EA 43/2008

GEORGIA

Emergency and Early Recovery Assistance to IDPs Displaced by Conflict and to Returnees in Georgia

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Date of launch: 22 December 2008

EMERGENCY – EARLY RECOVERY / WINTER PROGRAM

Project Implementation: 6 months (01.01.2009 – 30.06.2009)
Final Report: 30 August 2009
Basic CI Emergency Appeal Data Sheet

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**Name of project:** EMERGENCY AND EARLY RECOVERY ASSISTANCE TO INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS DISPLACED BY CONFLICT AND TO RETURNEES IN GEORGIA

**Name of implementing partner(s) if applicable:** Caritas Georgia

**Type of emergency:** Man-made

**Phase of emergency response covered by the application:**  
- Emergency – Early Recovery /Winter program

This EA is the third phase of the CARITAS response to the crisis.

**Duration of project:** 1 January 2009 – 30 June 2009 (activities)  
Submission of Final Report to CI: 30 August 2009

**Sectors covered by the project:**
- Food  
- Health and Protection (Home-Care/ EVI)  
- Education (non-formal)  
- Coordination (collective centre coordination in 4 centres)  
- Shelter (Construction Kindergartens)

**Geographical areas covered by project:**  
Caritas supports IDPs in Tbilisi, Gori region (Gori town and villages North to Gori of the former ‘buffer zone’) and Kutaisi, because these are the areas where most of the IDPs are and for the villages north of Gori: the areas where people are returning to. Caritas was already having a presence in these areas before this recent war. In Tbilisi there are IDPs mainly from the villages situated in South Osseita. In Gori Caritas implements two projects at present: Home-Care/EVI and fire-wood distribution. The fire-wood project has been financed by the Conference of Italian Bishops and is carried out in 9 villages of the former buffer zone. In Kutaisi IDPs are originally from the Kodori Valley, which is in Upper Abkhazia.
Beneficiaries:
Estimated number of new (that is resulting from the August 2008 war) IDPs that will spend this winter in displacement is 37,605 IDPs (UN OCHA Sit Rep. no. 35 of November 13, 2008). These people cannot return to their homes because of security reasons, property destroyed, etc. as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDPs benefiting from the Government’s durable housing projects (resettlement)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs from South Ossetia</td>
<td>19,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs from Upper Kodori Valley (Upper Abkhazia)</td>
<td>1,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated number of IDPs that will spend the winter in displacement</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs who cannot return to the area adjacent to South Ossetia – property destroyed, security reasons etc.</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs from Akhalgori</td>
<td>5,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37,605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of this number of 37,605 a total of about 2,252 direct beneficiaries will benefit from this Caritas Georgia Emergency – Early Recovery project:

a) Food: about 1,597 beneficiaries in 4 collective centres in Tbilisi (mostly originating from South Ossetia and awaiting to move to permanent resettlement), 155 beneficiaries in 3 collective centres in Kutaisi (from Upper Abkhazia)
b) Approximately 500 Home-Care patients and Extremely Vulnerable Individuals in Gori (plus surrounding villages) and Tbilisi. In Gori they live mostly in private (host) families. And in Tbilisi Caritas takes care of Home-Care patients and EVI’s accommodated in 16 collective centres.
c) Out of these 2252 IDPs about 460 are children and youth participating in Caritas Georgia youth activitie: these children come after having school classes to participate in non-formal education activities of Caritas Georgia. The youth programme coordinators in the collective centres act at the same time as assistant Collective Centre Coordinators and are as such responsible for 1597 beneficiaries.
d) Around 200 children will benefit from constructed Kindergartens in two villages around Gori.

The IDP population is quite mobile, moving between different locations such as collective centres and host families in Tbilisi and Gori region. Until the end of November number of IDPs in different locations and especially in Tbilisi will be changed because of following reasons:

a) some collective centres placed in public buildings especially in Tbilisi will be closed and only several will remain as collective centres through the whole winter period;
b) About 21 000 IDPs are planned to be accommodated in durable housing constructed by the Government by the end of this year.

Planned reporting schedule:

Total Project Budget: GEL 1 640 203, 41 equivalent to € 792 368, 80 at exchange rate €1 = GEL 2,07

Current pledges for EA 43/2008 as indicated by the Facilitating Partner:
Caritas Poland - € 70,000
Renovabis - € 200,000 for kindergarten reconstruction/rehabilitation component
Bank Account Details for receipt of CI MO contributions:

Caritas Germany is accompanying Caritas Georgia as facilitating partner for this emergency appeal and assumes the responsibility for narrative and financial reporting to the Network. **Funds in response to this EA should be transferred to the Caritas Germany bank account mentioned below**

and will from there be transferred to Caritas Georgia's account in Tbilisi.

Contact Person - Caritas Germany:
Gernot Krauß
+ 49 761 200 392
Gernot.Krauss@caritas.de

Name and address of Account Holder:
Deutscher Caritasverband e.V.
Karlstr.40
79104 Freiburg, Germany

Name and address of Bank:
Dresdner Bank AG
Bismarckallee 18-20
79098 Freiburg, Germany

Account information:
Bank code  680 800 30
Account number  404000400
IBAN Code  DE06 6808 0030 0404 0004 00
SWIFT Code  DRES DE FF 680

NB: Please include the following information on all fund transfers
From: Caritas .......... for EA 43/2008
Ref.: DCV project no: P.303-005/2008
Section I: Project Summary:

In continuation of the second phase of the CARITAS response to this emergency (EA 31/2008), this phase of the CARITAS assistance will address still some basic emergency relief and more early recovery needs of IDPs, currently accommodated in temporary shelters and with host families in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori, and of returnees in villages in Gori region (the area adjacent to South Ossetia). In order to enable IDPs to regain control over their life Caritas will improve people’s access to complementary food, support the most vulnerable groups among the IDPs and returnees with homecare/EVI services, youth with non-formal education activities, inhabitants of collective centres with coordination services and small children and their parents with the construction of two Kindergartens. To achieve these goals 1752 IDP’s will be provided with complementary food and bread on a regular basis. About 460 children and teenagers will participate in non-formal education activities and up to 560 Home-Care patients and Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) will receive nursing, essential medicine and some needed NFI’s over the next six months.

