



**Ministry of
Agriculture of Georgia**



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United
Nations**

**FAO COUNTRY PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK (CPF)
IN GEORGIA
2013–2015**

**Tbilisi, Georgia
2013**

JOINT STATEMENT

The Government of Georgia, represented by Minister of Agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), represented by FAO Representative in Georgia are pleased to jointly launch the FAO Country Programme Framework (CPF) 2013–2015 in Georgia, as stipulated hereunder.

The FAO CPF 2013–2015 is a result of extensive consultations held with a wide range of stakeholders and partners within the country as well as with the relevant technical units of FAO headquarters in Rome and the Regional Office in Budapest. The signatories below express sincere appreciation to all who have so willingly made constructive comments and suggestions through the consultative process.

This document, co-owned by the Government of Georgia and FAO, indicates the broad commitment of FAO, subject to the availability of required funding, to assist the Government of Georgia in its efforts to achieve national development objectives as described in the Agriculture Development Strategy 2012-2022, in the Strategy Action Plan 2013-2015 as well as the Georgia Localized Millennium Development Goals. It supplements and contributes to the strategic objectives of the UN common system as expressed in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011–2015 for Georgia.

By endorsing the FAO CPF 2013–2015, the Government of Georgia is committed to providing collaboration, to the fullest possible extent with regard to available capacity and resources, to facilitate the achievement of the objectives and actions proposed in this document.

The FAO CPF 2013–2015 will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Georgia and the donor community for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from concerned partners *vis-à-vis* the successful implementation of the FAO CPF 2013–2015.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The following document establishes FAO's Country Programme Framework (CPF) in Georgia from 2013 to 2015. It prioritizes FAO interventions in the country to support the achievement of the development objectives set by the Government of Georgia in its national development strategies. It builds on and elaborates FAO's Programme in Georgia and is an expansion of that programme. Furthermore, the priorities identified by the CPF reflect those included in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011–2015. It also takes into account the relevant strategies and priorities identified by FAO's development partners to ensure FAO's comparative advantage, maximize synergy and increased aid effectiveness.

Formulation of the CPF involved an iterative review of national priorities for food, agriculture, forestry and fishery development as well as the examination of major ongoing and planned development programmes in Georgia. This document has thus been formulated through consultations with relevant line ministries and national institutions as well as development partners. Effective partnerships will be pursued with the interested stakeholders in the implementation of the FAO CPF 2013–2015 in Georgia. In identifying FAO's medium-term strategy and priority areas, particular attention was given to existing opportunities and constraints faced by Georgia in achieving its national development goals and by FAO in providing effective assistance at a country level.

This document is jointly owned by Georgia and FAO. It demonstrates FAO's commitment to the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of March 2005, which stresses coordination, harmonization and partnership within the donor community at the country level. Its time frame and priorities are aligned with those of the national development strategies and the UNDAF 2011-2015. The CPF is of a rolling nature, to be jointly reviewed and adjusted by FAO and Georgia in mid-term to reflect emerging requirements and changes in the policies, directives and priorities of Georgia as well as those of FAO as directed by its Governing Bodies.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS¹

2.1 Economic and Social Challenges and Opportunities

Georgia is a small lower-middle-income country in the South Caucasus with a population of about 4.5 million and a gross national income (GNI) per capita of US\$3,496 (GeoStat, 2012). It shares the Black Sea coast with other countries and has a diverse mountainous terrain, fertile valleys and plains, forests which cover one-third of the country, and abundant water (irrigation and hydro) and is rich in mineral resources. The country is strategically situated between Asia and Europe and used extensively by other countries for the trans-boundary shipment of goods.

Before independence in 1991, Georgia was a relatively prosperous country and one of the Soviet Union's important sources of agricultural and other goods and was a popular tourist destination for the region. After independence, the economy collapsed due to political turmoil and the loss of preferential access to Former Soviet Union markets – in 1996, the economy shrunk to about 1/3 of its 1989 size. In 2006, the Russian Federation imposed bans on all Georgian exports of wine, fruits and vegetables, and mineral water. The conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia and the military conflict in South Ossetia, Georgia in the beginning of August 2008 have also directly damaged the economy and livelihoods - destroying physical capital, trade and transport routes, tourism and agriculture production. In addition, the conflicts have displaced in total about 274,000 people.

