



This action is funded by the European Union

**ANNEX 3**

of the Commission Implementing Decision on Annual Action Programme 2015 in favour of Georgia

**Action Document for Civil Society Facility (Georgia)**

**INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS**

**WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS**

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012) in the following sections:

- 5.3.1 Grants: call for proposals "Civil Society Facility: support and core funding" (direct management);
- 5.3.2 Direct award to the Georgian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (direct management).

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	Civil Society Facility (Georgia) CRIS number: ENI/2015/037-875 financed under European Neighbourhood Instrument
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	Georgia The action shall be carried out at the following location: country wide
<b>3. Programming document</b>	Single Support Framework for EU support to Georgia 2014-2017
<b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>	Complementary support in favour of civil society
<b>5. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 7 243 056 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 6 000 000 This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 1 243 056
<b>6. Aid modality(ies) and</b>	Project Modality Direct management: grants – calls for proposal

<b>implementation modality(ies)</b>	Direct management: grants – direct award Indirect Management with UNDP			
<b>7. DAC code(s)</b>	15150 – Democratic participation and civil society			
<b>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>				

#### **SUMMARY**

The action aims to enhance the overall sustainability of civil society in Georgia. The Single Support Framework (SSF) for EU support to Georgia 2014-2017 has a specific envelope for additional measures in favour of civil society which complements support to civil society provided under the three focal sectors. Based on the findings of the 2014 mapping of civil society in Georgia and the EU Delegation's Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society, the action will focus on key areas which currently pose obstacles to the sustainability of Georgian civil society:

- enabling environment, especially in terms of its impact on the financial sustainability of organisations;
- accountability frameworks and mechanisms for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs);
- capacity of CSOs in terms of organisation and management as well as advocacy and oversight, particularly in the context of the EU association processes;
- support to the Georgian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum.

The activities to address these issues will combine policy dialogue and legislative initiatives, capacity development through standard training and mentoring/coaching techniques, support to networks and coalition-building, the formulation of strategic policy documents and related action plans.

## **1 CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area**

Civil society in Georgia benefits from a benign environment in terms of legal and regulatory aspects. CSOs are able to function without harassment by the authorities, including tax authorities, regardless of their activities or the opinions they express. Also, registration of new CSOs is an easy process: both physical and legal persons can be founders, and there are no requirements in terms of capital or number of members (one person can register an NGO). Despite the generally positive picture, CSOs in Georgia continue to demonstrate very low levels of overall sustainability; according to the annual NGO sustainability index published by USAID, Georgian civil society remains steadfastly in the evolving sustainability category, with no change, either positive or negative, over the last three years. This is particularly relevant for CSOs in regions that are forced to hunt for donor funds, which frequently means departing from the organisation's mission in order to fit donor agendas. This tends to undermine links of CSOs with their constituencies and target groups. A dialogue on how donors and civil society interact with each other has recently begun in Georgia.

In the case of policy dialogue and advocacy, noticeable progress has been recorded since 2012. This has been facilitated by the appearance of more opportunities for meaningful engagement with the authorities, notably after the parliamentary elections in October 2012. However, the lack of capacity among CSOs for policy dialogue is a constraint and prevents the CSOs from fully taking advantage of the new openings.

In the breakaway regions, civil society development faces numerous challenges: (1) The enabling environment is heavily influenced by Russia; i.e. there is a "Law on Foreign Partners" in South Ossetia, and CSO representatives are tightly supervised by the Russian Federal Security Service. Similar legislation might be introduced also in Abkhazia. The 'treaties' signed by Abkhazia and South Ossetia with Russia complicate further the overall context. Finally, CSOs in the breakaway regions tend to have difficult relation with the Georgian authorities; (2) Sustainability of CSOs experiences challenges. Apart from EU support for people to people contacts there are hardly any other sources of funding. This is exacerbated by the limited access of donors to these regions, registration/bank account issues; (3) the overall capacity of CSOs is still weak, including in terms of standard activities targeting sustainable social and economic development.