Some of the targeted IDP population already received initial support from Caritas Georgia under EA 25/2008 and in the first part of EA 31/08. Especially the host-family-IDPs in Gori, who have been recently returned from Tbilisi to the Gori region received food and Non Food items in September. Some of them returned to their homes in the villages of the former “buffer zone” and some of them, who couldn’t return home will be accommodated in the newly constructed durable houses by the Government. As the government did not plan to build some kind of social infrastructure in these newly established settlements, Caritas plans to build one new Kindergarten and rehabilitate one other kindergarten for the children living in these locations. This would enable 200 children from families accommodated in these durable solutions to attend school and to have a better structured everyday life and help their parents to be able to attend to their work activities.

Parallel to this new Appeal and strengthening its effects Caritas expects to receive some containers from abroad with different Non Food items, like hygiene, warm clothing, mattresses, warm blankets to be distributed for IDPs in Tbilisi and Kutaisi. Also parallel to this appeal is firewood support for returnees north of Gori, which has been funded by the Italian Bishops Conference (this activity could not wait for the approval process of the Appeal, as the firewood was very urgently needed).

Section II: Project Rationale:

- What issue will the project address?

The conflict between Russia and the former Soviet republic of Georgia in August 2008 resulted in some 70,000 IDPs from Gori region and the Georgian villages in South Ossetia and some 6200 IDPs from Upper Abkhazia and villages close to Upper Abkhazia.

According to UNHCR estimates, a total number of up to 158.000 people were driven from their homes by the conflict: 12.000 people displaced within South Ossetia, around 30.000 people crossed the border and fled to North Ossetia, app. 128.000 people were displaced within the mainland of Georgia e.g. ethnic Georgians living in South Ossetia or inhabitants from Gori, a Georgian town near South Ossetia.

Georgian settlements within South Ossetia and Abkhazia have suffered massive destructions. With the exception of a smaller number of Georgian people all residents have left the area and do not expect that they will be able to return at all.

For those who cannot return to their places of origin the Georgian Government started to accommodate people in durable houses. According to the scheme prepared for these
relocation activities the target population (5570 families) would be resettled in new villages until 15th December. Based on observations made in the field and received through the coordination mechanisms this schedule does not appear to be very realistic because there are still some works to be done in the new settlements. Due to the insufficient living standards some of IDPs of CCs in Tbilisi, where Caritas is working, that were brought to new settlements in Marneuli region (see in the attached table the row marked with green) returned to their Collective Centre in Tbilisi due to the lack of water and electricity in the new houses where they were brought. The expectation is that this process needs some more time and people will still remain in collective centres in Tbilisi for the next few months. Therefore there is still a need to support these IDPs with food and non-formal education activities and coordination services until they have moved to their permanent houses in a few months time.

As for the returnees in Gori and villages north of Gori: Caritas is training Governmental health staff and staff of the Orthodox Church in Home Care, while at the same time organising emergency assistance to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals. It is hoped that at the end of this phase some of the trained governmental health staff and Orthodox staff and volunteers will be able to carry on parts of the Home Care activities themselves. At the same time Caritas also is giving much attention to further create interest in the Ministry of Health and Institutional Donors to integrate the Home Care as an element in the Primary Health Care package of the country.

As for the Upper Abkhazia IDPs in Kutaisi: Caritas will work with them in the coming months to try to find permanent solutions for them as well.

- How does the problem relate to the priorities of Caritas?

One of the major priorities of Caritas is the Response to Emergency Situations. Other major Caritas Georgia priorities are in food support for most vulnerable, health (homecare) and in youth work, as well as in construction of buildings for social services. Therefore also these four elements figure in this EA, as this builds on the existing experience and priorities of Caritas Georgia. End September 2008 Caritas Georgia defined its priorities for its emergency response by asking itself the following question:

How can Caritas Georgia best serve the crisis affected people during the coming months,

- and at the same time strengthen the longer term Caritas services
- without negatively affecting the ongoing services/activities

In trying to answer this question we looked into:

a) Human resources (that are available to be used without negatively affecting the ongoing work)

b) Long term opportunities

c) The combination leading to the answer on “What shall we do?” (our strategy)

- What experience do you and your partners have of working on these issues, and what lessons have you drawn on in proposing this project?

**Experience in distributions of emergency items:**

- 1994 - Support from the Danish, Italian and German Governments to reach 10,000 persons displaced by the first Abkhaz conflict.
- 2000 - Caritas Georgia response to a drought by successfully distributing 430 tons of food and 16 tons of sanitary/hygiene items to 6,118 households. This response was made possible by the support of Caritas Internationals.
- 2004 – Provision of humanitarian assistance to Chechen Refugees settled in Tbilisi with the support of Caritas Germany (DCV).
Participation in the “Provision of Social Institutions in Georgia with Food Products” project in partnership with Care International. Caritas Georgia’s technical capacity, experience in logistic service and availability of volunteers were decisive factors in USAID’s selection of Caritas for implementation of the project. In total, 1,092 beneficiaries (including 610 children and infants) received food and Caritas Georgia monitors provided weekly monitoring reports on the distributions.

