

## Gaps and Recommendations

Consolidated Recommendations on IDP Protection Gaps and Integration	
Favourable protection environment / Fair Processes and Documentation	
<i>Gaps</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
<b>Institutional Legal Framework</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The legislation of Georgia does not yet fully comply with the international instruments providing for the protection of internally displaced persons, in particular UN Guiding Principles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoG by initiation of the MRA to harmonize the legislation on IDPs, namely the Law on IDPs and relevant by-laws, in compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to ensure that IDPs enjoy the same rights as other citizens of Georgia taken into consideration the needs of the displaced.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All IDPs receive monthly IDP allowance irrespective of their needs and capacities to sustain themselves.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoG to develop criteria for differentiation, moving from a status-based to a needs-based approach on assistance and to work out respective amendments to the legislation to ensure that increased IDP monthly allowance is given to those who are in need. To this end the MRA to plan and implement wide information campaign for IDPs on the overall process, in particular, with explanations that legal safeguards will be maintained.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDPs were not always protected against illegal eviction from CCs,</li> <li>There are no standards for durable housing solutions worked out by the GoG.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoG should ensure that while implementing durable housing programs including the privatization exercise and in particular during reshuffling of CCs, the rights of IDPs not to be arbitrarily evicted are protected as foreseen in the Law on IDPs,</li> <li>The GoG to design standards for durable housing solutions and make sure they are reflected in the relevant legislation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDPs living abroad are not able to register themselves as there is a lack of legal acts on the registration by consulates,</li> <li>IDPs are supposed to be enrolled in the My House program when undergoing registration exercise,</li> <li>Re-registration of IDPs temporary place of residence is blocked.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MRA should ensure that all IDPs including those who returned to Georgia from other countries but remain in displacement have the opportunity to undergo the IDP registration exercise. Relevant Governmental Structures should issue relevant legal acts to make possible for IDPs living abroad to be registered with the Georgian consulates.</li> <li>The MRA should ensure that IDPs in order to undergo the registration exercise are not asked to be enrolled in the voluntary My House program.</li> <li>Indication of the current living addresses of IDPs should be provided by the MRA as a protective mechanism for IDPs from eviction and benefiting them from the durable housing solutions.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MRA staff lacks capacity (human, technical, financial resources) to render adequate assistance to IDPs,</li> <li>The MRA branches are not well equipped and hence the decisions on IDP cases residing in the regions have to be made centrally in Tbilisi.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MRA should strengthen capacity of its staff both in the central level and the regions. To this end the MRA with the support of the donors should provide trainings and study visits of the staff. This will increase knowledge of the staff and help to de-centralize the Ministry. In the overall, all persons of concerns of the MRA will benefit from the increased professionalism of the staff,</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is less coordination on IDP issues between various Government agencies, International and National Organizations and the MRA,</li> <li>▪ There is no national monitoring system responding to the abuses against IDPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The coordination and collaboration of the MRA with the other state agencies, international organizations and the national and international NGO-s should be done more efficiently. To this end the GoG should clearly define responsibilities and their distribution among various state branches and civil servants while addressing cross cutting issues of internally displaced,</li> <li>▪ The MRA will elaborate monitoring system of abuses against IDPs in consultation with MIA and other relevant government bodies, taking also into account reports from NGOs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Not always local NGOs and/or IDP community are involved in planning and implementation of the various state programs benefiting IDPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The MRA should maintain and develop close contacts with the local NGOs, international organizations and other state agencies as well as IDP community. Effective collaboration of different stakeholders in design and work out the IDP State Strategy and the Action Plan should be used as a successful model in tackling down of various gaps in the IDP context,</li> <li>▪ To set up formal mechanism of info sharing between the GoG and International Organizations and NGOs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The local government staff as well as local MRA representatives lacks capacity and experience to respond to the IDP problems on the ground.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The capacity building of the local MRA representatives and the local government officials should be provided as both are entitled to protect IDP rights and provide services.</li> </ul>
