



Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Czech Republic



# Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme of the Czech Republic

## Georgia

2018–2023



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## INTRODUCTION

*This programme builds on the existing development cooperation and partnership between the Czech Republic and Georgia and responds to Georgia's needs and development priorities. It addresses the objectives of the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018–2030 while respecting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The programme reflects past experience, including project and sector evaluations carried out during the previous cooperation programme. It takes into account the conclusions and recommendations for Czech foreign development cooperation stemming from the 2016 OECD Peer Review.*

*Georgia is the Czech Republic's key partner in the South Caucasus region. The challenges it faces include the impacts of a "frozen" conflict in its own territory combined with regional security risks, as well as complicated economic and social development. The Czech Republic supports Georgia's clearly articulated commitment to ensuring stability and security, building democracy and forging the closest possible ties with the EU and NATO.*

*This Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme is an integral part of the Czech Republic's comprehensive engagement in Georgia. It sets out to promote democratic, economic and social reforms and to assist Georgia on its path towards the EU, as well as to strengthen the Czech Republic's bilateral relations with the country including more intensive cooperation between national and local governments, NGOs and private entities. The programme's objectives fully reflect the EU-Georgia Association Agreement process with the related recommendations and Georgia's commitments, as well as the principles, priorities and needs for enhanced cooperation with the UN, OSCE and the Council of Europe.*

*To deliver on its priorities, the Czech Republic intends, primarily, to promote **inclusive social development for all groups of the population in a democratic society, as well as sustainable rural development, environment protection and food self-sufficiency**. The Czech Republic will support efforts aimed at poverty eradication, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, and it will assist Georgia in combating climate change and managing its impacts.*

*This programme is the result of active cooperation between the involved central and local government authorities, NGOs and the business community. It is a consensual document laying the groundwork for coordinated and consolidated Czech development cooperation with Georgia and promoting its sustainability, coherence and visibility.*



## 1. GEORGIA

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|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Population:</b>  | 3,717,100                               |
| <b>OECD/DAC country classification:</b>                                       | lower middle income country             |
| <b>GNI per capita:</b>  | USD 3,790                               |
| <b>Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranking:</b> | 56 points (46 <sup>th</sup> out of 180) |
| <b>Freedom House Human Rights Index:</b>                                      | partly free                             |
| <b>ODA:</b>   | USD 462 million (2016)                  |
| <b>ODA per capita:</b>  | USD 124 in 2016                         |

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## **SITUATION**

Georgia is a country with a parliamentary/prime ministerial system. Despite their shortcomings, democratic institutions are today a functional element of the country's political environment

Georgia's EU Association Agreement, the new primary instrument for Georgia-EU relations, was signed on 27 June 2014 and entered into force on 1 July 2016. It includes the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) Agreement requiring Georgia and the EU to eliminate import duties on 100% and 99.9%, respectively, of their imports. The Association Agreement makes it clear that EU assistance is tied to Georgia's domestic reform programme.

Georgia's economic growth has slowed down in recent years (GDP around 2.6% against 2.8% in 2015) and struggles to pick up pace. The country is faced with high unemployment (10% of working-age population), marked (30%) decline in remittances from abroad (mainly from Russia and Ukraine), downturn in FDI, and roughly 35% depreciation of the national currency which increases the debt burden for Georgians whose loans are denominated in USD.

## 1.2. Analysis of the country's needs

The following analysis of Georgia's needs is based primarily on the Georgian government's strategic document "Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Georgia – Georgia 2020". It also reflects previous experience with Czech ODA in Georgia, including the results of some project evaluations. Individual needs are analysed against the backdrop of the SDGs.



Despite certain progress, there are still serious gaps in Georgia's social care system, mainly due to absence of inclusion policies for vulnerable groups and due to limited capacity of social care facilities caring for such groups. Efforts to effectively improve the **standard of living** for retirement-age people are falling short of the mark. Development gaps between regions remain wide; the central government and regional councils seek to promote more even and balanced development, drawing closely on the EU cohesion policy and experience.