Besides this experience in the humanitarian assistance to internally displaced people Caritas Georgia has extensive experience in the work with young and vulnerable people as well as in the construction sector due to its regular activities in this field. Since 1995 Caritas Georgia is preparing hot meals for vulnerable people in its soup kitchen and in 1997 started the Caritas youth programme. Since then a team of youth workers organised different recreational activities and offered workshops in traditional arts or support like English classes or homework assistance for young people and children in the premises of Caritas Georgia. In the field of construction and rehabilitation of social oriented buildings Caritas Georgia realised a rehabilitation project after the earthquake in 2002. After this natural disaster Caritas rehabilitated 4 schools and 2 kindergartens in Tbilisi damaged by the earthquake. This work was controlled and approved by an engineer - consultant of Caritas Germany.

Through EA 25/2008 and EA 31/08 Caritas Georgia has been successfully supporting IDP-communities in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Gori region (Gori town and villages) through the distribution of food and different non-food-items. Through the new projects included in the EA31/08 Caritas Georgia provides additional assistance for IDPs and returnees with medical, psycho-social and community services through Home-Care/ EVI project and youth activities.

Section III: Project Methodology

What are the goals, purpose, outputs and main activities of the project?

The project’s goal is to contribute to ‘Care and Maintenance’ of the IDP population that is awaiting permanent solutions during the coming few months, and to contribute to returnees and resettled IDPs to start up a ‘normal’ life again.

Here below we will describe the project purpose, outputs and main activities of each of the four projects of this Emergency Response Programme (cf. also the attached Project Log frames).

The Caritas Georgia emergency response will consist of the following components:

- **Food**

  The overall goal of the Caritas project is to ensure that the crisis affected persons are in good health.

  All IDPs do meanwhile receive from WFP basic food ingredients (through implementing partners such as, CARE, Save the Children and World Vision International). WVI, CARE and SC US also supply vegetables and fruits. Therefore there is no need anymore to request for general food products in this appeal (apart from bread). Nevertheless: the IDPs were used (before they got displaced) to preparing meals with more variety than they can presently make, and they requested for some additional food ingredients, as to make this possible. From human dignity perspective we feel that it is good to help the people to have the wished variation in their meals, and this can be reached with a distribution of a value of GEL 5 (EUR
2,50) per person every two weeks. This support is requested for the collective centres of Mukhiani and Gldani.

This request is based on the results of the Focus Group discussion, which was organized in the collective centre of Mukhiani College. The exercise was carried out with four groups of IDPs: two groups of women, one group of men and one group of teenagers. People are happy to be able to cook themselves and need only some complementary to WFP ration food. They also wish to have additional food for children, as diary products, as people from the villages used to eat cheese and in collective centres they do not get it. During this discussion we found out that almost all men have some daily jobs. Even if the amount is not very high, they are able to support their families with most urgent needs.

For Isani Centre this will not be needed, as there the people are already getting some additional food variation assistance from elsewhere. As for the bread: in the Collective Centres where Caritas works, Caritas prepares the bread (good quality of mix of good flour and WFP flour). The other agencies do not bring bread here. This activity will need to continue for the few more months that the IDPs will be in these centres.

At the same time through the EVI component in the appeal we request the possibility to deliver some adjusted food to a few people who do have health or other dietary problems with their food.

During the project we will try to monitor the actual food intake of a sample of families, so that we can further continue fine tuning our food activities to the real needs and possibilities of the people.

The specific objective of this food project is therefore that 1752 persons including the vulnerable individuals among them (small children, lactating mothers, people with special diet) eat sufficient food with sufficient nutrients (at least following the Sphere minimal standards for this) according to the food habits of the people and at least fulfilling Sphere Standards and that they cook the meals themselves.

Results:
1. Bread delivered to the IDPs in 4 Centres in Tbilisi and in 3 Centers in Kutaisi.
2. IDPs in Mukhiani and Gldani centres in Tbilisi receive some supplementary food products to adjust the food to their food habits.
3. People have gas for their earlier received gas-cookers to prepare their meals.

Main activities of the project are:
1. Bake and supply bread
2. Coordination with WFP, governmental food suppliers, WVI, Care and others to avoid duplication in food supply.
3. Procure and distribute supplementary food
4. Monitor family level food intake
5. Procure gas and refill the gas balloons

During the EA 31/08 we received a donation from Czech Government through Caritas Czech Republic, which enabled us to purchase 1000 gas cookers, 1000 cooking pots and 1000 water boilers and distribute them among IDP families in Tbilisi and partially also to the Home-Care/ EVI beneficiaries in Gori region. This fact made it possible that people now can cook themselves; at least on one pit. As these gas cookers have to be filled almost once in three weeks Caritas will provide 550 IDPs who received a cooker with three gas refills.
Additionally to the food component in this Appeal Caritas is planning to operate a Soup kitchen in one of the biggest Collective Centres in Tbilisi, the former military hospital in Isani district. The installation and equipment of the Soup kitchen was purchased as part of the Appeal EA 31/08. The operational and running costs through the winter period will be covered by Italian donors.

The total number of beneficiaries receiving food in the following Collective Centres in Tbilisi and Kutaisi:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>No of IDP’s</th>
<th>Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tbilisi – College of Economic and Law in Mukhiani</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>Bread from Caritas bakery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tbilisi - Olympic Center in Gldani + nearby school (one CC's)</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>Bread from Caritas bakery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tbilisi - Isani Military Hospital (Georgian part)</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>Bread from Caritas bakery every second day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tbilisi – Isani Military Hospital (Russian part)</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>Bread from Caritas bakery every second day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutaisi – Public School #44 60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Bread and bakery production from Caritas bakery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutaisi – College</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Bread and bakery production from Caritas bakery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutaisi – Airport district</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Bread ad bakery production from Caritas bakery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides the provision with adequate food for the daily needs of the IDP’s, Caritas Georgia focuses its activities on the improvement of the general living conditions of the internally displaced persons in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Gori. In order to achieve this goal Caritas participates in following fields: Food aid, Non-formal education (Youth work), Coordination of the work in 4 collective centres, Health and Protection services (Home-Care/ EVI), and Shelter (Construction/ Rehabilitation of Kindergartens).