Georgia is a country with a high level of poverty in rural areas. An exceptionally high proportion of rural household income is spent on food. Low-income Georgians also have a low dietary diversity. Poverty levels and food insecurity is now further compromised by rising food prices.

Although primary agriculture's share in nominal GDP fell from 32 percent in 1990 to 13 percent in 2006 and is at 8.4% in 2012, the sector remains critical for the Georgian economy. First, almost 50 percent of the labour force (including wage labour and the self-employed) depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Second, with a high incidence of rural poverty, agriculture's performance is critical for poverty reduction. Agriculture is relied upon as the main safety net for most of the rural population.

Agricultural production is diverse including viticulture, grain production (maize, wheat, barley accounting for over half the sown area) and a wide range of vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock, dairy products, and tea. Farming systems vary according to agro-climatic zones. Viticulture prevails in the east, providing grapes for wine production, which the government strongly supports. Non-irrigated areas of the central belt depend on livestock and rainfed crops, while the irrigated areas are devoted to fruit and summer crops of maize and vegetables. The mountain areas are predominantly subsistence livestock, but in the west, the subtropical climate allows for a wide variety of crops including tea. Livestock production, mainly cattle, is ubiquitous throughout the country. The sub-sector contributions to agricultural production have been changing, with the share of crop production declining and that of livestock production increasing. The main agricultural products exported are wine, beverages, nuts, citrus fruits, and live animals.

Georgia has a large high quality anchovy resource in the Black Sea which is now mainly fished by Turkey. The Georgian anchovy fleet and processing industry requires severe

¹ Based extensively on FAO, 2008, World Bank, 2009, and MoA, 2008 reports.

upgrading before it can exploit this resource. In-land fisheries and aquaculture production is important but productivity is low.

Georgian agriculture is dominated by small family farms, cultivating 1.25 ha on average and usually divided into 2–4 plots. Household farms account for over 90 percent of the production of grains, vegetables and fruits, but a lower share of industrial crops such as soybean. The small and fragmented farm plots have led to a reversion to mainly subsistence agriculture. Farm fragmentation resulted from the land reform programme launched in 1992, which distributed approximately 60 percent of the arable land to rural households for subsistence farming and retained the remaining portion in state ownership, partly for leasing to larger market-oriented farms. While the distribution of land for subsistence is credited with averting a collapse of rural living standards following the break-up of the former Soviet Union, the small and fragmented land plots have since become a constraint to raising rural productivity and to developing a functioning land market. Only a small area comes under “forest production”, with the rest of the area classified as conservation and recreation forests. Although the forest area has not decreased, illegal logging has contributed to degradation of the forest composition and quality.

Agricultural productivity remains low. Yield for most crops have shown only modest growth in recent years. In terms of agricultural value added per worker, Georgia’s performance has been variable, while other countries in the region are showing steady improvement. The reasons include: small-scale farmers’ inadequate use of improved crop varieties and new technologies necessary for intensifying and diversifying production; the poor quality of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers; inadequate irrigation²; a low rate of machinery use; and limited market access.³ Farm households also have difficulty in acquiring production loans.⁴

Activities known to have high returns to investment remain under funded, e.g. agricultural research and extension and public expenditures that help strengthen linkages between farmers and markets. Furthermore, privatization has also led to a massive reduction in public service staff, including in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Despite the many problems cited within the agricultural sector, opportunities exist to increase agricultural production and productivity and enhance rural livelihoods. A study by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has concluded, inter alia, that perennial crops, including fruit trees and grapevines, offer some of the best opportunities for raising rural incomes in Georgia, and that fresh vegetable production can be profitable for farmers with market access. Responding to these opportunities will require complementary

² An extensive irrigation and drainage system was built during the Soviet era. Since independence, the system has seriously deteriorated due to poor maintenance and institutional weaknesses. As a result, the area irrigated and drained has decreased. In June 2006, the responsibility for rehabilitating the main irrigation and drainage systems was transferred to the Municipal Development Fund (MDF). MDF is also responsible for facilitating the work on water consumer drainage and amelioration associations that are in charge of on-farm maintenance and cost recovery for irrigation and drainage services.