To compensate for the disadvantages inherent in the strong traditional perception of gender roles in Georgia, it is necessary to continuously and consistently take steps to **ensure that women and girls have access to all opportunities and benefits** generated by the country's development.



Impacts of extreme climate events are exacerbated by Georgia's long history of environmentally unfriendly **landscape management** (deforestation, overgrazing, injudicious land use planning and zoning). The country is very **rich in raw material resources**, but there is very little general awareness of the need to **exploit them in a sustainable way**. Mountainous areas suffer from extensive soil erosion and the risk of landslides. The Georgian government has to constantly address the problems of tens of thousands of environmental refugees.



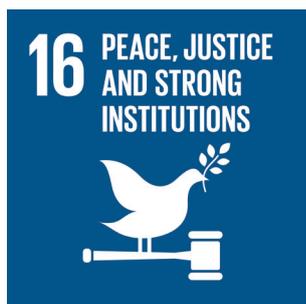
Georgia has the potential to become **self-sufficient in food production**. However, this requires changes both at system level and at grassroots level. The agriculture sector is impeded by lack of diversification and poor labour efficiency: it employs one half of the country's workforce but generates only 10% of its GNP; Georgia imports 70% of its foodstuffs. The food safety system is inadequate as well.



A national health insurance scheme has been in place since 2012; nonetheless healthcare standards remain very low. The country has no comprehensive development policy for **healthcare and nursing services**. Qualified healthcare professionals are in short supply, and equipment tends to be outdated. Measures to prevent and control diseases are limited. Poor quality, accessibility and management of healthcare and social care services, combined with absence of workable policies for the sector, impact mainly on children, the elderly and disabled, as well as on the poorest people, on people in remote areas, and on socially excluded groups.



Georgia has many **valuable ecosystems** and the basic infrastructure for protected areas. Over the past decade, it has made visible progress in protecting the most vulnerable ecosystems. However, it has no adequate policies for permanently settled areas within ecosystems with lower protection status. These areas have great potential in terms of economic development (sustainable tourism) and agriculture (environmentally friendly production).



The key task in Georgia's **democratic and economic transformation** process is to transpose EU legislation as required in the Association Agreement, and then to transform and build up public administration capacities including local and regional governments. Georgian exporters cannot benefit from the DCFTA because of the absence of the necessary legislative framework and institutions.

### **1.3. The country's development priorities and 2030 Agenda's SDGs**

In June 2014 the Georgian government adopted the “Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Georgia – Georgia 2020” identifying six priority sectors: economic growth (better business climate, tax and fiscal reform, further development of agriculture, development of transport infrastructure); human resources development (improving the education system); justice and the rule of law (building an independent judiciary, fighting corruption); good governance (developing democratic processes, decentralising public administration); sustainable use of natural resources (green technologies); social and health care (setting and improving standards of care).

Georgia has “nationalised” the SDGs, which means that the national government sets its own priorities and targets for implementation of the SDGs according to its own needs. In the light of its commitments under the Association Agreement, the Georgian government has prepared to implement all the 17 SDGs.

## **2. THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN GEORGIA**

### **2.1. Cooperation outcomes to date**

After 2008, the priority concern for Czech development cooperation with Georgia was to address the impacts of the conflict with Russia as a matter of greatest urgency. Between 2008 and 2010 the Czech government allocated an extraordinary volume of funding (CZK 150 million) for reconstruction and development assistance in the country. The projects concentrated on agriculture, health care, water supply and sanitation. Subsequent Czech activities in Georgia have built on this assistance in selected areas. The Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2010–2017 ranked Georgia as a priority country without a cooperation programme.

Czech development cooperation is perceived favourably in Georgia. Czech projects offer added value thanks to well-built partnerships, transition experience, emphasis on practical results, and local ownership of the topics of projects. The existing Czech project portfolio is based on a balanced combination of technical assistance and grassroots activities.

