



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR GEORGIA

2016 to 2020

16 November 2016

Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out four government priority areas to guide the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) partnership and support the Government of Georgia (GoG), bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise from 2016 to 2020.
2. The CPF was prepared following consultations and in agreement with Ministries and Governmental Agencies led by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (MENRP), Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees (MRA) and in consultations with development partners in agriculture, natural resources, rural development and gender issues, including UN agencies and key resource partners such as the European Union (EU), Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). Other stakeholders, such as representatives of the non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were also consulted.

I. Country context and priorities

3. The formulation of the CPF involved an interactive review of national policy priorities for food, agriculture, forestry, fishery and rural development in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the analysis of major ongoing and planned development programmes in Georgia. The CPF is aligned with the priorities of the United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) 2016-2020 document (Annex 2) which summarizes the Government of Georgia and United Nations (UN) partnership for the priority policy and programme areas for a five-year period.
4. [The Strategy for Agricultural Development in Georgia 2015-2020 \(SAD\)](#) and related Action Plan represent the key overarching programme leading the reform of the agricultural sector. The SAD's main objective is to create a development model for the country's agricultural sector that will ensure provision of affordable and quality food to the Georgian women and men as well as maximizing the use of its export potential in commodities where the country has its competitive advantage. The Action Plan of the SAD pays particular attention to rural women's economic empowerment. Specific emphasis is made to increase rural women's participation in cooperatives as a form of enhancing their engagement in agri-business¹. More specifically, the SAD lists the following seven strategic directions: 1) Enhanced competitiveness of rural entrepreneurs, 2) Institutional Development, 3) Amelioration and Soil Fertility, 4) Regional and sectorial development - value chain development, 5) Ensuring Food Security, 6) Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection, 7) Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity.
5. FAO's support will be governed by its five Strategic Objectives through their alignment into Regional Initiatives and Regional Priorities as adopted at the 30th Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Europe; Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia², and Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia³; as well as strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management including fisheries and forestry, and

¹This goes in line with the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Gender Equality Policy in Georgia 2014-2016, especially with the output 3.4 Promotion of women's participation in agri-business, and output 3.5 Women participation in starting and developing agrarian cooperatives.

²The Regional Initiative 1 focus on both the institution and the community level and working with partners to: a) increase participation of farmers and rural communities b) enhance sustainable and inclusive growth of rural economies, and c) improve sustainable management of natural resources.

³The Regional Initiative 2 facilitates the enhancement of trade policy environment for modern agri-food markets and thus develop the capacity of government officials and private sector for implementing main trade agreements with special focus on WTO agreements as well as on international standards including food safety related standards. In addition the Regional Initiative also promotes export oriented value chain development.

control of animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety hazards. Georgia is one of seven focus countries of the Regional Initiative on Empowering smallholders and family farms.

6. Georgia is after the land reform conducted in the early 1990s a country of smallholders and family farms. All CPF priority areas identified below clearly support smallholders in developing productivity and competitiveness but also in improving livelihood and reducing rural poverty for disadvantaged groups. Synergies will, where relevant, be created between the priority areas and the activities implemented under each priority area.

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

7. Building on FAO's past experience in the country, the CPF will directly support the implementation of SAD in the following four priority areas identified by the Government:
 - Priority Area 1: Institutional development
 - Priority Area 2: Regional and sectoral development – value chain development
 - Priority Area 3: Food safety, veterinary and plant protection
 - Priority Area 4: Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity
8. The description below outlines the main fields of cooperation under the priority areas while a detailed list of outputs and targets is available in the Results and Resource Requirements matrix (Annex 1) that also shows the coherence with FAO Regional Priorities and Initiatives as well as UNPSD outcomes. Annex-1, also, indicates the main implementing partners of the CPF outputs. During the implementation of the CPF the cross-cutting themes of nutrition, gender equality and governance from FAO's Strategic Framework will be mainstreamed into the projects and regular work under the priority areas.
9. In order to ensure targeted approach, sustainability and effectiveness of FAO interventions, particular consideration will be given to addressing existing gender inequalities in rural areas of the country. Women represent 52 percent of rural population in Georgia but own only 31 percent of farms. In general, the size of their farms is four times smaller than those owned by men. The average salary of women in the agricultural sector is 27 percent lower than the average salary of men; they represent less than a third of the cooperatives' shareholders and have less access to various productive resources, whether it is agricultural equipment, seeds, plants or livestock.
10. Furthermore, FAO will support the incorporation of the SDGs into the national policy documents on agriculture and environment and will support MoA efforts for their effective implementation in the respective areas.

