

**SCREENING OF CSP 2007-2013 Georgia**

Disclaimer: The information contained in this table has been prepared to provide some guidance in analysing the draft CSP. It is based on an interpretation of the information provided within the draft CSP. The result should therefore be checked against the

**General Information on the country**

<i>Percentage of people living in poverty</i>	33.6% in the first quarter of 2006, both in urban and in rural areas according to IMF October 2006	CSP p. 10
<i>Percentage of women living in poverty</i>	n.a.	
<i>Key Issues</i>	n.a.	

**Overview over the National Indicative Programme**

	<b>2007-2010 (in Euro/in %)</b>	<b>2010-2013 (in Euro/in %)</b>
<i>The financial allocation:</i>	€ 120.4 million for a period of 2007-2010.	n.a.
<i>Focal Sector 1</i>	Support for democratic development, rule of law and governance € 31.5 Mio (26%)	n.a.
<i>Focal Sector 2</i>	Support for economic development and ENP AP implementation € 31.5 Mio (26%)	n.a.
<i>Focal Sector 3</i>	Poverty reduction and social reforms € 38.4 Mio (32%)	n.a.
<i>Focal Sector 4</i>	Support for peaceful settlement of Georgia's internal conflicts € 19.0 Mio (16%)	n.a.
<i>Non-focal Sector 1</i>		n.a.
<i>Non-focal Sector 2</i>		n.a.

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Text</b>
<i>1. How many focal sectors are there?</i>	4		
<i>2. How many non-focal sectors are there?</i>	0		
<i>3. Which issues are treated as cross-cutting?</i>	1	Gender is treated with a standard sentence as a cross cutting issue.	CSP p. 21

4. Are there other sources to finance CSPs than ENPI?	Yes	Allocation may be increased through allocations under a new "Governance Facility"	NIP p. 4
5. Is the EC giving general budget support? (Explain why or why not.)	n.a.	The government of Georgia is acknowledged to work very well with budget support instruments, but non of the activities in the NIP are identified as being financed through general budget support.	CSP p. 19

<b>Overall Questions</b>			
<b>Consultations</b>			
6. Was national parliament consulted (date, time, agenda, participants)?	Yes	Consultations with national parliament are mentioned	CSP p. 31
7. Will the national parliament adopt the CSP?	n.a.		
8. Were CSOs consulted (date, time, agenda, participants)?*	4	Consultation of civil society is mentioned in the CSP but no evidence is provided on this.	CSP p. 31
9. Was the draft CSPs available before/during/ after the meeting?	n.a.		
10. To what extent did consultations effect the final CSP draft? Can the Commission provide reports from these consultative meetings?	n.a.		

DAC criteria			
<i>11. Are DAC codes listed or are explanations given?</i>	No		
<i>12. Are there activities mentioned that are unlikely to be in compliance with the DAC criteria?</i>	No		
<i>13. How big are the funds for those programmes that are not in compliance with DAC criteria?</i>	n.a.		

MDG			
14. Is there an MDG profile showing the starting point in the specific country (and how far is the country in relation to the achievement of each of the 8 MDGs?	Yes	An overview over different MDG indicator is provided in the annex, however there is a lack of data for most of them. Negative developments are a strong decrease in primary school enrollement and increasing cases of TB.	CSP p. 47
15. Is a timeline given which lays out activities for each year to achieve the MDGs by 2015?	No		
16. How will Commission Programmes achieve these targets?	Yes	Sub-priority 2.3: Education, science and people -to-people contacts/exchanges addressed education issues Priority Area 3: Support for poverty reduction and social reforms addresses poverty reduction and health issues	NIP p. 12 and 13
17. How will member states programmes achieve these targets?	n.a.	<b>Netherlands:</b> poverty reduction <b>UK:</b> contribute to the Millennium Development Goals and the elimination of poverty <b>France:</b> education	CSP p. 42
18. How will the national government programmes achieve these targets?	Yes	The Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Program (EDPRP) is in line with the MDGs.	

<b>Health and education</b>			
19. Is the 20% benchmark on basic health and basic and secondary education met?	n.a.	For focal sector 2 it is unclear how much of the funds really go into education, while focal sector 3 receives only 16 % of the funds.	NIP
20. Has spending on basic health and basic and secondary education increased?	n.a.		
<b>Gender</b>	Literacy Ratio Gap (Women/Men): n.a. Estimated Earned Income Ratio (Women/Men): 0.42 Source: Social Watch Report 2006		
21. Is there any specific programmes to strengthen women's empowerment?	No	Gender will be mainstreamed in all activities.	
22. Do programmes outlined in the CSP show gender sensitivity? What is the evidence for this?***	4	Gender issues are acknowledged in a very standard sentence and receive no consideration in the NIP.	CSP p. 21

<b>Donor coordination</b>			
23. <i>Is there a national development plan? How does the EU relate to that?</i>	Yes	"Programme for Building a United and Mighty Country through Economic Growth, Long-Term Stability and European Integration, 2004-2009" which is acknowledged by the Commission as the basis for all programming activities.	CSP p. 9
24. <i>Is donor coordination based on CSPs, PRSPs or other means?</i>	No	"Formal government-led donor coordination in Georgia has been traditionally weak."	CSP p. 20
25. <i>Is there any indication of which is the lead donor in the country (and their relation to the Commission)?</i>	No		
26. <i>Does CSPs create a linkage between Commission and Member States strategy?</i>	Yes	"The European Commission hosts regular meetings for the Member States embassies to ensure coordination and information sharing on their activities in Georgia."	CSP p. 20