- **Non food items**

According to the latest UNOCHA Situation Report (13- 20 November 2008) the Cluster members will not be able to respond to the needs of the affected population in early 2009 due to the shortage of funds. It was estimated that up to 20 000 hygiene kits will be needed to cover the identified gaps.

Caritas Georgia will supply hygiene kits and some other non-food items to IDPs in some collective centres. We will do this from some containers with such goods that we are expecting to receive from abroad (outside the appeal). Through Caritas Czech Republic we have a project financed by the Czech Government, which envisages distribution of some NFI’s, as gas cookers, kitchen utensils and water boilers for 1000 IDPs in collective centres.
in Tbilisi and for extremely vulnerable individuals in Gori region. We already distributed gas cookers and are planning to cover the target group with kitchen utensils and water boilers.

- **Non-formal Education**

  **Children and youth activities**

  The overall goal of the project is: Children do not have too much leisure time and undertake meaningful things.

  Specific objective: Children from Caritas Youth Club will use newly learned skills in paid or volunteer work or hobby activities.

  Results:

  1. Children obtain knowledge and practical skills in English classes and traditional Georgian dances, sports, painting, ceramic and teqa workshops.
  2. Village children who finished grade 9 get orientation (attitude + skills) for making a living in town setting.
  3. Children in centres where not psychological assistance is available from GIP or others will receive psychological support from Caritas Georgia psychologist.

  Activities:

  1.1 Coordination with Ministry of Education, UNICEF, Save the Children and others;
  1.2 Recruit and appoint teachers and teaching volunteers;
  1.3 Purchase materials;
  1.4 Give classes;
  1.5 Supervision, monitoring and reporting;
  2.1 Former Caritas Georgia street children, volunteers and psychologist will organize discussions with village children who finished grade 9. The subjects of these discussions will depend of the village children’s wishes (needs);
  2.2 Organize referral trainings;
  3.1 Caritas will supply psychological services in Gldani Collective centre.

  It is planned to continue the children- and youth-activities for the IDP population in Tbilisi for the coming 6 months, through the winter period. Some support has been already done in 4 collective centres in Tbilisi as part of EA 31-2008. In the coming months the number of teams organizing recreational activities for about 460 children and young people at the different locations will be intensified.

  60% of the participating 460 IDP children (age 6-18 yr) in 5 collective centres (Mukhiani College; Isani former military hospital – Russian part; Isani former military hospital- Georgian part; Gldani Olympic Centre) in Tbilisi will use their newly learned skills in paid or volunteer work or hobby activities within 2 months after the course.

  Youth team offers IDP children and teenagers to participate in following activities, such as traditional Georgian dance, Teka/carpet workshop, and ceramic workshop. Most of the things the children produce in the workshops can be used by them for personal purposes, especially the scarves, caps and vests made in the Teka workshop can serve them as warm clothes during winter times. Besides these activities they help children in their homework, offer English language classes and do drawing with children. One psychologist is providing psychological consultations for those IDP children who are in need of it.

  Due to their experience from this project and their participation in different youth projects of Caritas Georgia many of the volunteers and youth workers are well experienced in work with children.

  In the new 6-months project youth team will include two excursions, like sightseeing or small trips in the region, a Christmas party for children during which small presents will be distributed. To compensate and motivate the children and youth for their participation in
games or good results in school or different activities Caritas youth workers will distribute small presents to the beneficiaries. These youth activities will create a safe environment for children and young people from the IDP community.

We will also organize some job referral trainings for about 80 young people. As most of the IDPs come from small villages, it is not easy for the IDP youth to adapt to the life in a big city, such as Tbilisi, to find a new job and to get new social contacts. But many of them, who will stay in the city through the winter period, will need a job to better integrate in their new environment, to regain some independence and self-confidence. Based on this need Caritas will organize some training for interested IDP youth and will help them in their integration into the city society.

Moreover in the job referral activities Caritas will contact organizations working in this field. Some cooperation was already done and certain experience gained in other Caritas projects.

Before starting with youth activities the assessment was done and IDPs were asked to sign for the courses, they wanted to participate in. A special template was elaborated by Caritas staff in order to follow the attendance frequency of children in different classes and groups.

Some children participate at the same time in two or three activities offered by youth team. As an example of good result we can mention that also disabled children benefit from this project. Before having Caritas youth activities in Collective Centres disabled children were isolated and didn’t feel as a part of the society. Now they are happy participating in drawing and ceramic classes. Another positive result is that also parents have a wish to participate in some of activities, as Teka workshop. They also offer their help to Caritas staff.

In the EA 31/08 youth team faced some difficulties because of frequently changes in IDP numbers. People are moving among collective centres and some of them have been accommodated in new settlements. Due to this migration flow the lists of IDP are updating on a regular basis by assistants of coordinators working in close collaboration with local coordinators appointed by Municipalities.

**Collective Centre Coordination Assistance**

Proper coordination among the actors in the centres and proper communication of the needs of the IDPs in the collective centres to the various coordination meetings is an important element that appeared weak in the past.

The overall goal is to ensure that the IDP leadership is functioning well in 4 collective centres (Isani Rs part; Isani Ge part; Gldani Olympic Centre; Mukhiani College); that there is good coordination among all actors in these Collective Centres and that there are sufficient non food items for the 1752 IDPs in these 4 Centres.