In the agriculture sector, funding from the extraordinary Czech assistance package went into western Georgia to promote cooperative farming and build the capacities of small farmers. Another project secured access to drinking water for eight villages in the buffer zone along the Georgia/South Ossetia administrative boundary line. Solar panels were installed to produce electricity and heat water in the remote Tusheti region.

Environmental projects launched after 2010 focused on the prevention of extreme climate events. The results include installation of several dozens of meteorological and hydrometeorological stations, a database for processing climate data, and development of the capacities of Georgia's National Environmental Agency. A related project aimed to improve meteorological safety along Georgia's main transport routes. There was a disaster prevention project to map landslides and develop a landslide alert system in the risk area of Dusheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti region. Another project aimed to improve the management of Imereti Caves.

The Czech Republic has very good standing in Georgia's healthcare sector thanks to its long-term assistance in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and childhood leukaemia. There have also been projects in the social infrastructure and social services sector to develop targeted social care and services and in-home care, and to integrate disadvantaged youth, to build the capacities of local social workers and to improve expertise in addiction medicine.

The Czech Republic has provided assistance in the context of Georgia's public administration reform, including education for local governments, and expert support in the fiscal decentralisation process. A technical assistance project (launched in 2004) contributed to prevention of industrial accidents, including approximation with European environmental legislation and the building of capacities of the relevant institutions. An ongoing technical assistance project (launched in 2007) offers study visits and consultations at the Czech Finance Ministry on issues such as public finance, financialmarket regulation, international economic cooperation, and European integration including the drawing of EU funds.

Projects under the Aid for Trade programme aimed to improve Georgia's water management, including the development of an information system and transfer of groundwater monitoring data in the Alazani-Agrichai region and in Kvareli and Lagodekhi areas.

A virtually independent cross-sectoral programme consisted of several related projects concerning the management of the Tusheti National Park (the agriculture, energy and forestry sectors, search and rescue, cooperation between local governments).

## **2.2. Cooperation priorities and objectives**

Georgia is the Czech Republic's (and the EU's) key partner in the volatile Caucasus region. It is important, both for the future of Georgia's people and for European security, to continue to strengthen this partnership and to support Georgia's democratic development and determination to forge the closest possible ties with the EU and NATO. In the current international political context, it is crucial to have Georgia as a strong, democratic and stable ally.

Thanks to its similar experience from recent history, the Czech Republic is in a position to offer added value in the context of European coordinated cooperation, both in terms of transfer of know-how from its own democratic transition and accession to Euro-Atlantic structures, and in terms of understanding of the specific challenges facing this partner country.

This programme takes care to interlink the Czech Republic's priorities with EU activities, including the Eastern Partnership and the EU-Georgia Action Plan. Its priorities are also aligned with Georgia's commitments under the EU Association Agreement. The individual goals reflect the recommendations of multilateral forums and Georgia's commitments (e.g. the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child), as well as the principles and priorities for cooperation with the UN, the OSCE and the Council of Europe, including the need to enhance this cooperation.

## OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS:

On the basis of the above, taking into account the specific experience and capacities of Czech and Georgian implementation partners, the Czech Republic has selected the following four priority areas and the SDGs that it wants to pursue, while not losing sight of the necessary link between sectoral and thematic priorities:

### I. Inclusive social development

#### Prevention of mortality from non-communicable diseases, introduction and expansion of a social protection system for marginalized groups of population



The aim is to promote effective prevention, timely diagnosis and better access to quality treatment of non-communicable diseases (especially oncological diseases and diabetes). The programme will also seek to improve qualification standards across the healthcare system, establish career-long learning programmes for healthcare professionals, and to introduce a healthcare quality control system.