<b>Equality Before the Law</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDPs lack information about the privatization process and all possible alternate housing durable solutions in order to make voluntary and well-informed decision. Targeted information campaign needs to be started.</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GOG together with NGOs and International and Local Organizations to ensure all IDPs without any discrimination are equally benefiting from the durable housing solutions as stipulated in the IDP Action Plan. For this aim the GoG, with consultations and support of the International Organizations, should prepare information leaflets and counselling brochures and develop and implement a comprehensive awareness raising campaign for IDPs so as the displaced population would be able to make voluntary and well-informed decision.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Majority of IDPs (both displaced in 1990s and newly displaced) are vulnerable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG to secure inclusion of IDP with Basic Needs in the state social programs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access of IDPs to local agriculture land is not guaranteed by the legislation of Georgia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG, in particular, the MRA to initiate relevant amendments to the legislation to ensure that IDPs enjoy the same rights in the special auctions to gain access to the state agricultural land as it is the case with the local residents.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Some newly displaced IDPs fail to undergo the registration for getting an IDP status due to the lack of respective documents to be issued by the national authorities replacing those left behind or lost.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The MRA and other relevant state agencies related to IDP registration exercise should provide all newly displaced IDPs with an equal access to registration including issuance of necessary documentation for registration and granting of IDP status. Information campaigns should be conducted to inform newly displaced on the overall registration procedure and its consequent social and legal benefits.</li> </ul>

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Security from Violence and Exploitation	
<i>Gaps</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Little statistical data on the scope of SGBV and underreporting</li> <li>Lack of country-wide SOPs on SGBV and lack of clear referral system at national level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoG ensures that in cooperation with other stakeholders a national referral mechanism is developed in 2009 and implemented accordingly,</li> <li>Further the GoG sets clear directions for police, medical personnel and social workers to avail necessary assistance and referral to the survivor,</li> <li>The GoG establishes the state SOP on prevention and response to SGBV where roles and responsibilities of all actors including NGOs and international agencies are clearly defined,</li> <li>The GoG initiates establishment of specific system of data collection on SGBV cases with a segregated data on IDP cases,</li> <li>Encourage involvement of civil society in SGBV responsive mechanisms in breakaway territories.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of nation-wide awareness raising campaign on SGBV targeted at women and men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoG ensures establishment of nation-wide awareness raising campaign on SGBV targeted at women and men with particular emphasis on underrepresented groups, that would help increase awareness of women's human rights and could contribute to SGBV prevention</li> <li>The GoG to include education of national and international human rights legal standards in particular relating to SGBV in the National Curriculum of General Education and in other school curricula.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single women heads of household are in a particularly vulnerable position, as women without a male partner have a lower status in the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoG ensures promotion of gender equality by empowering women and involving them in decision making processes,</li> <li>To study best practices of other countries on mainstreaming gender equality and empowerment of women at decision making processes and to prepare a nation-wide plan accordingly, taking into consideration specific vulnerability of the displaced women.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considerable societal pressure not to bring cases before the courts that could bring shame to the family.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoG promotes educational activities in order to increase knowledge on the rights and responsibilities of the population regarding SGBV,</li> <li>The GoG ensures capacity building of the state lawyers in order to provide adequate and necessary legal counselling as well as representation in the court to the survivors of SGBV.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reluctance to report cases of domestic violence due to the cultural attitude</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoG develops plan of awareness raising campaign, which will alert the population on different forms of violence and in particular the sexual and gender based violence. The campaign should aim at changing public opinion and attitude of the society on sexual and gender based violence.</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Government of Georgia has been slow to establish safe house and services for SGBV survivors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG ensures establishment of safe houses in all regions of Georgia where the displaced women would be guaranteed with equal access.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prosecution remains problematic, as police do not always investigate reports of rape and rarely take action in bride-kidnapping cases (a common local custom), even though kidnapping is a crime</li> <li>▪ Police are also reluctant to intervene in cases of domestic violence, as these cases are seen as private cases, which should be dealt with by the family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG ensures that police is aware of their responsibilities and obligations in stopping violence within the households. In regard to the latter, the GoG ensures that the social workers, psychologists and doctors are acknowledged of their responsibilities in availing proper assistance to SGBV survivors as well as maintaining confidentiality of the survivors.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of shelter facilities limits police to separate a victim from the perpetrator.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG establishes rehabilitation programme for survivors of domestic violence, where the survivors will be offered full services for psycho-social and medical rehabilitation taking into consideration specific situation of the displaced women,</li> <li>▪ In consultation with the international community, the GoG will systematically assess the effectiveness of national legislation related to prevention of and response to sexual and gender based violence and addresses possible legislative gaps identified,</li> <li>▪ A study should be initiated on the way trafficking in persons affects IDP communities and make sure that sufficient outreach is put in place to raise awareness in IDP communities of the referral mechanism to assist victims of trafficking in persons.</li> </ul>