#### ***1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework***

Relations between the government and civil society, particularly at the national level, have been greatly enhanced since the 2012 parliamentary elections. Partly this is due to migration of human resources from the civil society into government structures. But it is also facilitated by the relative lack of knowledge and experience of the new government officials who then seek this expertise where it is available in civil society. On the government level, there is a strong commitment to Georgia's participation in the Open Government Partnership, with a particular focus on public access to information and the development of public participation mechanisms.

The adoption of the national Human Rights Strategy of Georgia 2014-2020 and its related Action Plan provides numerous entry points for civil society to reinforce the observance of human rights in Georgia. Other Government strategies also foresee engagement with civil

society. The EU actively promotes such an engagement in general, particularly under the three focal sectors of EU assistance: Justice/Human Rights, Agriculture/Rural Development and Public Administration Reform.

However, civil society still needs to secure and widen its place in policy-shaping and consultative processes. In the framework of an intensification of EU-Georgia integration processes, the existence – and sustainability - of critical but professional and impartial civil society actors is crucial. This underpins the need for core funding/operating grants for experienced and well-established NGOs.

Based on the 2012 Commission Communication “The Roots of Democracy and sustainable development: Europe's Engagement with Civil Society in External Relations”, in 2014 the EU Delegation, together with EU member states in Georgia, have elaborated the Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society. This document stands as basis for EU engagement with civil society in the next years. The action hereby proposed addresses the priorities of this Roadmap, looking at the role of CSOs in policy-making and in domestic transparency and accountability.

### *1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis*

The final beneficiaries will be the citizens and constituencies of the CSOs, while the direct beneficiaries are CSOs targeted by the action, i.e. the actors which will receive direct EU support under this programme.

As concerns **civil society groups**, the data and analysis of the CSO mapping of Georgia<sup>1</sup> carried out in 2014 as part of the EU Regional Civil Society Facility stands at the basis for EU support to the civil society in Georgia. The study outlines that there is a critical mass of CSOs in Georgia that are willing and able to engage in policy dialogue, while there is a strong need for capacity development activities.

The Georgian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum<sup>2</sup> (GNP) is central in terms of receiving EU support. It was created in 2011 and now comprises over 137 members and 4 associates, the majority of them based in Tbilisi with insufficient regional presence. Under the GNP, a number of thematic coalitions have been established, dealing with a variety of issues, e.g. judiciary, child welfare, gender and anti-discrimination. The Regional Civil Society Network unites organisations based in regions. This model has proved efficient in reaching consensus, becoming more effective in advocacy, and mobilising funding.

Other civil society actors also benefiting from this programme are social partners, consumers' associations, professional associations, chambers of commerce, non-agriculture cooperatives (e.g. artisans' cooperative) and non-economic local action groups (e.g. school parents' association or women's local group). Finally, NGOs with presence/actions in the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia can also benefit from this action.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.csdialogue.eu/sites/default/files/mapping\\_study\\_of\\_engagement\\_in\\_policy\\_in\\_georgia.pdf](http://www.csdialogue.eu/sites/default/files/mapping_study_of_engagement_in_policy_in_georgia.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> See further at: [www.eapnationalplatform.ge](http://www.eapnationalplatform.ge)

As concerns **authorities** at central level, many Ministries have set up policy-making and consultation mechanisms to adopt or update strategies and action plans (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation, Ministry of Justice, and the Human Rights Council under the Prime Minister). Also, local authorities are open for collaboration with civil society, but they are hampered by their low level of autonomy and weak local staff.

As for the **Parliament**, a memorandum of understanding between one hundred sixty CSOs and the Parliament was signed in December 2013 for greater engagement of civil society in shaping policies. A similar but more modest process has been set up in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara.

The **Public Defender (Ombudsman)**, as the national human rights institution, hosts the councils of national and religious minorities - made up of civil society- and specific bodies that constantly liaise with NGOs such as the Centre for Disabilities, the Child Rights Centre, or the recently created Equality Centre following the adoption of the Anti-Discrimination law in mid-2014.