Priority Area 1: Institutional Development

11. In order to empower women and men farmers with proper support measures that will allow them to have better access to good agricultural practices, contemporary knowledge and modern technologies throughout their respective value chains, there is a need for the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia to improve its capacities to efficiently implement the Strategy for Agricultural Development and the associated Action Plan. It is a requirement to strengthen the organizational structure and human resources of the Ministry, its agencies and the regional Information Consultation Centres (ICCs) to develop the capacity and to achieve better productivity of their staff. Various trainings, workshops and "on-the-job" support have been identified for this purpose.
12. Under this Priority Area, FAO technical assistance will focus on SAD measures on supporting efficient market information collection, processing and dissemination among stakeholders (SAD measure 3.2.2), farm registry (SAD measure 3.2.3), coordination support among MoA, the donor community and international organizations (SAD measure 3.2.4) and gender sensitive livelihood support programmes (MRA Livelihood Action Plan (LAP) Objective 2.2).

13. The expected outputs of the collaboration under this CPF priority will be the improved capacity of the MoA on WTO compliant domestic support measures and agri-food policy relevant data collection, analysis, application and dissemination in order to design, monitor and implement policies and support programmes ensuring equal livelihood opportunities to both men and women. FAO will provide technical advice to MoA how to introduce quality policy and align its measures with international and EU standards (geographic indications, organic and national schemes). In addition, the coordination among the MoA, the donor organizations and other stakeholders will be enhanced for more efficient delivery of the SAD measures. Finally, the government capacities will be improved for developing and implementing gender-sensitive livelihood-support programmes including for vulnerable IDPs.

Priority Area 2: Regional and Sectoral development – Value Chain Development

14. The SAD defines rural development to be in conjunction with measures related to the agricultural development. Clearly, agricultural growth and productivity by itself cannot create secure livelihoods and sufficient employment and job opportunities to generate sustainable income for rural poor, especially women, to reduce poverty. Therefore, combined and integrated methods should be applied to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable households in rural areas: (1) agricultural *livelihoods* promotion targeting smallholders and family farms who are particularly exposed to natural risks, man-made and economic risks; (2) providing rural people with *social protection*, as they face particular difficulties in accessing resources, public services, functioning markets and local institutions; and (3) also promoting off-farm *job* opportunities. The Government intends to promote non-farm activity services, as for instance processing or agro-tourism. Successful initiatives at local levels will be piloted in selected regions and best practices will be replicated nationwide. Main consideration will be given to the development of sectoral and regional programmes, in which, for the purpose of enhancement of agricultural competitiveness of rural entrepreneurs, emphasis will be given to the introduction of new technologies, due utilization of contemporary knowledge, information and provision of effective extension services.
15. Under this Priority Area, FAO technical assistance will focus on SAD measure 3.4.1 related to rural policy development, their social protection and on-as well as off-farm job opportunities. Furthermore, FAO will facilitate the creation of high quality seed and planting material production schemes based on international standards (SAD measure 3.4.4) and will support upgrading the skills and technical knowledge of women and men farmers and rural entrepreneurs to improve their competitiveness (SAD measure 3.1.1), which in long term would contribute to improved food security and nutrition of the population.
16. The expected outputs under this CPF Priority Area are improved enabling environment and rural agricultural infrastructure and investment models that support promotion of decent rural jobs, livelihoods and social protection, with a focus on youth and rural women's economic empowerment. Furthermore, the competitiveness and productivity of agricultural producers (both men and women) will be strengthened in rural areas through improved production, harvest and post-harvest practices, market linkages, addressing farm structures characterized by excessive land fragmentation and logistics supported by improved extension services. In addition, the agricultural product quality will be improved and yields will be increased. Support to improvement of production practises will mainly be targeted on smallholders and family farms. On the other hand IDP households will obtain economic benefits from joint investments while smallholders and family farmers' empowerment will be supported.

Priority Area 3: Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection

17. In 2014 the EU and Georgia signed an unprecedented Association Agreement (AA) with the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA). The Agreement significantly deepens political

and economic ties with the EU in the framework of the Eastern Partnership. The DCFTA is expected to bring many economic benefits to Georgia by giving to its businesses access to the EU's single market. In 2014 the EU started to work with the Georgian Government to achieve related reform and help to upgrade goods and industries to the necessary level. Food safety, veterinary and plant protection have an outstanding importance in the process of EU integration. Developing efficient and flexible systems in the related areas and their approximation and compliance with the EU regulations and standards is a top priority for the Government and in the SAD.