<b>Protection of Children (Child Risk Prevention and Response)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The existence and educational standards and facilities for IDP children enrolled in the IDP schools managed by the Abkhaz Government in exile give rise to serious concern. These schools are generally under-funded: the buildings need urgent repair and there is a lack of necessary equipment, including teaching and learning materials, which has negative implication on the quality of education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG develops a plan of action to promote school attendance within IDP children. The latter objective will be strengthened and complemented by the child friendly spaces and recreational spaces where IDP children will have the opportunity to complete their homework, receive assistance in managing their school tasks and develop their sports skills. The GoG takes into consideration the special needs of the disabled children and promotes their integration within the regular schools and child friendly spaces,</li> <li>▪ The GoG will ensure that schools are rehabilitated and equipped including provision of textbooks in line with the existing standards,</li> <li>▪ The GoG ensures that school bus services are provided in remote areas for the displaced children.</li> </ul>

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Persons with Disabilities and Older Persons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is little information on IDPs with special needs, as no surveys have been conducted to establish their total number or what their precise needs may be.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG initiates national survey counting actual number of the disabled displaced population and assesses their precise needs.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National social services are inadequate, especially for disabled persons and the elderly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The national social services are strengthened to avail housing and necessary assistance to the elderly and disabled displaced population.</li> </ul>
Security in the Conflict Affected Areas and the Right to Life	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDPs and returnees, among them women and children in particular in Shida Kartli are exposed to greater security risks. Serious threat derives from unexploded cluster bombs which remain hazardous long after its deployment.</li> <li>▪ General population in the villages of the former “Buffer Zone”, among them women and children in particular, are suffering from daily insecurity, stress, nervousness, lack of access to land and unemployment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG together with the demaining agencies to accelerate the UXO clearing process in the villages wehre their status have been verified,</li> <li>▪ The GoG together with the demaining agencies to start mapping areas that are in between the villages controlled from one side by the South Ossetian/Russian forces and from the other side by the Georgian security forces,</li> <li>▪ The GoG to address problems involving South Ossetian and Russian officials through Geneva talks and incident prevention mechanism,</li> <li>▪ Improvement of security situation in villages located nearby of administrative borders with the breakaway territories through Geneva process,</li> <li>▪ The Government of Georgia to support the measures for creation of intercommunity dialogue</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The security issues concerning the population on the territories currently not under the GoG control is fragile. In this respect there is no mechanism to cover the existing gaps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Additional considerations should be taken into account to promote issues not currently being under the control of the Government of Georgia but very important for covering existing gaps and finding solutions, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Creation of groups of self and mutual support for women – victims of violence in zones, not controlled by Government of Georgia,</li> <li>▪ Prevention of forced conscription of young IDP males, living in Gali district that contradicts to the Guiding Principles, arbitrary detention and other human rights violations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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Basic needs and Essential Services	
<i>Gaps</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