**1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis**

Based on the EU Roadmap for Civil Society, this action will seek to increase overall CSO sustainability. It will do this by improving the enabling framework for CSO development and by capacity development which will focus on enhancing CSOs' accountability to their constituencies.

On the enabling framework, and particularly on financial sustainability of CSOs, the action will promote alternative sources of funding for civil society. This will focus on two directions: (i) advocating for the set-up of state funding mechanisms, examining best practice and supporting the development of transparent award and management mechanisms, and (ii) awareness-raising on the concept of corporate social responsibility and the development of recommendations for a more conducive regulatory environment which would support such a development. In particular, the action will address the organisational and sustainability issues confronting the GNP, by ensuring continued support to the activities currently carried out by the Platform in terms of structuring interactions among the civil society actors, on the one hand, and between the civil society and the government, on the other hand.

While well-established (mainly Tbilisi-based) NGOs have acquired great experience in promoting and upholding civil and political rights, while economic, social and cultural rights have remained largely unaddressed. The programme will pay attention to redress this situation.

**2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk level (H/M/L)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
External political tensions, social	Low	Continued policy dialogue with the

or economic instability in Georgia, or a further downturn in the global economy divert the Government's focus and resources away from its reform agenda		Georgian Authorities; Supporting implementation of the EU-Georgia Agreements
Georgian authorities become less open to dialogue with civil society	Low-medium	Continued policy dialogue with Georgian authorities; EU support for dialogue between authorities and civil society
Georgian authorities are against supporting Abkhaz CSOs outside the confidence-building realm	Low-medium	Continued dialogue with Georgian authorities
De facto authorities in breakaway regions clamp down on CSOs activities	Medium	Regular dialogue and information-sharing with de facto authorities; <i>suspension/ termination of contracts in case of impossibility of mitigation</i>
<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>Government of Georgia remains committed to fundamental values of democracy, rule of law and human rights and continues actions for political and economic integration with the EU; State Concept on the Development of Civil Society is adopted.</p>		

**3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

**3.1 Lessons learnt**

The EU Roadmap for Civil Society indicates that "core funding is an important factor in establishing truly sustainable CSOs, especially in a context where salaries in civil society are not competitive with those in the public sector and alternative funding sources are scarce." This issue has also been recognized by the Court of Auditors in a recent performance audit.

One of the main lessons learnt from previous EU programmes supporting civil society is that the quality of the policy development process and relationships with CSOs built through participatory and inclusive approaches is an important element in building social capital which makes it easier to achieve sustainable outcomes in future dialogue.

It is also important to timely recognise entry points for dialogue with new interlocutors and to maintain flexibility in working with civil society actors, both in terms of management and funding levels.

**3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

The EU support for civil society in Georgia is managed in a cross cutting way across all bilateral co-operation programmes. Civil society is extensively involved in formulation, implementation and monitoring of EU budget support operations. The current action will support civil society with a more horizontal approach beyond the focal sectors of EU bilateral assistance. In particular, this action complements support provided to civil society under the forthcoming programmes supporting the public administration reform and agriculture & rural

development), as well in the framework of ongoing programmes in the areas of justice, public finance management, vocational education and training, environmental governance, etc.

In addition, the action will be coordinated with other relevant EU programmes, such as the regional Civil Society Facility as well as the "Human Rights for All" programme in Georgia (focusing on anti-discrimination, domestic violence and children in poverty), the EU-UNDP grant programme for strengthening environmental governance by building the capacity of non-governmental organisations, as well as with the Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities programme and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human rights.

The principal donor to civil society apart from the EU is USAID. A new USAID project in support of civil society has started in 2014 and will run until the end of 2019<sup>3</sup>.

### **3.3 Cross-cutting issues**

All activities supported under this action will be designed and implemented in accordance with principles of good governance and human rights, gender equality, cultural diversity and environmental sustainability and the inclusion of socially or economically deprived groups wherever these issues are of particular relevance.

Concrete actions will include gender and equality training for civil society representatives as well as promoting the participation of women in civil society membership, policy advocacy and decision-making at all relevant levels.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Objectives/results**

The overall objective of the action is **to enhance the sustainability of civil society in Georgia**.