This aim will be delivered through transfer of experience with the building of social protection and care systems designed to cover the most vulnerable groups. The activities will include development of nationwide social policies (especially social legislation), as well as establishment and institutionalisation of special programmes designed to better target the most vulnerable groups. Building the capacities of the public institutions concerned and sharing the experience related to introduction of new methods of targeted social care will be an important part of the process.

### II. Agriculture and rural development

#### Sustainable development of mountainous regions



Georgia has valuable mountain ecosystems but their protection is far from adequate, mainly in settled areas (illegal logging, overgrazing and other forms of unsustainable exploitation, poor waste management).

Due to their relief and geographic location, these areas are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and the inappropriate human activity further exacerbates the risks. The programme therefore focuses on multisectoral measures for the protection of mountain ecosystems and for sustainable land management methods, especially in agriculture (ecological agriculture with an added market value, innovative farming methods), forestry, sustainable development of tourism, and the development of local communities. The programme will also seek to improve the country's preparedness for climate events, including prevention. This involves the establishment of a timely warning system and related infrastructure, including the sharing of experience with the building of crisis management capacities. The programme will lay stress on local government capacity building, training and on the development of legislation (Objective III).

### III. Good democratic governance

#### Establishment of efficient, accountable and transparent institutions

The aim of the programme is to promote good governance, mainly by supporting Georgia in its effort to fulfil the relevant commitments under the Association Agreement and to fully implement the DCFTA.

This involves approximation with EU legislation and building the administrative capacities of the relevant institutions, including local governments. Regarding the DCFTA, the programme will assist Georgia in building the required legislative and institutional framework for agricultural exports to the EU Member States, in improving its business climate, and in building its environmental capacities.



The overarching priority of this Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme is to promote **Georgia's inclusive social development and successful transition, including mainly the fulfilment of commitments under the Association Agreement and full implementation of the DCFTA.** Implementation of the programme will contribute to Czech Republic's broader foreign policy priorities related to Georgia, such as democratic transition and EU pre-accession process, good governance, institutional capacity building, the rule of law and respect for human rights; preservation of the country's territorial integrity, regional cooperation and the development of bilateral relations between governments, local authorities, NGOs and private entities.

In addition to bilateral development activities, the Czech Republic is ready to assist Georgia with humanitarian aid (especially in the event of major disasters or increased influx of returnees) and to contribute to activities aimed at improving the country's preparedness and reducing disaster risks. As in the previous period, this Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme will run in synergy with the Czech Republic's Transition Promotion Programme which lists Georgia as one of the priority countries.

The geographic scope of the programme's system-level activities encompasses the whole territory of Georgia. The activities promoting sustainable development of mountain regions and local communities will be limited in geographic scope, focusing mainly to the Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Racha-Lechkhumi regions.

### **2.3. Measures to achieve the objectives**

Bilateral project-based development cooperation, complemented by trilateral cooperation projects co-financed by other donors, will be central to the achievement of the programme's objectives and results. Supplementary activities will include the Czech Republic's multilateral development cooperation and, where necessary, humanitarian aid.

Bilateral development cooperation under this programme will be implemented mainly through development projects aimed at building the capacities of partners and beneficiaries, including the transfer of know-how, technology and complete plant equipment. These projects will be carried out solely on the basis of project proposals from a broad range of local Georgian entities, taking into account the programme's goals as well as needs assessment on the ground. Funding mechanisms will include subsidies, public procurement contracts, budgetary measures and, where appropriate, financial donations to local entities in the partner country. Another instrument are Small Local Projects (SLPs) implemented directly by Czech embassies. SLPs make it possible to deliver smaller, precisely targeted development activities consistent with the focus of the programme and linked to other Czech development cooperation projects. New financial instruments, feasibility studies, business partnerships of a development or investment nature, and trade promotion projects (Aid for Trade) will also be employed. Other activities directly related to the priority areas of development cooperation under this programme will include the posting of teachers and experts to Georgia, and study visits by the staff of Georgian government institutions and local authorities to the Czech Republic. The study visits will be permitted only for the purpose of know-how transfers. The programme will make use of synergies with other technical tools (scholarships).