Nutrition/Food Security (Access to food and food security)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>IDP protracted displacement</u></li> <li>○ No large scale nutritional studies of IDPs have been conducted in Georgia, there is a need to do more to identify the most vulnerable IDPs.</li> <li>○ IDPs due to poverty are not able to purchase all the food they need in terms of quantity or of variety.</li> <li>▪ <u>Newly displaced</u></li> <li>○ At end September 2008, food deficiency was one of the basic needs according to IDPs accommodated in collective centres. Another concern of the IDPs is the lack of hot meals, dairy products and fruits. In general, there is a lack of diverse food, food of nutritional value and some specific types of food especially baby and infant food.</li> <li>○ Some settlements face nutrition problem, aggravated by the fact that the nearest markets often is too far away from the settlements.</li> <li>○ In certain cases lack of cooking stoves and kitchen sets hampers IDPs from using the distributed food.</li> <li>○ No access to arable land was a problem for most of the IDPs.</li> <li>▪ <u>Returnees</u></li> <li>○ Returnees to the Shida Kartli region have lost much of the harvest as the result of conflict, due to several reasons: no access to the fields for pest control measures during the hostilities, interruption in water supply for irrigation purposes from South Ossetia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>IDPs in protracted displacement</u></li> <li>▪ The GoG and local authorities with the assistance of the international community, including the WFP and UNICEF to conduct assessment to better identify the nutritional needs of IDPs and to ensure the latter are fully met; The assessment will be carried out with the direct participation of IDPs and local society/community,</li> <li>▪ The MRA together with the Ministry of agriculture, FAO and WFP to expand their programs and facilitate IDPs self-reliance through the distribution of land wherever it is possible, the provision of agricultural inputs and livestock.</li> <li>○ <u>Newly displaced IDPs</u></li> <li>▪ The MRA, with the assistance of WFP and relevant partners, to ensure that the nutritional need of all IDPs, particularly IDPs living in CC and their children, are fully met and that diverse food, food of nutritional value or seeds, baby and infant food are provided or made available in all settings. Wherever direct distribution is not possible, adequate financial assistance shall be provided,</li> <li>▪ The MRA, with the support of UNHCR to provide cooking stoves and kitchen sets to those IDPs in the new settlements who have not received them,</li> <li>▪ The GOG, with the support of FAO and all relevant partners, to develop programmes and facilitate the restoration of normal agricultural activities in the villages of return, particularly in Gori and Kareli districts. Among other things access to water for irrigation purposes should be ensured,</li> <li>▪ The GoG with the assistance of the international community to develop micro credit programmes to facilitate creation of local market and food-shops, including bakery, for the IDPs residing in the new settlements that are far away from the closest market,</li> <li>▪ The GoG to secure access to land to all IDPs and to returnees of the Gori and Kareli districts and to ensure that fertilizer, pesticides and animal feed are distributed in timely manner.</li> </ul>

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Water (Access to water and sanitation)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>IDP protracted displacement</u></li> <li>○ Following to his visit to Georgia in October 2008, the RSD noted that many CC still lack adequate access to water.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Newly Displaced</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Some collective centres face problems like getting water on schedule or occasionally shortage of functioning water taps. Access to warm water remains a greater concern for IDPs for taking a shower, doing laundry, and bathing children.</li> <li>○ Access to water was a problem in some of the new settlements occupied by IDPs. (unavailability of running water, quality and access to hot water due to the lack of the required equipment, lack of bathing facilities or of connection with the main sewage system).</li> <li>○ Sanitation issues are also problematic in the IDP settlements. Lack of garbage containers is creating sanitation problems in the majority of the new settlements.</li> <li>○ Access to water poses certain troubles to returnees in the areas north of Gori, where water for drinking and irrigation purposes from South Ossetia was cut.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>IDPs in protracted displacement</u></li> <li>▪ MRA, in cooperation with MDF and the Support of the international community to improving access of IDPs to water, sanitation and hygiene in the place of their residence, including the sewage system of the CCs.</li> <li>○ <u>Newly displaced IDPs</u></li> <li>▪ The MRA, with the assistance of relevant governmental bodies, national and international organisations, to ensure access of IDPs to water, including potable and hot water, through installation of proper facilities. Particular attention should be paid to IDPs residing in the new settlements, some of whom (Akhalsopeli, Prezeti, Tsilkani, or IDPs residing in the third, fourth and other floors of the apartment type of settlements etc) reportedly face problems of poor quality or unavailability of water,</li> <li>▪ The MRA, with the assistance of relevant governmental bodies, national and international organisations, to ensure availability of individual bathrooms in the premises of the new settlements. All these stakeholders to ensure as much as adequate sanitary conditions in the new settlement, including installation of garbage containers and regular remove of garbage.</li> </ul>
Shelter/Other Infrastructure (Housing)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>IDPs in protracted displacement</u></li> <li>○ Little is known about the living conditions of IDPs in private accommodation but they may be as precarious as those of IDPs living in collective centres.</li> <li>○ IDPs in collective centres often do not have their own bathroom or kitchen and have to share these with other IDPs. IDPs living in rural areas are the worst off in this respect: only 6% have their own toilet and 30% their own kitchen. In numerous collective centres, make-shift kitchens have been built in hallways to conserve room for sleeping space.</li> <li>○ IDPs in collective centres also live in overcrowded conditions, with an average 8m<sup>2</sup> of living space compared to 18m<sup>2</sup> for the general</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>IDPs in protracted displacement</u></li> <li>▪ MRA to conduct, with the assistance of UNHCR, a survey of living conditions of IDPs privately accommodated,</li> <li>▪ MRA in cooperation with MDF and with the support of the international community, to ensure that all IDPs, including those living in rural areas, have their own bathroom and kitchen, and that individual electrical, gas and water meters are installed in CCs,</li> <li>▪ The GoG, particularly MRA and MDF, to ensure fair process of transfer of the CCs into private ownership of IDPs and that the rehabilitation of CC takes place in a dignified manner as a housing solution to their shelter problem,</li> <li>▪ The government and other relevant actors to adopt and follow up the rehabilitation standards and space allocation criteria in accordance with the approved plan and programs.</li> <li>○ <u>Newly displaced IDPs</u></li> </ul>

