teaching and drama-in-education methodology, human rights, gender/trafficking. HIV/Aids	Sukhumi and Gali Regions	Teachers and school-children	150 teachers (directly) 144 schoolchildren (directly) 2,400 schoolchildren (indirectly)	January – December 2004	<b>Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs SIDA (UNICEF)</b>
	After-classes activities for children – drama lessons, developmental and personality growth exercises and games	Sukhumi and Gali Regions	Teachers and school-children	150 teachers (directly) 144 schoolchildren (directly) 2,400 schoolchildren (indirectly)	January – December 2004	<b>Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs SIDA (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Premiere Urgence (PU)</b>	Rehabilitation of residential buildings/rehabilitation of living units	Sukhumi, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, Gagra, Gudauta	The most vulnerable	-	November 2002 – July 2005	<b>SDC</b>
	Boosting of Small Farming Activities in Abkhazia to improve self-consumption possibilities, generate incomes, and set up little cooperative systems	Sukhumi and Gulripsh	The most vulnerable	300 families	October 2004-July 2005	<b>ECHO</b>
<b>War Child Netherlands</b>	Creative workshops using art, music, dance and drama, conflict transformation for youth; training for teachers and other professionals working with children in creative methods and conflict resolution	Sukhumi, Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli, Gagra towns and regions	Children, parents, school teachers and other professionals working with children	1,160 children, youth and teachers (direct) 3,300 children, teachers and parents (indirect)	January – December 2004	<b>War Child Netherlands</b>
<b>World Vision International</b>	Distribution of Children's Clothing	Gali, Ochamchira, Tkvarcheli regions	Vulnerable children	5,500 children	February – June 2005	<b>WVI Funding</b>
	Rehabilitation of Schools	Gulripsh regions	School children, school teachers	2000 school children	February – June 2005	<b>WVI Funding</b>