Trilateral cooperation is highly important especially in Georgia's agriculture sector. The platforms include, for example, the EU-funded European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) and the US-funded Emerging Donors Challenge Fund. The Czech Republic will co-fund trilateral cooperation projects in cases where they effectively fit in with the objectives and outcomes of the Czech development cooperation.

An important platform for multilateral cooperation is the Green Climate Fund (GCF), where the Czech Republic is a member, and the Climate Finance Readiness Programme (CF Ready) of the German GIZ, where Georgia is a priority country. An advantage is that Czech experts are actively involved in all these platforms. The activities fit in with the Czech development cooperation and by participating in them, the Czech Republic will contribute to international climate commitments.

### **2.4. The Czech Republic's coordination with other stakeholders**

In keeping with global principles on aid effectiveness and in the spirit of continuity with its approach thus far, the Czech Republic will seek to coordinate its activities with other donors in the thematic areas of its priority interest under the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018–2030. Cooperation will be developed mainly in the context of joint EU programming. Project cooperation with other donors will be established in areas of bilateral or multilateral interest, depending on the possibilities and capacities.

The EU (as an institution) is the biggest donor in Georgia, providing about 30% of total ODA (in 2015 ODA totalled USD 558 million). The biggest European bilateral donors are Germany (about 7% of total ODA), Sweden and Switzerland. European development assistance is accompanied by support for the implementation of the Association Agreement and the DCFTA through the Comprehensive Institution

Building (CIB) programme and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). The biggest non-European donors are the United States (about 25% of total ODA) and Japan (9%). Additional assistance comes from international donors (Asian Development Bank, WB, EBRD).

Georgia's main coordinating platform is the Unit for Coordination with Donors of the Georgian Government Administration. The unit coordinates donors in six sectors. In addition there are regular coordination meetings at some Georgian ministries (mainly agriculture and environment). Coordination (especially intra-EU) will improve with the expansion and consolidation of EU Joint Programming. The Czech Republic takes an active part in Joint Programming, keeping in mind its priorities and capacities as well as the principles of aid effectiveness, harmonisation and mutual accountability between donors and the Georgian government. The Czech Republic is a coordinating donor for EU Joint programming in the healthcare and social security sectors (since 2016), and co-chairs regular meetings of the government-donor coordination committee for these two sectors.

### **3. CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COOPERATION PROGRAMME**

#### **3.1. Conditions for implementation in the country**

In 2010–2017 the Czech Republic ranked Georgia as a priority country without a cooperation programme. Development cooperation activities were implemented on a project-by-project basis. To facilitate Czech development assistance in Georgia, the Czech Republic would like to enter into an intergovernmental agreement on development cooperation with Georgia for the period beyond 2018.

#### **3.2. Monitoring and evaluation**

Project monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation are basic requirements to keep all stakeholders informed of the course and results of cooperation to the necessary extent and quality. These processes will be governed by provisions contained in the External Development Cooperation Strategy and in the Methodology for the Project Cycle of Bilateral External Development Cooperation Projects. The results of monitoring and, in particular, evaluations will form an important basis for comprehensive assessment of development activities, for decision-making on further cooperation with Georgia at a strategic, programme and project level, and for the subsequent comprehensive management system, linking the results to strategic objectives.