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<p>population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Newly displaced</u></li> <li>○ Although several sites have already been settled there were no clear standard procedures outlining the main principles of the settlement process.</li> <li>○ The lack of private space in the CC was on the priority list of the majority of IDPs interviewed by the Institute for Policy Studies in September 2008. Further shortcomings in the collective centres are due to poor living conditions, such as defective sanitary and water-pipe systems</li> <li>○ The situation of the returnees to the adjacent area is characterized by a climate of instability. Remnants of war are still present in the area. Apart from security, a second urgent need which needs to be addressed is adequate shelter.</li> <li>○ Newly displaced IDPs are to receive a one time cash assistance of 100 GEL for school-children. However, the assessment of collective centres in Tbilisi, Rustavi and Gori revealed that not all children received the government assistance assigned for school-enrolled IDP children.</li> <li>○ IDPs newly arrived in the new settlements are to sign the non food items handover document, but according to IDPs they often lack some items listed in the document.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MRA to develop standard procedures outlining the main principles of the resettlement process and thus remedies to the lack of transparency. The lack of transparency in the allocation of living space should be remedied by a more informative and participatory approach integrating the views of the IDPs,</li> <li>▪ MRA, with the support of UNHCR, to improve living conditions in the CCs, including private space, defective sanitary and water-pipe systems,</li> <li>▪ The GoG to ensure that IDPs from the villages of the area adjacent to the administrative border, who at the moment cannot return to the villages of origin due to security reasons, are enjoying government support in the areas of shelter, access to socio-economic and health services,</li> <li>▪ MRA and Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs to ensure that all newly displaced school children receive the government assistance assigned for their education and school-enrolment.</li> <li>▪ The MRA to ensure that IDPs residing in the new settlements receive all items listed in the non food items handover document, and that their security is ensured by the presence of door locks at the entrance doors as well as light in corridors and entrance,</li> <li>▪ GOG, with the assistance of UNHCR, other UN agencies and donors, to urgently develop income-generating projects to ensure that IDPs and returnees enjoy continuous financial income. The allocation of farmland is a crucial aspect in restoring the self-reliance of returnees of those who have lost access to it or did not receive yet.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Healthcare</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>All IDPs</u></li> <li>○ Georgia's health care system is currently being restructured and privatized. While the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs has opened ambulance stations, first-aid posts, emergency services, and in certain locations even hospitals and at the same time (according to the ordinance # 232 by the GoG issued on 24th May 2009) the GoG continues financing the healthcare institutions relocated from the occupied territories from the State Budget, several monitoring NGOs report on widespread problems in practice for IDPs to access</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>All IDPs</u></li> <li>▪ The GOG to ensure that, the current privatization of the health care system in Georgia will not undermine affordable access to the quality health care for all IDPs and to inform regularly about news.</li> <li>▪ The GoG shall enhance efforts to secure full implementation of healthcare related norms and state programs by allocating sufficient resources to the medical institutions and ensure more systematic monitoring.</li> <li>▪ The GOG to ensure that all IDPs who meet eligibility criteria have access to medicines free of charge or at an affordable price, through the state voluntary social assistance program. The</li> </ul>



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<p>healthcare services they are entitled to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ IDPs can also enrol in the state voluntary social assistance program, if they meet the eligibility criteria. Thereby a great number of IDPs enrol in the “The health insurance state program for the population below the poverty line”. While according to the MLHSA the cost of the medicines shall be reimbursed by the State in accordance with the respective procedures, in practice deficits in the availability of medicines are observed and IDPs often are not aware of the reimbursement practices.</li> <li>○ While hospitals involved in the state healthcare programs have clear contractual obligations to provide services IDPs report obstacles in receiving healthcare services in some of these hospitals.</li> <li>○ The lack of adequate health care in returnee areas of Gali, Ochamchire and Tkvarcheli districts has led local population to travel to Western Georgia to receive better health care services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Newly Displaced</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ The assessment exercise in the collective centres revealed the same set of physiological problems caused by the conflict, like schizophrenia, depression, extreme worries, sleep disturbances, heart problems, increased irritability and several trauma-related disturbances – possible post-traumatic stress disorder.