Specific objective: Improved coordination in Collective Centres in Tbilisi.

Results:
1. Regular meetings held in the Collective Centres where Caritas works, between IDP representatives and all agencies working in the centres (including Caritas);
2. Lists of IDP inhabitants in the Centres regularly updated including gaps in non-food items provision;
3. Improved and faster information flow to various organisations.

Activities:
1.1 Four assistant coordinators in collective centres support the Centre Coordinators in their coordination tasks: one for the former military hospital in Isani (Russian part) and one for the former military hospital (Georgian part); one for Gldani Olympic Centre; one for Mukhiani College;
1.2 Recruitment and training of volunteers;
1.3 Monitoring of volunteers’ work;
1.4 Twice per week the assistant coordinator in the centre meets with the volunteers and in between also with the teachers;
1.5 Twice per week the assistant coordinator meets with the full IDP representative committee;
2.1 Weekly update of lists of inhabitants and gaps;
3.1 Weekly meetings of coordinator with 4 assistant coordinators, the Centre Coordinators and with the IDP representatives;
3.2 Participation in cluster coordination meetings for food, non-food, protection and education;
3.3 Participation in weekly Caritas coordination meetings.

- **Health and Protection (Home-Care / EVI)**

Another assistance provided by Caritas Georgia is Home-Care service and support for extremely vulnerable individuals. Caritas implements this projects in Tbilisi, Gori town and in the villages of the former “buffer zone”. The project envisages nursing for home care patients (bed-ridden and chronically ill patients), essential treatment for them, medical consultations, provision of some essential medicine, training of their relatives and neighbours on basic care and support (psychological and material) for extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI).

The experience of the first weeks of this project showed the following achievements:

1. Good coordination with the local authorities
2. Good coordination with International and local NGO organizations (we already managed to receive field visits to our programme from the Ministry of Health staff, together with WHO and realized presentations in the Health Cluster Meetings and in the Gori general coordination meetings.
3. Unified home care service provision model
4. Popularization and promotion of home care concept among the project beneficiaries as well as the population residing in project implementation area.
5. Conducting modular trainings for HC nurses, volunteers, family members

We also experienced the following initial difficulties:

1. Lack of home care concept in Georgia. Due to this problem, project team had some difficulties on the grass-roots level to explain to the local stakeholders need and necessity of home care activities for the population
2. Lack of trained home care personnel and human resources working in the field of home care. Due to this problem, there initially was a shortage of staff willing and capable to work with the home care patients.
3. Initial hesitation of health care authorities to support home care activities, as they did not know this concept.
4. Extremely poor condition of some of our project beneficiaries. In some cases living conditions of beneficiaries are extremely poor and thus in addition to the home care and medical services they require basic items, such as food, heating devices.

With a combination of showing in practice what homecare is, combined with continued explanations and presentations in government offices and coordination meetings, we have now overcome all the first three of these initial difficulties. And for the forth one we have now the combination of Homecare work with work for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals.

We plan the project implementation team will continue its activities based on the initial good experience. Coordination and collaboration with State authorities will be further strengthened.
and be a key focal point of the programme. Our standard training for Health Care nurses and volunteers will be adjusted to the specific needs of beneficiaries of Shida Kartli area (area around Gori).

Communication and coordination with other organizations working in this field will be continued through attending the various relevant coordination meetings of the Government and the UN. We will also continue to promote the Home Care Concept among Government and International donor community, in order to lobby for Home Care to become included in the national PHC package.

The overall goal of our Home Care / EVI project is that Home care patients and EVIs enjoy life more and are less of a burden to their relatives.

Specific objective: Homecare patients and extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) get better health and are better integrated into society.

Results:
1. Home care patients and EVIs get doctor and nurse services;
2. Home care patients and EVIs get required medicine and/or necessary equipment (clutches, wheel chairs, etc.);
3. Nurses of Governmental clinics and volunteer teams of Catholic and Orthodox Church learn how to do home care work, so that they can continue this work after this project;
4. Relatives and neighbours of home care beneficiaries know how to support the patient.

Activities:
1. Coordination with UNHCR, WHO and Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA); make the project known to them, ready to take referral cases from Gldani, Chugureti, Isani and Saburtalo districts in Tbilisi;
2. Home visits to some 300 host families in various parts of Gldani, Chugureti, Isani and Saburtalo districts of Tbilisi, so that the concerning population gets to know the programme, and the same to 300 families in Gori and the villages north of Gori;
3. Continued assessments and update of the patients and EVI lists;
4. Follow up visit by home care team and issuing of medicine;
5. Seek inputs (non-food items, medicine, etc. from other organisations through coordination meetings). Same for psychological support where available;
6. When inputs cannot be obtained from others, in that case Caritas will purchase different NFI’s from small assistance fund envisaged for IDP/ EVI needs;
7. Organise trainings for the home care teams in Gori and Tbilisi/ ICMC training on EVI;
8. Establish information handouts for the nurses, relatives and neighbours;
9. Inform neighbours and relatives about ways to take care of the home-care patients and provide them with information handouts.

Caritas has an extensive experience in the Home-Care project. Caritas started the Home-Care project in the capital of Georgia in 1995 to respond to the needs of lonely sick elderly people in extremely difficult social and economic environment. From the very beginning Caritas Germany (DCV) is a major partner and financier of this very important project.

In the framework of this Project Caritas Georgia targeted the most vulnerable group of people who occurred in the worst circumstances – confined to their beds, lonely, bedridden pensioners and people with physical disabilities.