The specific objectives and expected results are:

Specific objective 1: **To increase financial sustainability of CSOs**

**Expected Result 1:** Improved regulatory framework for CSO financing

**Expected Result 2:** Increased awareness on corporate social responsibility among all relevant stakeholders

Specific objective 2: **To increase accountability and capacities of CSOs to promote reforms in the context of EU association processes**

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<sup>3</sup> It aims to make citizens more aware of and be involved in CSO activities; improve CSO leadership, organizational capacity and sustainability across a range of organizations in and outside of Tbilisi; empower CSOs to more effectively monitor and influence Government policies and processes; and ensure that, through local ownership, Centres for Civic Engagement continue to operate as politically neutral gathering spaces for public discourse.

**Expected Result 3:** Strengthened link between CSOs (including local action groups) and their constituencies/target groups

**Expected Result 4:** Strengthened CSO capacities regarding organisation and management

**Expected Result 5:** Strengthened CSO capacities to conduct advocacy and oversight

**Expected Result 6:** Enhanced sustainability and effectiveness of the Georgian National Platform

## **4.2 Main activities**

### **Result 1. Improved regulatory framework for CSO financing**

- 1.1. Research on models of state funding for civil society
- 1.2. Elaboration of recommendations to develop state funding in Georgia
- 1.3. Consultation process to agree on a transparent state funding for civil society

### **Result 2: Increased awareness on corporate social responsibility among all relevant stakeholders**

- 2.1. Awareness-raising activities/campaigns on corporate social responsibility among all stakeholders
- 2.2. Legislation review to facilitate diversification of CSO funding sources and incentivise philanthropy and volunteerism

### **Result 3. Strengthened link between CSOs (including local action groups) and their constituencies/target groups**

- 3.1 Definition of a framework for CSO accountability to target groups and support to its implementation through concrete mechanisms (reporting, consultations, focus groups, promotion of volunteerism)
- 3.2. Preparation and delivery of capacity development actions to target civil society groups
- 3.3. Awareness-raising activities of civil society work, particularly in regions
- 3.4. Completing/updating mapping of civil society in Georgia

### **Result 4. Strengthened CSO capacities regarding organisation and management**

- 4.1. Training: (a) basic training and (b) specific training (including coaching and mentoring by well-established NGOs) to strengthen CSO capacities in terms of organisational management, targeting particularly CSOs outside Tbilisi including members of the GNP and/or other relevant platforms.

### **Result 5. Strengthened CSO capacities to conduct advocacy and oversight**

- 5.1. Training: (a) basic training and (b) specific training (including coaching and mentoring by well-established NGOs) to strengthen CSO capacities to conduct advocacy and oversight, targeting particularly CSOs outside Tbilisi, including members of the GNP and/or other relevant platforms. Training will cover both economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights.

### **Result 6. Enhanced sustainability and effectiveness of the Georgian National Platform**

- 6.1. Assessment of strengths and weaknesses of GNP (SWOT analysis)
- 6.2. Drafting of a development Strategy and its related Action Plan for the GNP and/or other relevant platforms
- 6.3. Review of GNP statutes and improvement (if needed)
- 6.4. Development of a sustainable fundraising strategy for the GNP
- 6.5. Elaboration and implementation of mechanisms to facilitate working relations between civil society groups, in particular members of the GNP, trade unions and employers' associations

## **4.3. Intervention logic**

The action seeks to enhance capacity and influence of civil society in policy-shaping, changing the citizens perception of civil society and engaging citizens in civil society



work/actions (higher number of members in civil society and clearly identified constituencies), to improve the legislative (financial) framework for civil society to operate and to provide funding opportunities for smaller CSOs in Georgia.

## **5 IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

### **5.2 Indicative implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

### **5.3 Implementation modalities**

#### **5.3.1 Grants: call for proposals “Civil Society Facility: support and core funding” (direct management)**

(a) Objectives of the grants, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

This CfP will have two lots which will be allocated through a single action grant (lot 1) and a maximum of five operating grants (lot 2).