³ Access to seed, fertilizer, pesticides, animal health and veterinary services are very limited, with the exception of a few locations where international organizations deliver some services. Machinery is sparse and mainly obsolete Soviet-era tractors and equipment. Productivity of most crops and orchards is low, as it is for livestock. Market access is limited due to poorly developed and fragmented value chains, although the emergence of some agro-processing industries for fruits, vegetables and milk are having an impact in some areas. In most cases, farmers receive minimum prices for their product.

⁴ Commercial banks are reluctant to lend to small farmers because they are considered high credit risk and have minimal collateral. As a result, farmers lack working capital and resources for making on-farm investments to raise productivity.

public and private investments in infrastructure (roads, irrigation, and drainage), value chain development, capacity building and institution building.

A major opportunity is to exploit Georgia's strategic location between Europe and Asia and to access the EU and other markets that have a high demand for diversified and high quality food products. Given the potential of the Georgian agri-food sector, the efforts of the Georgian Government and agricultural producers to increase competitiveness of agricultural production requires foreign investments and external technical assistance. Continued efforts are necessary to obtain access to the EU market by improving quality standards, introducing modern management systems in agriculture, and harmonizing national legislation.

2.2 National Agricultural Development Priorities

The Agriculture Development Strategy of Georgia 2012-2022 aims to create an environment that will increase agricultural competitiveness, promote stable growth of agricultural production, ensure food safety and eliminate rural poverty through the sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas. The Governmental priorities are developed to (1) ensure equitable increases in rural incomes to enable sustainable livelihoods and food security for all income groups, (2) maintain the safety of food supplies to protect the consumers and to improve access to domestic and international markets, (3) increase the competitiveness of agricultural production, (4) promote environmental sustainability to protect natural resources for the future. The Government plans to continue implement sustainable market development principles and the further strengthen the private sector. The Government also recognizes the need for inclusiveness in policy making taking into account the specific needs of both genders, disadvantaged groups and minorities both nationally and in particular regions.

Seven Strategic Objectives (policy Directions) are developed in the Strategy:

- (1) Enhancement of the competitiveness of small-scale farmers' organizations,
- (2) value chain development,
- (3) institutional development and training,
- (4) development of regional and agricultural infrastructure,
- (5) food security,
- (6) food safety,
- (7) environment and biodiversity.

2.3 Existing Platforms for Aid Coordination and Partnership Building

FAO has consulted with major donors and development agencies in Georgia related to the agricultural sector. Existing platforms for aid coordination and partnership building resides with the European Commission, USAID, SDC, ADA, SIDA, IFAD and World Bank who are the major donor agencies in Georgia. There are also platforms where FAO can collaborate with other UN agencies (particularly with UN Women, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNDP), non-governmental and civil society organizations (NGOs/CSOs) and the private sector in addressing the country's socio-economic and development challenges.

FAO has also consulted with members of the UN Country Team in the agricultural sector. In the context of UN-wide cooperation, FAO participated as a member of the UN Country Team in the formulation of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2011–2015. The regional and local development UNDAF goals specifically apply to agriculture and are relevant to FAO's mandate. The purpose of a partnership with other donors and with the UN Country Team is to develop common approaches to achieving MDG 1 and in supporting the

Government of Georgia in implementing and monitoring their National Development Strategy. FAO can utilize these platforms strategically to enhance its presence in the development community in Georgia.

2.4 Challenges and Opportunities for Field Programme Development

The FAO Representative (FAOR) for Georgia through the Regional Office Europe and Central Asia (REU) in Budapest, Hungary has primary responsibility for the development of the field programme in Georgia. The FAOR is assisted by the Multidisciplinary Team in REU, as well as by the Assistant FAO Representative in Georgia and technical divisions in Headquarters.