Caritas introduces Home-Care/EVI for IDPs in Tbilisi and in Gori region. In Gori region 7 mobile teams (consisting of one nurse and one volunteer) for the moment do nursing in Gori town and in 13 villages of the former “buffer zone”. In Tbilisi they work in collective centres and also for and with host family IDPs. The project is very important for the affected population in villages and in the city. Almost half of our Home-Care beneficiaries are
extremely vulnerable individuals. That’s why it is very important to offer some additional services envisaged in this project through the coming winter.

In Tbilisi the Home-Care team works in close cooperation with the Collective Centre Coordination project. The Caritas Assistant Coordinators of the Collective Centres (who at the same time coordinate and supervise the Caritas non-formal education activities there, give the Homecare/EVI staff and volunteers the information about EVIs and patients in need of home-care services in the collective centres in Tbilisi.

In Gori there is a good coordination among different organizations, working in this area. There was also a Recourse centre established by the Municipality of Gori having collected various kind of information, such as lists of needy people, lists of organizations and their fields of works, etc. Home-Care / EVI cases are referred to Caritas by other (I) NGOs and/ or Recourse centre. In Gori Caritas works in cooperation with The Government Polyclinic and the local Orthodox Church. Most of the volunteers there are from the Catholic Parish of Gori.

We received a Policy Document about targeting EVIs from the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) which has a solid experience in working with this type of target group. They can provide us with relevant tools and/ or technical assistance if needed. ICMC has developed an EVI Caseworkers training module to enable social workers to identify the EVI population among the displaced, assess the needs of EVIs, engage EVI clients in developing an intervention plan that supports them in assessing existing community resources, and develop new project ideas that target the specific needs of EVIs. In order to further train our homecare staff in the work with EVI we planned to request ICMC to give us training on this. The development of the described skills can be very helpful especially in view of our continuous and future engagement in the field of home care/EVI.

- Construction / Rehabilitation activities

In the winter Appeal, which will proceed the next six months Caritas Georgia is planning to participate in construction and rehabilitation activities. We assessed the current situation and met the representatives of local governmental structure in regard of it. Caritas will concentrate on the social oriented buildings as kindergartens.

We were offered by Government to build new and rehabilitate some damaged kindergartens. The proposal was to construct a new kindergarten in new settlement for IDPs and to rehabilitate another one in one of the village of the adjacent area.

The Kindergartens are owned by the Government. Teachers are the government teachers and receive their salary from the Government. Maintenance cost of the buildings is partly paid by the Government and partly from the parents contributions (normally GEL 20 per child per month). All construction is going according to the government regulations, and MOUs are signed with the government on the ownership and maintenance of these buildings.

Committees are formed in the community to represent the interests of the parents and the teachers both in the phase of the fine-tuning of functional requirements to the building, as well as during the construction to obtain their comments on how the work is going. Also the local government is represented in this committee.

The new kindergarten will be constructed in Tsmindatskali district of Gori town. The new location is almost ready to welcome people, but there is a lack of infrastructure there. With kindergarten construction, Caritas will do a certain contribution to social infrastructure of the new settlement.

The kindergarten will be a two-floors building of 662, 4 m2 and can serve 100 children.

Based on a preliminary calculation the total amount for one kindergarten is 629, 930 GEL (304 314 EUR). This includes the construction costs of the kindergarten, the water and
sewage system, the heating system, the power supply and fencing, beautification and fencing.

Two people will be hired by Caritas to work for this part of the project: one supervisor with an engineer background and an assistant with some social experience. Before starting with construction a tender will be announced by Caritas.

Besides the construction work, rehabilitation activities of one government-owned kindergarten in the village of Plavi (380 households/ 1500 people) are envisaged. The preliminary calculation for rehabilitation activities wasn’t done yet but the estimated sum per one building would be about 315 000 GEL (152 173, 51 EUR). The costs depend on the scope of work and of the level of damages accordingly. Also here the same approach with a committee to represent the interests of parents and teachers will be followed including participation of the local government.

We decided first to start with construction of a kindergarten, as we have sufficient information for this activity.

We organized focus group discussions with the inhabitants of the area where the new kindergarten is going to be constructed. We also did a quick assessment in 33 families (in total 128 people) in the same district in order to obtain additional information and identify real needs of people living in the target area. Tsmindatskali is a part of Gori town. The place, which was proposed us for kindergarten construction is a remote area of this part of town. The nearest kindergarten and a school are 1600 m far from this area. It is not a big distance and parents could bring their children to the kindergarten not using even the transport, but the street, is not so safe, as it is very busy with cars. That’s why people mostly use mini buses to reach the school or the kindergarten.

Before the war children from Tmindatskali visited the kindergarten # 4, as this was the closest one. The capacity of this kindergarten is limited to 110 children and from the target area only 10-12 children attended this it. Unfortunately at present this kindergarten serves as a collective centre for IDPs. For the moment the only possibility for children to attend kindergartens are some small private kindergartens, organized by inventive neighbours in their flats. The capacity of such mini-kindergartens is limited up to 6 children. At the same time they are more expensive than the state ones, even also for the state kindergartens parents pay a monthly fee in amount of 20 GEL. Therefore there is a need for a kindergarten in the area.

In the new settlement in Tsmindatskali constructed by the Government there are about 600 new houses, where IDPs will be accommodated. It implies that the beneficiaries of the new kindergarten will be children of new IDPs, children living in the suburb and also children of old IDPs, as also old IDPs from the first conflict have been living in this area for 15 years already.

Caritas Georgia has an extensive experience in construction and rehabilitation activities. After the earthquake in Tbilisi in 2002, Caritas rehabilitated 4 schools and 2 kindergartens damaged by this natural disaster. This work was controlled and approved by an engineer - consultant of Caritas Germany.

Caritas has built a multifunctional building – Caritas House for Children. In two parts of these building different activities for children and youth found their place. Also projects for elderly people, as Caritas Soup kitchen and Meeting Centre are placed on this territory. The total size of the building is 5700 m2 and total costs amount to more than 1 000 000 EUR.