In the continuous monitoring and evaluation of development activities established by this programme, a results-oriented procedure will be implemented, so the outputs and targets of individual projects will be followed as a means of more efficient management and the flexible setting of necessary changes in response to the evolving conditions of implementation and the experience gained (in the sense of “learning by doing”). The monitoring of all of the Czech Republic’s development activities will be carried out by staff of the Czech diplomatic mission in Tbilisi, or by the staff of the Czech Development Agency. Monitoring will take place once or twice a year. The Czech Republic will strive for joint monitoring missions with the Georgian authorities, implementers and partners in development activities. Monitoring will result in monitoring reports, which will be shared between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid), the Czech Development Agency, the Czech Embassy and the Georgian authorities, and will also serve as a basis for follow-up evaluations. For the sake of monitoring the implementation of the programme, the values of the programme’s output indicators and objectives will be reviewed in two-year cycles according to sources of data verification (especially those provided from the Georgian authorities).

Evaluations will assess the long-term impacts and benefits of development interventions in Georgia according to the OECD’s internationally standardised methodology, with a focus on the various thematic areas defined in the External Development Cooperation Strategy that are relevant to this programme. Links to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) named in this programme will also be evaluated. In addition, the geographic and regional focus of the programme will be assessed. The Czech Republic will seek the involvement and building of Georgian evaluation capacities.

During each year of programme implementation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will host one or two consultations between the Ministry, the Czech Development Agency and any other relevant programme implementers. These sessions will be aimed at ensuring there is an ongoing consensus regarding the implementation of the programme and its expected results, and at coming up with a timely response to any eventual major problems.

In the medium term, the programme may be adapted so as to respond as well as possible to Georgian needs and to reflect the results of evaluations and their recommendations to the fullest extent possible.

Ahead of the expiry of the programme, the Czech Embassy and the Czech Development Agency will work together to draw up a summary report for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs describing and evaluating the results of the overall impact analysis. The report will include explanations in those instances where set objectives and outputs have not been achieved, and will discuss which tools have proven good and which have not. The report will form an important basis for the final programme evaluation and for a decision on further cooperation with Georgia.

### **3.3. Risk management and sustainability advancement**

Risk management is conducted in accordance with the External Development Cooperation Strategy. A fundamental underlying document is the strategic and project-related “Risks Analysis of Implementing External Development Cooperation in Georgia” (the “Analysis”), which includes a list of risk management instruments. The programme of cooperation with Georgia is based on this Analysis and an analysis of Georgia’s development needs. Risks and measures to prevent them will be monitored regularly.

With reference to the External Development Cooperation Strategy, the sustainability of development assistance and the results of completed projects is one of the fundamental objectives behind the implementation of external development cooperation. Advancement in sustainability is an important criterion of success for development activities in the country. Sound risk management and effective project management in various stages of the project cycle will help to increase sustainability. In line with the provisions of the External Development Cooperation Strategy, the emphasis is on the high-quality *identification* of Georgia’s development needs in accordance with the relevant strategies followed by the Georgian government, and on the pursuit of goals and activities leading to their fulfilment according to established rules.

A prerequisite is the rigorous analysis of participants and local conditions for development activities, as well as relevant and quality input data. In this context, in the *formulation* of projects an emphasis will be placed on a well-prepared exit strategy. An important element is the stress on the highest possible level of *involvement of local partners in the process of project preparation and decision-making*. This is then linked to the subsequent sharing of ownership of the *results* of development activities, supported by careful and predictable *project handover*, including proper training of beneficiaries. An important factor is cooperation and communication between the implementer and partners when knowledge is being transferred, training is being provided, etc. An important factor conducive to the required development-related synergy effects is *coordination* with other donors and implementers in the area, plus mutual coordination between stakeholders under the Czech Republic’s foreign development cooperation. An emphasis will be placed on strengthening control mechanisms and on the mandatoriness of implementing recommendations arising from evaluations in strategic foreign development cooperation documents.