18. Therefore this Priority Area will focus on SAD measures related to the alignment of food safety measures with EU legislation (SAD measure 3.6.1), animal health protection, surveillance, monitoring and traceability system (SAD measure 3.6.2) and approximation of phytosanitary legislation and standards to international and EU standards (SAD measure 3.6.3). This CPF Priority Area will improve efficiency and reliability of animal health protection, surveillance, monitoring, and traceability system to ensure quality and safe food production while plant and pest control services will also be strengthened.

Priority Area 4: Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity

19. Protection and enhancement of environment and biodiversity is an important priority for the Government. As it is stipulated in the National Forest Concept for Georgia (NFCC), the country's main policy document for forests management, forests are especially valuable resources in Georgia. They occupy about 40 percent of the territory and have an exceptional importance to conserve the unique biological diversity of the country and to ensure continuous delivery of vital direct and indirect benefits and resources to rural population which, in turn, contributes to poverty reduction and creates favourable environment for country's sustainable development. The strategic goal of the Government is to establish a system of sustainable management and effective use of forest and wildlife resources, while protecting biodiversity of flora and fauna of forest ecosystems through the creation of landscape and ecosystem based approaches. Moreover, climate change risks to agricultural sector are becoming an important problem since the majority of rural population in Georgia directly or indirectly depend on agriculture for their livelihoods and food security. Increasing frequency of natural hazards, particularly landslides and mudflows, makes land degradation and overall adaptation to climate change in agriculture a priority on national level, with FAO support to be focused on developing relevant Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) measures. FAO may support the country in meeting its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
20. Under this Priority Area, FAO assistance will mainly focus on SAD measures related to assessments on the rational use of soils and planning of subsequent rehabilitation measures (SAD measure 3.3.2) and promoting Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) (SAD measure 3.7.3). In addition, NFCC priority areas related forest management planning and rational use of forest resources (5.1 and 5.2) will be addressed. Outputs under this priority area will include the promotion of CSA (with consideration of needed DRR measures) and environmentally friendly agriculture practices to support sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity. In addition, capacity in agro-meteorology will also be enhanced.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

21. Total resources required to implement the CPF amount to US\$ 19.135.400 (4.985.400 US\$ available and 14.150.000 US\$ to be mobilized). The resources shall be mobilized through FAO internal funds (TCP projects) as well as through external contributions from resource partners, including the Government (mainly GCP and UTF projects) as indicated in Annex 1 and 3. Major

donors like EU, ADA, SDC, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and others are considered as main resource partners for FAO during the CPF implementation period.

22. CPF implementation will be pursued in partnerships, as broad as possible, and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Georgia and the development partners (including UN) for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness in close consultation and collaboration with the concerned ministries and national institutions. In that sense efforts will be made in order to identify partners to promote regional cooperation between and among countries in the region through South- South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TrC) initiatives. The Government of Georgia and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.
23. In addition, efforts will be made in order to engage in -state actors within the implementation of this CPF. Some mechanisms to promote this involvement include mobilization of resources through partnering with the private sector, as well as review and design of relevant international regulatory frameworks in the areas related to FAO’s mandate (phytosanitary, food safety, etc.).
24. The MoA will have the lead Government responsibility for overall coordination of the CPF implementation, while the FAO Georgia Representation will assume the leadership and responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the CPF on behalf of FAO. A Steering Committee, chaired by the MoA and FAO, will be established to annually review and advice on the progress of the implementation of the CPF, with a membership comprising of senior officials from all relevant Ministries, project team leaders and the FAO Representative in Georgia. FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines, as well as FAO Policy on Gender Equality, will frame the implementation, monitoring and reporting of CPF actions. Gender-sensitive situational analyses, planning and monitoring will be conducted during the CPF implementation.
25. Major changes in country context, given the rapidly changing environment, can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia and FAO through signature of the CPF declare effective collaboration and invite support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programming Framework.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia	
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Title: FAO Representative for Georgia		Title: Minister of Agriculture of Georgia	
Date: 16 November 2016		Date: 16 November 2016	