</li> </ul>	<p>GOG to revise health insurances policy to cover purchase of medicines, as much as chronic diseases on a long term basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GoG in cooperation with the international organisation provides sufficient information to all IDPs about existing government healthcare programs and related entitlements. The GoG works on training of medical professionals, particularly on IDP entitlements, and enhances access to quality healthcare of all IDPs and to the returnees in Shida Kartli region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Eligible IDPs should be properly informed about the scope of healthcare services available under the “The health insurance state program for the population below the poverty line”. as well as on reimbursement procedures.</li> <li>○ The GoG should provide a mechanism where IDPs can appeal to and seek advice from in case of obstacles in receiving healthcare services.</li> <li>○ <u>Newly displaced IDPs</u></li> <li>○ Building on and expanding existing training programs of the MRA, MLHSA, with the assistance of WHO and NGOs to address the needs to treat conflict and post-conflict trauma among the IDPs and returnees with provisions of psychosocial assistance.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Education</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>IDPs in protracted displacement</u></li> <li>○ Some IDPs complained that they often could not afford all the school books or school supplies their children needed and parents were expected to pay some form of “tuition fee” to support the schools. An unknown number of students may have not been able to continue their studies at high school or at tertiary level due to lack of money.</li> <li>○ In some areas school facilities were not adequate with schools lacking heating, libraries, and blackboards.</li> <li>○ International and national NGOs and organisations include children with disabilities in their programs as much as possible, but there is no</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>All IDP</u></li> <li>▪ The MoE, with the support of UNICEF and other international organisations to continue to ensure access for IDP children to regular schools and address the need for textbooks, boards, tables and chairs in schools, and clothes and shoes on the basis of vulnerability criteria. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>IDPs in protracted displacement</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ The GOG, with the support of UNHCR and relevant partners, to ensure access of IDP children to adequate school facilities and utilities, including heating, libraries, and blackboards.</li> <li>▪ The GOG, national, international organisations and NGOs to develop a systematic approach for the inclusion of disabled IDPs in the education system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>Newly displaced IDPs</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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<p>systematic approach for inclusion of disabled IDPs in the education system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <u>Newly Displaced</u></li><li>○ In Tbilisi it was reported that although public transportation is free for IDPs, some children can not benefit from the services due to absence of IDP card.</li><li>○ In new settlement distant location of schools from the settlements represents a major challenge for IDP children.</li><li>○ Scarcity of school items, equipment, textbooks, etc. is a problem in the settlements, the same it true in some of the schools in the war affected zone and in Tbilisi.</li><li>○ Lack of warm clothing as well as appropriate shoes often hinders IDP children from attending school. Absence of pre-school education, child friendly spaces and play-grounds is also a problem in some of the new IDP settlements.</li><li>○ The pre-school education mainly in Tbilisi remained paralyzed as IDPs still live in kindergartens.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ The MRA to promptly ensure that all IDP children in the new settlement have necessary documentation to profit from free public transportation for their schooling, including in new settlements.</li><li>▪ The GOG to facilitate access to pre-school education and to restore the infrastructure currently used by IDP (e. g. kindergarten).</li></ul>
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## Gaps and Recommendations

Community Participation and Self-Management	
<i>Gaps</i>	<i>Recommendations</i>
Self-Reliance and Livelihoods	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In terms of socio-economic integration, the majority of IDPs are much more vulnerable than the general population, mainly due to their protracted displacement and availability for them of more limited opportunities for sustainable income generation.</li> <li>▪ Due to scarce social linkages and limited access to the information on the qualification demands at the national labor market and perspectives for obtaining those skill/qualification in demand, many IDPs find difficult to get, if at all, stable employment.</li> <li>▪ Lack of adequate income-generating opportunities means that many IDPs rely on small-scale petty trading, remittances and assistance from family and friends, subsistence agriculture in kitchen-gardens and sale of home-grown agricultural products for their survival.</li> <li>▪ IDPs' dependency on external assistance has increased their passivity. Protracted despair would lead to further degradation of their coping skills and productive assets which leads to exclusion.</li> <li>▪ One of the biggest obstacles to the IDPs' involvement in small business is low availability of credits against the background of sparse own resources (e.g. no collateral to put), to a significant extent caused by their lower levels of integration to the mainstream society.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There should be support for organizations that are allocating grants or giving loans for income generation activities.</li> <li>▪ Micro-credit schemes already existing in Georgia should be made accessible for and used by IDPs. IDPs should be clearly informed under which conditions may be such schemes could be opened to them.