**Beneficiaries**

Caritas Georgia stands ready to provide emergency supplies and services to beneficiaries as outlined above. It is important to note that the humanitarian situation is still evolving and Caritas Georgia beneficiary numbers are preliminary and based on current best estimates. In
support of this emergency action, Caritas Georgia is requesting financial assistance to purchase essential emergency supplies available in local markets. This plan corresponds with the Government of Georgia’s request to procure life-saving items from within Georgia in support of the local economy.

As under EA 31-2008, Caritas Georgia is targeting IDPs from the Tskhinvali region of South Ossetia, as well as people from the Georgia-proper region of Gori.

**Summary of the beneficiaries:**

The project beneficiaries are at the moment **1597 IDPs** (mostly from South Ossetia) accommodated in four collective centres in Tbilisi and **155 IDPs** (from the Kodori Valley in Upper Abkhazia) in Kutaisi. Due to the changes on a political and security level the IDP population in Georgia is continuously moving within the country, the different shelters and the host families. This fact of a mobile IDP population and the growing number of IDP’s returning to their home towns and new settlements makes it hard to give precise numbers of IDP’s living in the different collective centres in Tbilisi and the host families in Gori.

Based on a list established by the UNHCR of the Collective Centres in Tbilisi Caritas will continue its work in four collective centres in Tbilisi, as these are chosen as long term temporary shelters to accommodate IDP’s: the former College of Economic and Law in Mukhiani, the Olympic Center in Gldani and the Former Military Hospital in Isani (two parts). The collective center placed in the Kindergarten #153 in Mukhiani is expected to phase out during the month of December, as the Government is gradually transferring its inhabitants to new settlements for IDPs from South Ossetia.

- **Were beneficiaries and other stakeholders involved in the design of the project?**

In the preparation phase of the project the targeted IDP communities have been involved by facilitating meetings with them and asking them about their priority needs. Some of IDPs also participated in the planning workshop for preparation of the Caritas Appeal last October.

We also organized focus group discussions with IDPs and returnees: one was focusing on Food distributions in the collective centres in Tbilisi and another one on the intende construction of a Kindergarten in a settlement at the border of Gori town (Tsmindatskali), where families from South Ossetia are being resettled and where also local population and old IDPs are living. The discussions with the IDPs on food gave us more insight in the food and nutrition needs of the IDPs. The discussion in Gori gave us more insight in the needs and wishes of the community there (parents, neighbours) for the new Kindergarten building.

- **Will they be involved in project implementation? If so, how?**

The beneficiaries in the Collective Centres in Tbilisi are involved very much in everything, as our Collective Centre assistant coordinators encouraged them to organize themselves for various activities, including distribution of food and non-food items. The IDPs also help in arrangement of the space for youth activities. Parents of IDP children are involved in the work with children, as well.

Based on their level of qualification and their interests IDPs assume the responsibility for some tasks under the support and supervision of Caritas staff.

Some of the young IDPs are also officially registered as Caritas volunteers and cooperate with Caritas staff in different activities in CC’s in Tbilisi. They are also included in the trainings we organise for the Caritas volunteers.

- **What are the prospects of sustaining the benefits of the project after the funding stops? Have you considered your ‘exit strategy’?**
The “exit strategy” for the food project is that we enabled people to start with self cooking. We distributed gas cookers and some other kitchen utensils for that purpose. Caritas is working in a close cooperation with other (I)NGOs supplying food to IDPs. The IDPs in the Collective Centres in Tbilisi are expected to move to the new Government constructed settlements in the coming months. As for Kutaisi: we will investigate the longer term possibilities there during the coming winter, as so far there are no plans yet for them to resettle.

In home-care project we organize trainings for local staff – nurses and physicians from governmental clinics and the local Orthodox Church in Gori in order to enable them to continue with this project independently when our project is over.

As for the non-formal education and coordination activities in the collective centres in Tbilisi, the same holds as for the food: this is expected to phase out during the coming months, as the Government is moving people gradually into the newly constructed settlements, of which every month some settlements get ready for IDPs to move into.

Section IV: Project Management and Implementation

What are the project implementation and management arrangements?

Caritas Georgia is the legal holder of the project supported by Caritas Germany as Facilitating Partner on behalf of the Confederation for this response. The project will be implemented by the staff mentioned below under the leadership of an Emergency Program Manager and the Director of Caritas Georgia.

In order to assure the proper and professional implementation of the emergency response of Caritas to the ongoing crisis in Georgia and to cover the most pressing needs of the IDP population an Emergency Unit has been established for a limited period of the implementation of the present project.

The goal of this Emergency Unit and the international staff sent by Caritas Germany is to coordinate the emergency response and early recovery work that is implemented and/or supervised by four of the Caritas Georgia Programme Units (Programme Units for: food, health, youth, and construction). The Emergency unit consists of a national program manager, two programme assistants (one for Tbilisi and one for Gori Sub office), one volunteer support assistant, two financial and half a logistic staff plus a Caritas Germany junior officer.

The bread will be prepared in Caritas Georgia Bakeries (Tbilisi and Kutaisi). The food and non-food items will be purchased on the local market and directly distributed to the IDP centres.

For the support of the IDP’s in Gori a sub-office has been opened within the existing Caritas structure there.

What human resources (number, type, skills/background, gender, nationality of staff etc) and material inputs (equipment, etc) are required for the project?

Human resources:

International staff (cf. comments above regarding role of expatriate staff and the emergency unit to be established).

Caritas Germany has sent a junior programme officer, who works under the supervision of the Caritas Georgia Emergency Programme Manager. His role is to support the existing staff in report writing and monitoring, as well as training on Sphere and HAP (downward accountability).