Annexes

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements matrix

Annex 2: UN-system linkage (explicit reference and linkage to the wider UN-system developmental context within the country)

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline -- potential areas of support

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements Matrix for 2016-2020

Priority Area 1: Institutional Development

Outcome 1: Strengthened Capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture for improved-policy decision making and programme implementation							
UNPSD Focus Area 2: Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection (By 2020 poor and excluded population groups have better employment and livelihood opportunities as a result of inclusive and sustainable growth and development policies)							
FAO Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia; Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia							
Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partners hips	TCP	
<p>Output 1.1.The MoA capacity on WTO compliant domestic support measures and agri-food policy relevant data collection, analysis, application and dissemination improved to design, monitor and implement quality policies and support programmes ensuring the equal livelihood opportunities to both men and women</p> <p>Ref. SO indicator 4.3.3 and 4.1.2. linked to RI-1</p> <p>Relevant Sustainable Development Goal (SDG): 2</p>	<p>Target 1: (i) Data warehouse is operational; (ii) yield forecasting, farm cost and return analysis, market information analysis regularly conducted iii) country progress with GIs is studied and iv) Results Oriented Monitoring System is established by the MoA with support of FAO Year: 2018</p> <p>Target 2: (i) Farmers' register (sex-disaggregated) is created and related staff capacity strengthened through at least 6 trainings Year: 2018</p>	700.000	450.000	250.000			<p><i>Implementing Partners:</i> FAO, MoA and it agencies s</p> <p><i>Resource Partners:</i> EU (through ENPARD), ADA, more to be identified</p>
<p>Output 1.2. Coordination among the Ministry of Agriculture, donor organizations and other stakeholders enhanced for more efficient delivery of the Strategy for Agriculture Development</p> <p>Ref. SO indicator 3.1.5 linked to</p>	<p>Target 1: Coordination platform is established and at least 10 events organized Year: 2017</p>	250.000	250.000				<p><i>Implementing Partners:</i> FAO, MoA, Non-state actors: NGOs and Civil Society Organizations</p> <p><i>Resource Partners:</i> EU (through ENPARD)</p>

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partners hips	TCP	
RI-1 Relevant SDG: 2							
Output 1.3. The capacity of relevant ministries and local authorities for developing and implementing gender-sensitive livelihood-support programs for vulnerable IDPs improved Ref. SO indicator 3.1.5 linked to RI-1 Relevant SDG: 5	Target 1: Capacity building support provided to MRA, MOA, LEPL and local authorities, on livelihood-support program approaches and implementation modality. Year: 2017 Target 2: (i) Gender equality mainstreamed in MRA Strategy on IDP livelihoods and its Action Plan and (ii) technical backstopping support provided to ensure gender mainstreaming in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes of the given Strategy and Action Plan Year: 2017	400.000 100.000	400.000 100.000				<i>Implementing Partners:</i> FAO, MoA, MRA, MRA LEPL UN Women <i>Resource Partners:</i> EU
Total resource requirements for a priority area		2.450.000	1.600.000	850.000			
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: There are no the major risks associated with this priority area. While most of the resources required are already available there is about 35% of resources that are to be mobilized. Negotiations with the relevant donors to mobilize the necessary funds are in progress.							

Priority Area 2: Regional and sectorial development - value chain development

Outcome 2: Sustainable development of agriculture and competitiveness of agricultural producers in rural areas enhanced through improved rural policies and strengthened value chains							
UNPSD Focus Area 2: Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection (Outcome 3: By 2020 poor and excluded population groups have better employment and livelihood opportunities as a result of inclusive and sustainable growth and development policies)							
FAO Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia; Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia							
Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partners hips	TCP	