</li> <li>▪ IDPs should be adequately informed about existing opportunities, and those who do not have relevant skills and experience with entrepreneurial activities, lack necessary social capital, or may need support to adjust to a new economic environment – should be offered training and capacity development programmes</li> <li>▪ GOG with the support of IOM, donors and other international and national partners should make available the Resource Centres in the regions with the large IDP presence, accessible for the IDP population and the local community equally. These Centres should possess and provide the IDPs and the local population in search of jobs with the: a) regularly updated and exhaustive information on existing training-retraining and employment options in those regions, districts, cities etc. b) job counselling and c) referral to the trainings and/or job vacancies.</li> <li>▪ The GoG with the support of donor and other international and national partners should raise the awareness of the remittance receiver IDPs on the efficient remittance use for boosting their household economies and addressing their community needs by productive use of remittances.</li> <li>▪ Potential IDP micro-enterprises should be supported through business incubators, cheap credit, and similar schemes.</li> <li>▪ GoG with the support of UNHCR, donors and other international and national partners should expand educational, vocational skills and agricultural and other income generating capacity for IDPs and host communities benefiting men and women equally.</li> </ul>

## Gaps and Recommendations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDPs living in rural areas have little access to fertile land or necessary credits and assets, and often have limited access to irrigation and other important components for successful farming.</li> <li>▪ Many IDPs are unable to at all participate in the special auctions held for the sale of agricultural land because they are only registered with a temporary address and not in the community registries.</li> <li>▪ In accordance with the Law on IDPs, selecting the plots and actually allocating them is usually the matter left to discretion of local authorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Government should consider adjusting development plans to IDP integration goals, particularly by expanding economic development investment in urban areas with large concentration of IDPs, such as Zugdidi, Gori, and Kutaisi, as this could stimulate the labour market there.</li> <li>▪ GoG with assistance from UNHCR and other specialized agency should enhance access of IDPs to land ownership rights to enable secure development. Land plots allocated to IDPs, who stop using these, should be allowed to be sold, instead of being transferred back to the local administration.</li> <li>▪ In order to have a harvest and to produce food, IDPs need additional help, such as fertilizers, equipment for cultivating land, transport, fuel, - so that IDPs can effectively cultivate land.</li> <li>▪ In cases of lack of any real estate that could serve as collateral when credit is needed, targeted financing/credit schemes should be introduced.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ‘New’ IDPs are expected to encounter grave problems regarding agricultural activities on allocated land plots, as in addition to general scarcity of fertile arable land in places of their settlement, there is an additional problem of irrigation, and marketing of produce.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The government should be supported in its plans to develop irrigation and amelioration in the areas of IDP settlement or return.</li> <li>▪ Additional efforts will be needed to support these IDPs in marketing their produce, advising on the selection of agri-technology and crops, and processing the produce.</li> </ul>
<b>Community Self-Management and Equal Representation</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ While there is a trend to involve civil society organisations and IDPs themselves in planning related to IDP well being, more often such attempts are rather formal. This leads to lack of ownership and participation, but also insufficient understanding of IDP needs, which may damage effectiveness of developed approaches.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GoG, UNHCR, international and national partners should ensure that IDPs, particularly IDP women and adolescents, and host communities participate in the design and development of social, educational and assistance programmes affecting them. For this reason the GoG and UNHCR in cooperation with other partners shall conduct the AGDM exercise to collect information from the community and develop solutions of the problems from the IDPs;</li> <li>▪ The Government should take measures to increase the feeling of ownership or participation in decisions or policies that directly concern the IDP’s livelihood and future;</li> <li>▪ In developing awareness raising programmes stakeholders should give emphasis to orientation on civic values and obligations; outreach activities at community centres, women and children’s clubs, as well as trainings and “street law” initiatives;</li> <li>▪ UNHCR, international and national partners, with the support of the GoG, should expand their programs in building the capacity of IDP organizations to participate actively in decision-making affecting IDP communities and to support community-based mechanisms, with a particular emphasis on empowering IDP women and children. Donors should prioritise such projects.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor living conditions, traumatic memories, an uncertain future and financial worries impose psychological strains on adult IDPs, which</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Government and other actors should pay special attention to improving livelihoods of traumatised persons, including victims of gender based violence, which would require additional</li> </ul>

## Gaps and Recommendations

<p>also affect the children, causing depression and psycho-somatic diseases. Post-traumatic disorders represent a particularly relevant concern in the case of the ‘new’ IDPs. Failure to address this issue negatively impacts the potential success of interventions to improve IDP livelihoods.</p>	<p>measures to support them with counselling services; and, to empowering them and facilitating their integration.</p>