National staff
1 Program Manager Emergency Unit
1 Program Assistant Emergency Unit
1 Volunteers’ Support Assistant
1 Project Coordinator Gori
1 Project assistant (Gori office) 1 Program logistician (50%)
1 Program Accountant officer
1 Program Accountant Assistant
1 Program Driver

**Food project**
1 Coordinator
10 volunteers

**Home-Care/ EVI**
1 Project Coordinator
1 consultant (part time: mainly for lobby to the government and International Community)
1 Medical Doctor for Tbilisi
1 Medical Doctor for Gori
11 Nurses
20 volunteers
2 Psychologists
2 Drivers (Tbilisi and Gori)

**Youth**
2 Coordinators (each half time for this project)
4 Assistant coordinators
1 Psychologist
1 Teacher of dancing
1 Teacher of Teqa / weaving workshop
1 Teacher of painting
1 Teacher of ceramic
25 volunteers
1 Driver (with car)

**Reconstruction**
1 Coordinator
1 Assistant with social background

- What other agencies are involved in the area where this initiative will take place, including for example, national governments, the UN, international financial institutions, national civil society and other churches and how will you work with these organisations?

Project activities are coordinated with National Emergency Coordination Board and the UN-led cluster coordination meetings. Other agencies involved in responding to this emergency
are CARE, ACF, World Vision, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, NRC, DRC, IRD, etc. By exchanging information with these actors the risk of duplication in efforts is minimised.

Due to the good coordination between the different donor organisations and regular information sharing on relief supplies available, Caritas will try to obtain any additional non-food items required, such as water jugs/jerry cans, mattresses or blankets, from UNHCR, UNICEF and other organisations.

- **What is the overall time frame for the project?**
  
  This project addresses the continued emergency needs of IDPs over the coming six months (1 January 2009 – 30 June 2009)

### Section V: Project Monitoring, Learning, and Dissemination

**How do you intend to monitor and review the implementation of the project and assess its impact?**

Caritas Georgia’s response will be supervised by a full-time program manager with extensive emergency and development program management experience. All other support personnel similarly have monitored and reported on previous emergency operations and thus will be able to fulfil all requisite monitoring and reporting requirements. Additional local staff has been hired and trained in order to ensure the proper implementation of the project activities in the different locations.

As for the output monitoring: this is done with output monitoring forms, which the project staff fills out, and about which they report every week. Also pre-training and post-training tests, as well as daily attendance sheets will be used for it. In home-care project medical examinations, intake documents, case reports of each patient, training protocols and hand out distribution lists will be used for monitoring. Every week we have an internal coordination meeting in which the weekly reports of each part of the work are discussed and coordination issues between the departments are addressed.

As for the effect monitoring: this will be done every two months. As tools for monitoring in youth activities we will do interviewing of at least 15% of beneficiaries. Emergency Program Manager will take part in this verification exercise.

In Assistance Coordination we will use minutes of meetings, weekly reports, and copies of reports to concerning clusters to be able to monitor the effect of this work.

For monitoring in food project monthly interviews, household/kitchen/food stock observation and delivery lists signed by families could be applied as monitoring tools.

- **How do you intend to report on the progress of the project? Please set out the type of reports we can expect to receive and the frequency.**

An interim report covering the period 1 January 2009 – 31 March 2009 will be submitted by 15 May 2009.

The final report covering the full period of 1 January 2009 - 30 June 2009 will be elaborated and submitted to CI by 30 August 2009.
Situation Update reports will be sent out on a monthly basis.

- How do you intend to share the experience of this initiative with you and your partner(s), internally and externally, during the project and at its end? What publications/communications/media will you use?

It is planned to organize a lessons – learned workshop with all staff members involved in the project. The main findings from this workshop will be included in the elaboration of the final report.

- Is the proposal likely to have multiplier effects? (including scope for replication and extension of the outcomes and dissemination of information)

The home care work will be organised in cooperation with government staff and with the Orthodox Church and will include sufficient training, so that these people can continue home care work after this early recovery project is finished. Furthermore also Caritas itself will try to interest government officials and international donors for the homecare work and will try to get this accepted as an official part of the regular health services in Georgia. So far there are already some initial positive signs from the Czech Government that they might be funding part of the continuation of the Caritas Georgia Home Care activities. There are also some indications that from Italian side there might be continued interest to fund some more of the youth activities.

Section VI: Risks

- What are the main risks that could affect the project’s success?
  1. Security situation could deteriorate
  2. Weakening coordination in some Clusters with UN and (I)NGO’s involved in the Emergency

- How likely are these to occur and what consequences would these have on the project?

According to the latest UN OCHA Situation Report security situation in parts of the area adjacent to the administrative boundary with South Ossetia remains tense. EUMM had also expressed concern over the situation at the Russian checkpoint near the village of Perevi, west of the South Ossetian administrative boundary line.

Problems in coordination in collective centres because of non cooperation of local coordinators could negatively affect the distribution mechanism.

Gradually weakening Cluster coordination with other (I)NGOs involved in the Emergency could cause duplication of planned activities.

- What measures have been/will be taken to minimise or mitigate potential risks?

There is close coordination with all actors active in emergency response. The security situation as well as the number of incoming IDP’s is updated on daily basis. Where necessary and feasible, planned activities will be adapted or increased by shifting to other locations or including new groups of beneficiaries.
Section VII: Project Budget

According to current information, the following organisations have indicated that they will support EA 43/2008:
Caritas Poland – EUR 70 000.
Renovabis promised to send 200 000 EUR for reconstruction activities through Caritas Germany.

See further the attached project budget.

ANNEXES: PROJECT LOGFRAME (one logframe per project component)
PROJECT BUDGET