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partners hips	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Enabling environment promoted and rural agricultural infrastructure and investment models created to generate decent rural jobs, livelihoods and social protection with the focus on fostering economic empowerment of smallholder farmers, especially, youth and rural women</p> <p>Ref. SO indicator 3.1.5 linked to RI-1</p> <p>Relevant SDG: 2</p>	<p>Target 1: The Strategy for Rural Development in Georgia is developed and rural agricultural infrastructure and investment models created with support of FAO</p> <p>Year: 2020</p>	2.500.000	150.000	2.350.000			<p><i>Implementing Partners:</i> FAO, MoA, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, community-based organizations</p> <p><i>Resource Partners:</i> ADA, EU, EIB</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Competitiveness and productivity of agricultural producers, both men and women, in the rural areas increased through improved production, harvest, post-harvest, handling and processing practices, market linkages and logistics supported by improved extension services</p> <p>Ref. SO indicator 4.2.3, 3.1.4, linked to RI-1</p> <p>Relevant SDG: 8</p>	<p>Target 1: Relevant actors of at least 5 value chains trained on production, harvest, post-harvest, handling and processing practices, market linkages, logistics and managerial skills</p> <p>Year: 2020</p> <p>Target 2: At least 20 % of agricultural producers, out of which at least 30%, are women have access to extension brochures on crop production and animal husbandry,</p> <p>Year: 2020</p> <p>Target 3: At least 20% of small holder farmers, both men and women, enjoy increased number of consultations on innovations and more sustainable agricultural production systems</p> <p>Year: 2020</p>	1.600.000	150.000	1.450.000			<p><i>Implementing Partners:</i> FAO, MoA, USAID, Civil Society Organizations, community-based organizations</p> <p><i>Resource Partners:</i> EU, ADA, SDC, more to be identified</p>
<p>Output 2.3: Agricultural product quality is improved and yields increased by means of introduction of seed certification system</p> <p>Ref. SO indicator 2.1.1 linked to</p>	<p>Target 1: High quality certified seed and planting material is available for at least 20% of small farmers enabling them to improve and increase production</p> <p>Year: 2020</p>	1.000.000	200.000	800.000			<p><i>Implementing Partners:</i> FAO, MoA, SARC,</p> <p><i>Resource Partners:</i> EU, ADA, Ministry of Agriculture of Austria; more to be identified</p>

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partners hips	TCP	
RI-1 Relevant SDG: 2							
Output 2.4: IDP households have obtained economic benefits from joint investments Ref. SO indicator 4.3.1 linked to RI-1 Relevant SDG: 1	Target: At least 700 IDP households (at least 30% headed by women) have access to different investment services and products as a result of FAO support Year: 2017	1.000.000	1.000.000				<i>Implementing Partners:</i> FAO, MoA , MRA, MRA LEPL, Local Authority UN Women <i>Resource Partners:</i> EU
Output 2.5: Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms for improved Rural Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction Ref. SO indicator: 3.1.5 linked to RI-1 Relevant SDG: 2	Target: Country study related to smallholders and family farming conducted. Capacity development and awareness raising workshop conducted as well as action plan prepared on issues related to smallholders and family farms. Year : 2017	Regional TCP	Regional TCP				<i>Implementing Partners:</i> FAO, MoA <i>Resource Partners:</i> Regional TCP to be funded by FAO
<i>Total resource requirements for a priority area</i>		7.000.000	1.800.000	5.200.000			
<p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: There are no major technical risks associated with FAO's assistance, as this priority area comprises themes that are prioritized within FAO's Strategic Programmes and for which expertise is available. However, this area has a high resource mobilization requirement proportionately (74%). Therefore, this priority area is also supported with the Regional TCP.</p>							

Priority Area 3: Food safety, veterinary and plant protection

Outcome 3: Animal and plant health protection, surveillance, control and traceability systems to ensure production of safe and quality food are enhanced

Related UNPSD Focus Area 5: Human Security and Community Resilience (Outcome 8: By 2020 communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction)

FAO Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia; Agrifood trade and market integration in Europe and Central Asia, Control of animal disease, plant pests and food safety hazards

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partner ships	TCP	
<p>Output 3.1 Efficiency and reliability of animal health protection, surveillance, monitoring and traceability system is improved to ensure production of quality and safe food</p> <p>Ref. SO indicator 4.1.4; 4.3.2; 2.2.2.</p> <p>Relevant SDG: 2</p>	<p>Target 1: At least 30 dairy commercial farmer representatives trained on (i) safety, hygiene and efficiency standards and (ii) related management systems level Year: 2017</p> <p>Target 2: The National Animal Identification and Traceability System (NAITS) is established Year: 2019</p> <p>Target 3: The scheme for Brucellosis control is set up in line with OIE, FAO and WHO standards with FAO's support and vaccination campaigns take place once per year Year:2016</p>	650.000	650.000				<p>Implementing Partners: FAO, MoA, NFA, USDA, DTRA</p> <p>Resource Partners: EU, SDC, ADA, EBRD</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Agriculture and livestock production guideline packages designed, adopted and actively promoted</p> <p>Ref SO indicator: 2.1.1, 2.1.3 linked to RI-1</p> <p>Relevant SDG: 2</p>	<p>Target 1: (i) characterization of a dual-purpose breed and (ii) a public awareness and best practices material developed and distributed to as least 100 farmers. Year: 2019</p> <p>Target 2: A breeding program created for a dual purpose breed and a database is established or updated Year: 2019</p>	Regional TCP					<p>Implementing Partners: FAO, MoA</p> <p>Regional TCP to be funded by FAO</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Plant and pest control services improved</p> <p>Ref. SO indicator 4.1.4</p>	<p>Target 1: Nationwide Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) is conducted Year 2017</p>	89.400	89.400			89.400	<p>Implementing Partners: FAO, MoA, NFA</p> <p>Resource Partners:</p>