The following priority areas were supported by the Government of Georgia in former NMPTF 2010-2015: (1) policies and instruments to support rural development and regional economic integration, (2) animal health and production, (3) crop production and plant protection, (4) food safety and consumer protection, (5) management of land resources and land tenure, (6) forestry and (7) development of fisheries and aquaculture. The assistance was provided in following technical fields: emergency response to control a Moroccan Locust outbreak in Georgia; improvement of agriculture based livelihoods and food security for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and returnees in the conflict-affected areas; support to control plant (*Hyphantrea Cunea*) and animal diseases (brucellosis, FMD, African Swine Fever); upgrading Georgian fish farm facilities and supporting the restart of fish seed production and support to the Ministry of Agriculture to develop the agriculture policy documents of Georgia (Agriculture Development Strategy and the the Action Plan).

In addition to its regular work, FAO acts as an implementing agency for the European Union which is a major partner for the Organization. Starting 2013, FAO implements a three-year capacity development component of the European Neighborhood Program for Agriculture and Rural Development in Georgia (ENPARD for Georgia). Coordinated with the Office of European Delegation to Georgia, the Programme aims to support the implementation of the Strategy for Agricultural Development. As an overall objective, it aims at increasing food production in Georgia and reduce rural poverty.

FAO field programme development in Georgia requires continuous collaboration with FAO's development partners. FAO is committed to expand its technical assistance support to the needs of the country to develop larger-scale Trust Funds (Unilateral Trust Funds (UTFs)) as well as donor funded (GCPs) projects or Global Environmental Facility (GEF) projects in addition to Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCPs). This will require strategic partnerships and effective resource mobilization in close collaboration with the Government of Georgia.

2.5 Priority Focus of the CPF in Georgia for 2013 to 2015

In this context, the Government of Georgia and FAO agreed that the cooperation should focus on the following six priority areas over the current CPF cycle, 2013–2015:

- (i) Policy assistance
- (ii) Post-conflict livelihoods and food security
- (iii) Animal health
- (iv) Plant protection

- (v) Food safety and consumer protection
- (vi) Forestry and fisheries

In addition, the CPF strategy on FAO field programme development and resource mobilization consists of the following **operational priorities**:

- Building more effective partnerships with major development partners under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator (through the UN joint programmes) in the framework of the UN Reform moving towards Delivering As One.
- Strengthening working relations with government institutions through capacity building activities/on-the-job training.
- Proactively exploring opportunities for further resource mobilization both for bilateral and multilateral cooperation. This includes the development of project pipelines for new donor identification.

With these priorities, the CPF serves as a planning and management tool for FAO to take the lead in assisting Georgia to achieve its development priorities in the areas of agriculture, food security and rural development. It also allows FAO to effectively collaborate with Georgia and its development partners. Therefore, the CPF is FAO's major contribution to UNDAF and commitment to the UN framework of Delivering As One.

3. PROPOSED PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

To translate the CPF priorities into action, FAO proposes the following programme framework. The proposed programme framework and project proposal initiatives, as spelt out in this CPF, are consistent with FAO's Global Goals and Strategic Objectives. The activities proposed under each thematic priority are identified based on FAO's comparative advantages and experience in the country as well as the existing critical gap in achieving each thematic goal. FAO continues to utilize its technical expertise and lessons learned in delivering on its mandate — improving agriculture, forestry and fishery practices and ensuring good nutrition for all people of Georgia, with special attention to developing rural areas.

In providing technical assistance and advisory services, FAO pays attention to social issues, such as gender mainstreaming and HIV/AIDS. In doing so, FAO will, where relevant, seek synergies with its partner agencies. There will also be efforts to coordinate with other partner agencies with similar mandates to leverage financial, human and knowledge resources. FAO considers such strategic partnership and aid coordination to be critical for ensuring the effectiveness of its field programmes. This would be particularly relevant to assistance in rural areas where people tend to be excluded from basic economic and social services and infrastructure, and their welfare is highly vulnerable to both economic and social pressures.

The aforesaid priorities and the priority programmes proposed hereunder encompass FAO's ongoing and planned interventions envisaged at the time of CPF preparation. They do not exclude additional or different interventions that may be considered necessary or requested by Georgia in addressing emerging situations or meeting new requirements.

3.1 Policy assistance

As part of the European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD Georgia) CRIS: ENPI/2012/23280, FAO will provide technical assistance to Government by developing the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture for improved policy making and effective implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan for Agricultural Development.