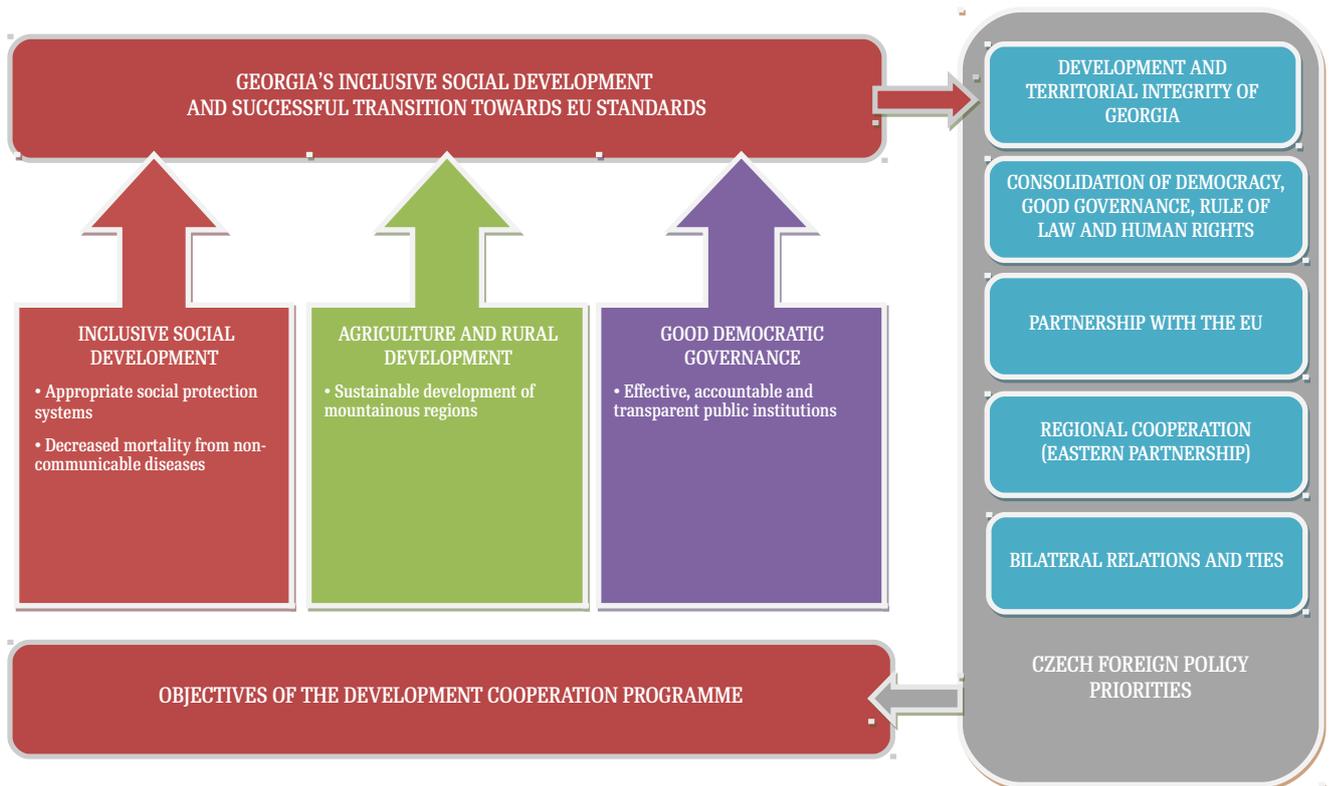
### **3.4. Programme validity and updates**

This programme of development cooperation between the Czech Republic and Georgia will be in force for the 2018–2023 period. Its implementation will be consistently monitored and evaluated in accordance with the Development Cooperation Strategy of the Czech Republic 2018-2030 and with annual monitoring and evaluation plans. The results of the monitoring and evaluation will be used to adjust the programme where necessary and appropriate. A comprehensive evaluation will be carried out by 2023 to decide on the course of further cooperation.