Relevant SDG: 12	Target 2: Capacity of NPPO to control newly introduced <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> is strengthened Year: 2017	26.000	26.000			26.000	ADA, EU
	Target 3: At least 5 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) models are implemented Year: 2020	1.000.000	50.000	950.000			
Total resource requirements for a priority area		7.985.400	1.035.400	6.950.000		115.400	
<p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: There are no major technical risks associated with FAO's assistance, as this priority area comprises themes that are prioritized within FAO's Strategic Programmes and for which expertise is available. However, this area has a high resource mobilization requirement proportionately (87%). Therefore, this priority area is supported with the Regional TCP as well as TCP facility. In addition, there is a high commitment both from the Georgian government and donor to join the efforts to achieve target 2 of Output 3.1 that requires subnational financial resources.</p>							

Priority Area 4: Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity

Outcome 4: Sustainable management of natural resources and environmentally friendly agricultural practices enhanced for resilience to climate change							
Related UNPSD Focus Area 5: Human Security and Community Resilience (Outcome 8: By 2020 communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction)							
FAO Regional Priority: Empowering smallholders and family farms in Europe and Central Asia, Strengthening food security and nutrition, natural resource management including fisheries and forestry							
Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)[1]					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
Voluntary (Incl. UTF)	SSC or other Partner ships			TCP			
Output 4.1: Climate Smart Agriculture and environmentally friendly agricultural practices are promoted aimed at sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity Ref. SO indicator 2.1.1. and 2.2.2. linked to RI-1 Relevant SDGs: 15	Target 1: Needs assessments aimed at rational use of soils and planning the subsequent rehabilitation measures conducted Year: 2020	400.000	0	400.000			<p>Implementing Partners: FAO, MoA, MoENRP, NFA, NGOs</p> <p>Resource Partners: EU, ADA, GIZ, SDC</p>
	Target 2 : At least 5 product specific Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) are developed Year: 2017	500.000	150.000	350.000			
	Target 3: The legislative framework for sustainable wildlife management is developed with FAO's support and submitted for approval Year: 2017	300.000	300.000			300.000	

	Target 4: National Forest Inventory designed and foresters capacity developed Year: 2020	400.000	0	400.000			
Output 4.2: Capacity of relevant public institutions enhanced in provision of agro-meteorology services Ref. SO indicator 2.4.3. linked to RI-1 Relevant SDG: 2	Target: The agro-meteorology system in Kakheti region is in place Year: 2017	100.000	100.000				Implementing Partners: FAO, MoA, Resource Partners: ADA
Total resource requirements for a priority area		1.700.000	550.000	1.150.000		300.000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: The thematic areas involved in this priority area match well with FAO's Strategic Programmes and areas of expertise, so there are no major risks associated with FAO's assistance in principal. TCP project shall be implemented to achieve the outcome under this priority area. In addition, around 68% of the resources required have to be mobilized.							
TOTAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENT ALL PRIORITY AREAS		19.135.400	4.985.400	14.150.000		415.400	

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

2016-2020 United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) summarizes a collective strategic response of the UN system to the national development priorities in Georgia for a five-year period. In contrast to the previous programme cycle, the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2011-2015, the current document emphasizes the shift from the “Development Assistance” to “Partnership for Sustainable Development.” The extensive analysis and strategic prioritization process has ensured full alignment of 2016-2020 UNPSD with the national and global human rights commitments and development platforms, including Economic and Social Development Plan “Georgia 2020”, the 2014 Government Programme “For Strong, Democratic, United Georgia”, National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan (NHRSAP), emerging agenda of post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, post 2014 action plan for ICPD and Beijing Platforms.