Areas of intervention

- Capacity Development of the Ministry of Agriculture
- Capacity development of the regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture

3.2. Post-conflict livelihoods and food security

Almost five years after the August 2008 conflict, the IDP population remains on the verge of poverty. Most of them are in the process of establishing themselves with some success as farmers. Remoteness, lack of funds for investments and the overall situation in the rural areas offer little alternatives to the IDPs, apart from employment in agriculture. With support of FAO and the European Union, the IDP population responded well to support and incentives for engaging in more substantial agricultural investments. Therefore, FAO will continue providing the financial incentives that will enable IDPs to achieve food security and generate income through sales of surpluses.

Areas of intervention

- Improve food security and livelihoods of the internally displaced population of Georgia
- Sustainable livelihoods of rural women in the conflict-affected regions of Georgia

3.3 Animal Health and Production

The animal husbandry sector of Georgia experiences a number of critical problems contributing to low livestock productivity: weakness of the state veterinary inspection system, insufficient supervision and support of breeding services for farmers, limited animal identification and performance recording system, limited animal movement control and traceability system, inadequate feed production and pasture management, and an unorganized system for the marketing of products of animal origin. Moreover, high rate of the occurrence of brucellosis, anthrax and rabies are factors that mitigate against the further development of the livestock sector. The strengthening of the capacities of both state and private veterinarian services for early recognition and response for zoonotic and transboundary animal diseases is a major area that can contribute to growth of the animal husbandry sector and the protection of animal and public health.

Areas of intervention

- Assistance for surveillance and control of the transboundary animal diseases: to enhance the capacities to design, implement and manage risk-based surveillance, prevention and control strategies for major transboundary animal diseases (FMD, ASF, Rabies, Anthrax).
- Assistance in developing the national brucellosis control strategy, and the eventual implementation of the most cost-effective methods and programmes to control the disease in cattle and small ruminants in collaboration with the development partners.

- Assistance for sustainable development of livestock farming: support establishment and strengthening the capacity of animal breeding stations for cattle and small ruminants.

3.4. Crop Production and Plant Protection

Crop sector productivity in Georgia is relatively low. An important element of increasing crop productivity is the rehabilitation of the seed production system in the country. There is a further need for the improvement of institutional capacities of the Phytosanitary and Quarantine services and the food control laboratories for pesticide registration and quality control, as well as residue monitoring. This can be done through the effective implementation of an integrated pesticide registration and quality control scheme in accordance with international standards. Furthermore, there are gaps in managing the hazardous chemicals and introducing the Integrated Pest Management systems.

Areas of intervention

- Strengthening the capacities of the phytosanitary and plant quarantine services and the laboratory capabilities at the border entry points to allow for trade with EU.
- Improving capacities to eliminate and prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticides
- Improving locust control and management
- Development of the IPM Programme and its implementation in close collaboration with Government and development partners

3.5 Food Safety and Consumer Protection

Strengthening the quality control system for agri-food products represents one of the major elements of implementing a food safety policy program in Georgia. Improving Georgian food quality and safety through a gradual implementation of Codex and EU regulatory and administrative practices, in close cooperation between governmental and private sectors as well as consumers' protection stakeholders at all stages of the food production process is of high importance for Georgia. The areas that require particular attention include legislation, control and certification of institutions and operators on the food market (public and private), capacity development of food inspection services and improving the food safety information system, harmonization of food standards with Codex Alimentarius.

Areas of intervention

- Assistance to MoA and stakeholders in wider application of a risk analysis framework as a basis for preventing threats to food safety along the food chain and applying proactive food safety management tools.
- Developing the food inspection capacities of imported feed and food products in support to establishment of effective animal health and plant quarantine procedures.
- Improvement and harmonization of food legislation, regulatory system and food standards in line with Codex Alimentarius and EU requirements

3.6 Forestry and fisheries

The vital role that Georgia's forests play in the national economy and in supporting rural livelihoods is essential. The national forest management's contribution to the sustainable rural development needs to be endorsed. However, Georgia's forest capital is being eroded by unauthorized harvesting and through overgrazing. It is evident that those parts of Georgia's

forests accessible to rural communities and commercial harvesting are under serious threat. Moreover, the private sector is not fulfilling its potential to contribute to the sustainable use of Georgia's forest capital. These threats and failures are caused by weaknesses of the country's forest governance framework and by the lack of knowledge of the condition of forest resources.