**Lot 1:** The objectives will be:

- To increase CSO financial sustainability
- To increase CSO accountability and capacities to promote reform in the context of EU integration processes

The actions will include capacity development (training, peer-based learning, learning-by-doing, mentoring, internships and professional exchanges –including to work in/with or visit EU coordinating structures of civil society), conferences, roundtables and other awareness raising events, advocacy campaigns, publications, studies, research.

**Lot 2:** The objective is to provide operating grants for well-established Georgian NGOs to ensure (i) the performance of their core functions, (ii) to facilitate their financial sustainability and (iii) to transfer their knowledge to smaller CSOs in the regions of Georgia.

(b) Eligibility conditions

Lot 1: CSOs, local authorities and international organisations, established in the European Union, the EEA and/or beneficiary countries of the ENI and IPA regulations.

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution for lot 1 grant is maximum EUR 3 950 000 and the grant may be awarded to sole beneficiary and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 48 months.

Lot 2: Eligible applicants: CSOs established in Georgia.

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per operating grant under lot 2 is EUR 200.000 and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries only. The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 12 months.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 80%.

In accordance with Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative timing to launch the call

First quarter of 2016.

### **5.3.2 Direct award to the Georgian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum**

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

The objective of this action grant is to contribute to more structured interactions among the civil society actors in Georgia, on the one hand, and between the civil society and the Government, on the other hand through enhancing the sustainability and effectiveness of the GNP. Expected results and fields of intervention will be in line with results and activities described in sections 4.1 and 4.2.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the GNP. The recourse to an award of a grant

without a call for proposals is justified because, in accordance with Article 190(1)(f) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012, the action has specific characteristics requiring a specific type of beneficiary for its technical competence, specialisation or administrative power.

GNP is the largest and most inclusive civil society platform in Georgia and has proved efficient in reaching consensus, in advocacy and in mobilising funding. It covers thematically issues that are central for the political dialogue between the EU and Georgia, such as justice and human rights issues. As such, it plays a crucial role in dialogue with the Government and in monitoring the implementation of the AA in key areas.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 90% of the eligible costs of the action.

(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

First trimester of 2016.

### **5.3.3 Indirect management with an international organisation**

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the UNDP in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails the management of grants for actions in the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. This implementation is justified because of the good track record by UNDP in managing COBERM (Confidence Building and Emergency Response Mechanism), the sensitivities required when managing this kind of interventions and the difficulties of access to breakaway regions whereby UN agencies make an exception.

The entrusted entity will carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: management of the grant scheme, reporting and monitoring of actions carried out by final beneficiaries. The entrusted international organisation is currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

### **5.3.4 Changes from indirect to direct management mode due to exceptional circumstances**

If part of the action foreseen to be implemented under indirect management with UNDP cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, it will be implemented under direct management mode foreseen in the section 5.1.1.1 (a) lot 1. In this case, the indicative amount of 3 950 000 EUR for CfP-lot 1 may be increased up to 4 950 000 EUR for up to two grants.

#### **5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants**

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

#### **5.5 Indicative budget**

	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>	<b>Indicative third party contribution, in EUR</b>
5.3.1 – Call for proposals (direct management)	4 950 000	1 237 500
5.3.2 – Direct award to the Georgian National Platform	50 000	5 556
5.3.3 – Indirect management with UNDP	1 000 000	0
Totals	6 000 000	1 243 056

#### **5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities**

The oversight of this action will be entrusted to a Steering Committee (SC) chaired by the EU Delegation with key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the action. The SC will meet three times the first year of implementation and twice a year the subsequent years to monitor and coordinate action implementation. Representatives of the Parliament, Public Defender and Government - particularly authorities in charge of coordinating donor/EU assistance in the State Chancellery and the State minister for EU integration – will also be invited as appropriate.

#### **5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting**

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final

reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

## **5.8 Evaluation**

Having regard to the importance and nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision and possible future EU support to CSOs).