## 4. ANNEXES

### 4.1. Programme diagram

#### Georgia 2018–2023 CzechAid Programme



## 4.2. Results Matrix – Georgia (2018–2023)

| Priority Areas of Sustainable Development | Results  | Indicators  |
|---|--|---|
| Inclusive Social Development              | <p><b>Outcome 1:</b><br/>Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures, to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable by 2023 (SDG Target 1.3)</p> <p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Quality of social welfare services improved<br/><b>Output 1.2:</b> Availability of social welfare services improved<br/><b>Output 1.3:</b> Efficacy of social welfare services improved</p>  | <p>Increased number of the most vulnerable beneficiaries covered by MOLHSA through special programmes and services</p> <p><b>1.1:</b> Percentage of social services providers meeting approved quality standards<br/><b>1.2:</b> Number of beneficiaries of social services programmes</p>  |
|   | <p><b>Outcome 2:</b><br/>Decrease in mortality rate attributed to non-communicable diseases. System of quality management in the field of established healthcare.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Quality of healthcare services improved<br/><b>Output 2.2:</b> Availability of healthcare services improved<br/><b>Output 2.3:</b> Efficacy of healthcare services improved</p>  | <p>By 2023, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention measures and treatment and promote mental health and well-being (SDG Target 3.4)</p> <p><b>2.1:</b> Percentage of healthcare services providers meeting approved quality standards<br/><b>2.2:</b> Number of healthcare providers per 1000 inhabitants</p>                                  |
| Rural Development                         | <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Ensure the sustainable development of mountain regions through conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable and safe development including agriculture, forestry and tourism, and strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters (SDG Target 13.1 and 15.4)</p> <p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Improved management plans of mountain protected areas<br/><b>Output 3.2:</b> Increased number of permanent and/or temporary farms and/or other enterprises with sustainable livelihoods, mainly in the field of agriculture, forestry and tourism<br/><b>Output 3.3:</b> Increased number of square kilometres of risk areas covered with an early warning system</p> | <p><b>3.1:</b> Number of approved and enforced management plans of protected areas<br/><b>3.2:</b> Number of permanent and/or temporary farms and/or other enterprises with sustainable livelihoods, mainly in the field of agriculture, forestry and tourism<br/><b>3.3:</b> Decreased number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people</p> |
| Democracy and Good Governance             | <p><b>Outcome 4:</b><br/>Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions of state administration (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p><b>Output 4.1:</b> Increase of transposed environmental EU legislative measures<br/><b>Output 4.2:</b> Increase of transposed EU legislative measures in the field of agriculture</p>  | <p>Enforced measures and their practical implementation</p> <p><b>4.1:</b> Number of national environmental legislative acts or regulations have been harmonised with the EU acquis<br/><b>4.2:</b> Number of national legislative acts or regulations in the field of agriculture have been harmonised with the EU acquis</p>  |

### 4.3. Abbreviations and explanatory notes

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>CF</b>     | Climate Finance   |
| <b>CIB</b>    | Comprehensive Institution Building Programme  |
| <b>CPI</b>    | Corruption Perceptions Index  |
| <b>CZK</b>    | Czech Currency (Koruna)   |
| <b>DAC</b>    | Development Assistance Committee  |
| <b>DCFTA</b>  | Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas   |
| <b>EBRD</b>   | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development  |
| <b>ENI</b>    | The European Neighbourhood Instrument   |
| <b>ENPARD</b> | European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development                                    |
| <b>GCF</b>    | Green Climate Fund  |
| <b>GDP</b>    | Gross Domestic Product  |
| <b>GEL</b>    | Georgian Lari   |
| <b>GIZ</b>    | German Society for International Cooperation<br>(Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) |
| <b>GNI</b>    | Gross National Income   |
| <b>GNP</b>    | Gross National Product  |
| <b>MOLHSA</b> | Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs in Georgia  |
| <b>ODA</b>    | Official Development Assistance   |
| <b>OECD</b>   | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  |
| <b>OSCE</b>   | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  |
| <b>SDGs</b>   | Sustainable Development Goals   |
| <b>SLPs</b>   | Small Local Projects  |
| <b>WB</b>     | World Bank  |