The partnership framework is structured around five focus areas and eight outcomes prioritized through extensive multi-sectoral consultations between the Government, UN, civil society and other partners. The five areas are:

1. Democratic Governance
2. Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection
3. Education
4. Health
5. Human Security and Community Resilience

In line with its mandate FAO contributes to two areas: i) Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection (Focus Area 2⁴) and ii) Human Security and Community Resilience (Focus Area 5⁵). FAO, having global knowledge and technical expertise in rural and agricultural planning, food safety as well as initiatives for improving livelihoods for conflict affected communities, in collaboration with UN agencies, contributes to support the Government’s efforts in reducing poverty and disparities among the most vulnerable groups.

FAO supports the Government (in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia) to increase competitiveness and productivity of agricultural producers entailing development of value chains and skills. Local Governments and civil society organizations are supported to strengthen capacities in advocacy and specific measures for bridging the remaining inequalities at the local level. The assistance is given in designing and application of inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth policy and measures to create new jobs. Special focus is made on creation of better employment opportunities for women and policies to close the remaining gender wage gap.

In addition, FAO in collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, IOM, IAEA, UNECE and UNESCO supports the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, MRDI, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), MOES, Parliamentary committees and State Security and Crisis Management Council (SSCMC) under the Prime Minister in development and oversight of relevant policies and regulations. The latter includes national action plans and evidence-based policies for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources, sustainable energy and disaster risk reduction.

Implementation of the current UNPSD will require an estimated total of **153,342,000 USD for 2016-2020 period**, including **44,290,000 USD** from regular or core resources of contributing UN agencies as well as from non-core or supplementary resources. The total estimated funding gap is **109,052,000 USD** which will need to be mobilized over the UNPSD period.

⁴ Outcome 3: By 2020 poor and excluded population groups have better employment and livelihood opportunities as a result of inclusive and sustainable growth and development policies

⁵ Outcome 8: By 2020 communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction

The M&E framework is formulated based on a critical assessment of existing data collection mechanisms and tools both at national and global levels to minimize additional resource requirements and the need for setting parallel data collection and analysis mechanisms for UNPSD accountability. The primary responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of UNPSD performance lies with the UN Country Team and individual Thematic Results Groups (TRG). Monitoring and evaluation, as well as all programme and project identification and formulation of single-agency (including FAO) and joint activities are framed by the UN SWAP regulations (UN system-wide action plan for implementation of the system-wide policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women). TRGs will ensure preparation of annual reports on the progress and challenges in implementation of the UNPSD for submission to the UNCT and the Steering Committee. TRGs will also lead sector-specific work for Annual Reviews, Final Progress Report and Final Evaluation of the 5-year programme. While direct attribution of the UNPSD Outcome results to specific agency contributions is not feasible, evaluations, routine administrative data, surveys and key informant interviews will enable documentation of the role played by UN agencies (including FAO) and the extent of contribution to specific national results.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Georgia				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year	2016	End: Year 2020		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline⁶	Start: Year	2016	End: Year 2017		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Priority Area 2: Regional and sectorial development - value chain development					
Output 2.5: Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms for improved Rural Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction	TCP: Support to the implementation of the Regional Initiative on Empowering Smallholders and Family Farms for improved Rural Livelihoods and Poverty Reduction	TCP	2016-2017		Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia
Priority Area 3: Food safety, veterinary and plant protection					
Output 3.2 Agriculture and livestock production guideline packages designed, adopted and actively promoted	TCP: Conservation of Dual Purpose Breeds in Eastern Europe	TCP	2016-2017		Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia
Output 3.3 Plant and pest control services improved	TCPF: Nationwide Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) in Georgia	TCPF	2016 - 2017	89 400	National Food Agency/ Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia
	TCPF: Strengthening capacity of NPPO to control newly introduced <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	TCPF	2016 - 2017	26 000	National Food Agency/ Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia
Priority Area 4: Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity					
Priority Area 4.1: Climate Smart Agriculture and environmentally friendly agricultural practices are promoted aimed at sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity	TCP: Capacity building for sustainable wildlife management	TCP	2016 -2017	300 000	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource Protection of Georgia/ National Forestry Agency

⁶ The timeframe for the TCP indicative pipeline may *coincide fully with the timeframe for the CPF implementation* and be adjusted as part of the annual or mid-term CPF review. It can also be prepared for *shorter periods*, such as on an annual or biennial basis, given the specific country context and/or government requirements.