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 45 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.9 Audit**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.10 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported within the budget indicated in section 5.5 above for each implementation modality.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

## APPENDIX 1 - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baselines (incl. reference year)</b>	<b>Targets (incl. reference year)</b>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall objective: Impact</b>	<i>To enhance the sustainability of civil society in Georgia</i>	<i>CSOs sustainability index for Georgia</i>  <i>Number of civil society participation bodies institutionalised (state&amp;donor level), including on EU-Georgia political association issues</i>  <i>% CSOs declaring they believe to have an impact on decision making</i>	4.1 (2013)  3 (2014)  38 (2014)	<3.0 (2017)  5 (2017)  45 (2018)	<i>CSOs Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia</i>  <i>Final evaluation report</i>  <i>Baseline study on Roadmap Indicators (started in 2015)</i>	<i>Political and socio-economic stability of Georgia</i>
<b>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</b>	<i>Specific Objective 1: To increase CSOs financial sustainability</i>    <i>Specific Objective 2: To increase accountability and capacities of CSOs to promote reforms in the context of EU association processes</i>	<i>% of CSOs that rely on other funding sources than international donors</i>  <i>% of CSOs assessing positively the legislation for CSO funding in Georgia</i>  <i>% of CSOs declaring they are consulted in local decision making</i>  <i>% of CSOs declaring they are consulted in local decision making</i>	7 – government 10 – fees 7 – donations (2014)  30 (2014)  38 (2014)  40 (2014)	15 – government 20 – fees 20 – donations (2014)  45 (2018)  45 (2018)  55 (2018)	<i>Georgian laws, amendments and decrees (i.e. creating and regulating state funding)</i>  <i>Mapping on civil society engagement in policy dialogue in 2016</i>  <i>Baseline study and End-line study to map progress of the EU Roadmap for civil society</i>  <i>Project Final and Monitoring report(s)</i> <i>Final reports of sub-grantees</i>	<i>Government of Georgia remains committed to fundamental values of Democracy, Rule of Law and Human Rights</i>  <i>Government continues actions for political and economic integration with the EU.</i>  <i>State Concept on the Development of Civil Society is adopted.</i>

<b>Outputs</b>	<i>R1. Improved regulatory framework for CSO financing</i>	<i>Number and successful advocacy campaigns/actions by civil society and social partners</i>	0	2 (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Laws (e.g. Tax Code)</li> <li>-Documentation on the capacity building actions</li> <li>-Lists of NGOs, business and Chambers of Commerce targeted</li> <li>- NGO Strategies</li> <li>- Reports of actions supported through grants</li> <li>[only a sample of all sources in logframe]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-CSOs function in an enabling environment without harassment by the authorities, including tax authorities</li> <li>-Philanthropy and corporate social responsibility develop in Georgia</li> <li>-Diversification of CSOs' funding sources</li> <li>[only a sample ]</li> </ul>
	<i>R2. Increased awareness on corporate social responsibility among all relevant stakeholders</i>	<i>% of CSOs using social entrepreneurship as a source of funding</i>	2.7 (2014)	5 (2018)		
	<i>R3. Strengthened link between CSOs(including local action groups) and their constituencies/target groups</i>	<i>% of CSOs using private sector donations as main source of funding</i>	2.5 (2014)	20 (2018)		
	<i>R4. Strengthened CSOs capacities regarding organisation and management</i>	<i>Number of shadowing/ mentoring/ peer-to-peer mehanisms between Tbilisi-based CSOs and new civil society groups in the regions</i>	0 (2015)	10 (2018)		
	<i>R5. Strengthened CSOs capacities to conduct advocacy and oversight</i>	<i>% of CSOs declaring that the policy framework for civil society financing is in place and they are satisfied with it</i>	30 (2014)	50 (2018)		
	<i>R6 Enhanced sustainability and effectiveness of the Georgian National Platform</i>	<i>Number of public statements/ policy briefs/ press releases issues by the Georgian National Platform in relation to issues covered by the Association Agenda</i>	0 policy briefs (2015)	6 policy briefs (2017)		
			3 public statements (2015)	30 public statements (2018)		