<p><b>Durable Solutions</b></p>	
<p><i>Gaps</i></p>	<p><i>Recommendations</i></p>
<p><b>Rehabilitation and Reintegration support</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The population of the Gali, Akhgori and Perevi districts are living under psychologically stressful conditions because of the uncertainty of their future, and the ethnic security situation in the region.</li> <li>▪ Spontaneously returned IDPs are particularly vulnerable in terms of their access to basic needs and essential services. Increasing scale of assistance to IDPs in Georgia proper may further lead to secondary displacement from the return areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continued efforts to introduce international monitoring within administrative borders of Abkhazia and South Ossetia are necessary,</li> <li>▪ There is an obvious responsibility for all stakeholders to facilitate better living conditions of returned IDPs in this area.</li> <li>▪ GoG, UNHCR, international and national partners to develop community projects to assist IDPs/returnees as well as the neighbouring groups of population in assisting with socio-economic development, building mutual tolerance and trust and democratic institutions,</li> <li>▪ International assistance priorities should include meeting the basic needs of spontaneously returned populations, including water, food, housing, education and health,</li> <li>▪ Awareness raising activities should be carried out and legal counselling provided for IDPs.</li> <li>▪ As IDPs lack adequate practices new IDPs have to be supported and trained for better self-organization, e.g. condominium groups, self-advocacy could be considered as options.</li> <li>▪ Considering that spontaneous returns are not made in safety and dignity, it recommended to keep emergency housing ready in case of further displacement.</li> <li>▪ The same approach could also be used during the displacement in case of flood, earthquake or other disasters.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Resettlement</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There exist certain differences between the Government’s emphasis on housing as the priority area, and the international community’s more comprehensive approach to integrate IDPs in line with international standards as expressed by the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to ensure that IDPs are provided with adequate housing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDPs should be able to make voluntary, well informed decision which does not exclude enjoyment of their tenant rights in case they are not in favour of the proposed options.</li> <li>▪ IDPs need full information about Action Plan and privatization alternatives,</li> <li>▪ Privatization is an important process, so it needs time to implement properly with full consultation and participation of IDPs.</li> <li>▪ To ensure fair distribution of dwelling space, extensive community negotiation required before physical rehabilitation. Respectively there is no need to rush the reconstruction process.</li> </ul>

## Gaps and Recommendations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The privatization process must follow the rehabilitation of the collective centre and IDPs should be ensured with the equal living space allocation. The details of privatisation should be negotiated with IDPs beforehand.</li> <li>▪ As the need of legal assistance is identified it should be addressed to the State Department of Legal Assistance Bureau able to carry out field works with the IDPs.</li> <li>▪ A clear timeline for privatization process has to be outlined.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The current policy tends to resettle ‘new’ IDPs in settlements located in economically underdeveloped rural areas, with low quality of housing, inadequate social infrastructure and sanitary conditions, local schools at a distance and the most important – little access to sustainable income generating and employment opportunities.</li> <li>▪ Many of the new settlements are constructed under time pressure, and thus without proper planning and appropriate consideration of livelihoods, social infrastructure and essential services, therefore creating a risk that those settlements will become slum areas or will be deserted for urban settlements shortly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GoG and the international agencies need to establish monitoring and needs assessment mechanisms for these new settlements so that they do not transform into slums housing poor and vulnerable people. In case of evident deterioration of living conditions, an alternatives schemes for accommodating these IDPs need to be developed and implemented,</li> <li>▪ Special attention, efforts and resources are needed to provide these IDP settlements with all adequate social infrastructure, sanitary conditions, security, access to essential services and income generating opportunities,</li> <li>▪ Parallel to this, targeted effort is needed to help IDPs develop relevant condominium management practices in unfamiliar environment,</li> <li>▪ New settlement monitoring mechanism establishment in order to provide the income generating projects for integration.</li> <li>▪ Participation of the IDP is essential as special needs of IDP population have to be considered during the implementation of the projects.</li> <li>▪ The need of women has to be targeted in the frame of any activity implementation,</li> <li>▪ Improvement of the land availability and quality/fertilization for cultivation; Irrigation is the main problem on the arable land,</li> <li>▪ Creation of workshops like, beauty saloon, shoe-makers etc. in the IDPs settlements. To this end the problem of space availability in the new settlement for constructions has to be addressed,</li> <li>▪ The info on economic development has to be provided from the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure in order to elaborate program on self development and/or vocational training and education in terms of perspectives for several years,</li> <li>▪ Initiate the coordination of the activities in the IDP settlements,</li> <li>▪ The vocational trainings and any developments has to be linked with the development strategy in the area/location of the project.</li> </ul>