<i>Specific questions</i>			
<b>Human Development</b>			
Health	Infant-Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 41 Under-5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births): 45 Estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births): 32 <i>Social Watch Report 2006</i>		
27. Are there programmes to boost basic healthcare in the country? (Explain which?)	Yes	Sub-priority 3.1: Strengthening reforms in health and social protection sectors	NIP p. 14
28. Do these programmes pay specific attention to marginalised groups (women, children, ethnic- religious and other discriminated group and people with disabilities)?***	3	Expected result is, among other things, better access to health services for most vulnerable groups.	NIP p. 15
29. Do these programmes focus on the health-related MDGs?	Yes	TB cases ought to be reduced by these programmes.	NIP p. 15
30. Are there programmes on the major and neglected diseases?	Yes	TB is addressed.	NIP p. 15
31. Are there programmes on sexual and reproductive health?	No		

<b>Primary education</b>	Literacy rate 15-24-year old (%): 92.8 <i>Social Watch Report 2006</i>		
32. Are there programmes to build human resources in the health and education fields?	No		
33. Are there measures to improve basic and secondary education?	Yes	Sub-priority 2.3: Education, science and people -to-people contacts/exchanges addressed education issues.	NIP p. 12 and 13
34. Are there measures to reduce inequalities in terms of access to education?	No		
<b>Social cohesion and employment</b>			
35. Are there programmes to work towards Decent Work?	No		
36. Are there programmes to combat child labour?	No		
37. Are there measures to help the most vulnerable groups (such as those with disabilities, indigenous people and children)?*****	4	Sub-priority 3.1: Strengthening reforms in health and social protection sectors is the only activity that address vulnerable groups.	NIP p. 14

<b>Governance</b>			
38. Are efforts being made to ensure that programmes on governance target priority sectors such as healthcare and teachers as part of civil society? (Explain!)	No		
39. Are efforts being made to promote good governance and combat corruption? (Explain!)	Yes	Sub-priority 1.3: Good governance, public finance and administrative capacity building also aims at the fight against corruption.	NIP p. 9
<b>Food security</b>	Undernourishment(%): n.a. Under-5 Children Malnutrition (weight for age)(%): n.a. <i>Social Watch Report 2006</i>		
40. Are there programmes developed to ensure food security?	No		
<b>SME</b>			
41. Are there measures to facilitate the setting up of SMEs and boost wealth creation?	No		

<b>Water and environment</b>			
42. Are there measures to promote sustainable development (environmental protection and natural resources)?	No		
43. Are there measures to support sustainable integrated water resources management, access to safe drinking water and sanitation and sustainable use of water resources?	No		
44. Are there efforts to prioritise sustainable energy sources?	No		

Infrastructure			
<p>45. Are infrastructure measures foreseen and will they benefit the poorest in the country?</p>	No		
<p>46. Are there programmes to target priority areas such as health and education in terms of building infrastructure in these areas (schools and hospitals)?</p>	No		

<b>Local authorities</b>			
47. Do efforts exist to develop programmes including local authorities?	Yes	Sub-priority 3.2: Rural and regional development includes activities to strengthen the local level	
48. Do efforts exist to develop programmes for NSAs?	Yes	Sub-priority 1.1: Democracy, human rights, civil society development also supports civil society	p. 25 (et seqq.)
49. Do efforts exist to get NSAs/NGOs and local authorities to work together?	No		
<b>Rural development</b>			
50. Are measures foreseen to support sustainable rural development?	No		
<b>Overall comment</b>	Although the indicators provided in the CSP clearly point to negative developments in regards to primary education enrollment and some health indicators, only very few resources are allocated to these issues.		

Q 6:

\*Following scale is used:

- 1 = Full transparency and complete information on when/where/with whom/the agenda and report from the consultation.
- 2 = Consultations are mentioned and there is some evidence.
- 3 = Consultations are mentioned in the CSP but no conclusive evidence.
- 4 = Consultations are mentioned in the CSP but no other source and no evidence.
- 5 = No evidence of that consultations have taken place.

Q 22:

\*\*Following scale is used:

- 1 = There is complete information regarding programmes for women and an in-depth gender analysis.
- 2 = Standard sentence mentioning and some specific information regarding programmes for women and a gender analysis.
- 3 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding some activities for women.
- 4 = Standard sentence on women and gender issues.
- 5 = No attention at all to women and gender issues

Q 28:

\*\*\*Following scale is used:

- 1 = There is complete information regarding programmes on all marginalized groups.
- 2 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding programmes for most marginalized groups.
- 3 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding programmes for some but not all marginalized groups.
- 4 = Standard sentence on marginalized groups.
- 5 = No attention at all to marginalized groups

Q 37:

\*\*\*\*Following scale is used:

- 1 = There is complete information regarding programmes on all most vulnerable groups.
- 2 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding programmes for many most vulnerable groups.
- 3 = Standard sentence mentioning and giving specific information regarding programmes for some but not all most vulnerable groups.
- 4 = Standard sentence on most vulnerable groups.
- 5 = No attention at all to most vulnerable groups.