In the fisheries area, Georgia has a large unused potential of resources on high quality anchovy in the Black Sea, which could catalyze creation of employment opportunities in the country. To exploit these resources, the governmental support in promoting the investment facilities for the fishing industry and assistance in certifying Georgian fish products for foreign markets would be required.

The inland fisheries and aquaculture production of approximately 45 000 ha of inland waters and at least 2 500 ha of fish ponds depends entirely on the success of hatchery operations. However, fish hatchery production in Georgia is not stable thus inland fisheries and aquaculture production experience large declines in production because of the unavailability of fish fingerlings stocks.

Areas of intervention

- Technical assistance/recommendations in support to institutional development of the forest sector and implementation of the institutional reforms, with specific emphasis on employment creation, the contribution that forest management will make to the sustainable development of natural resources as well as to poverty alleviation in rural areas of Georgia.
- Support to fishing industry on certification, traceability and market demand analysis and upgrading the fish processing industry
- Development of an advisory, education and extension system for aquaculture,
- Conservation, development and sustainable farming of different freshwater fish species in Georgia

The following table presents mapping of CPF outputs to FAO Strategic Objectives and the Organizational Outcomes:

CPF Outcome	CPF output	Organizational Outcome	Strategic Objective
Policies, regulatory frameworks, public goods contribute to increase of competitiveness , exports and production levels of the agricultural sector	Develop capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture for improved policy making for effective implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan for Agricultural Development	1	SO 4
Public collaboration and policies are enhanced to address situation of disadvantaged population	Support to improve food security and livelihoods of the internally displaced population as well of rural women in the conflict-affected regions	1	SO3
Policies, laws, institutions in animal health and production are developed, strengthened	Support to formulating the strategies and implementing the prevention, control and surveillance programmes for major transboundary animal diseases (Brucellosis, FMD, ASF, Rabies, Anthrax).	1	SO 4
Policies, laws, institutions in animal health and	Assistance for sustainable	1	SO 2

production are developed, strengthened	development of livestock farming: support establishment and strengthening the capacity of animal breeding stations for cattle and small ruminants		
Policies, laws, institutions related to plant health are developed, strengthened	Strengthening the capacity of the phytosanitary and plant quarantine services at the border entry points	1	SO 4
Policies, laws, institutions related to plant health are developed, strengthened	Improve capacity to eliminate and prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticides	1	SO 5
Policies, laws, institutions related to plant health are developed, strengthened	Improve locust control and Develop IPM Programme for Hypantrea Cunea and other major pests	1	SO2
Policies, laws and institutions in the areas of food safety and quality are enhanced	Assistance to NFA in applying the risk analysis and management framework as a basis for preventing threats to food safety	1	SO 4
Policies, laws and institutions in the areas of food safety and quality are enhanced	Develop food inspection capacities of imported feed and food products to achieve effective animal health and plant quarantine procedures	1	SO 4
Policies, laws and institutions in the areas of food safety and quality are enhanced	Harmonize food legislation, regulatory system and food standards with the Codex Alimentarius requirements	1	SO 4
Forestry and fisheries sectors programs ,laws, institutional frameworks are formulated to achieve sustainability in rural areas in Georgia	Assistance/recommendations in support to institutional development of the forest sector for sustainable development of natural resources and poverty alleviation in the rural areas of Georgia.	1	SO2
Forestry and fisheries sectors programs ,laws, institutional frameworks are formulated to strengthen fish processing food chain	Strengthen the capacity of NFA to meet the international market requirements for fish and fish products	1	SO 4
Forestry and fisheries sectors programs ,laws, institutional frameworks are formulated to strengthen capacities in public and private sectors in Georgia	Support in conservation and sustainable farming of freshwater fish species and in development of an advisory, education and extension system for aquaculture	1	SO2

4. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Implementation of FAO's activities over the three year 2013-2015 CPF period is subject to the availability of required funding, largely depending on financial support from the donors, while a minor share of the requirements can be provided from FAO's own resources. In collaboration with the Government, FAO will make an additional effort to mobilize resources to support the implementation of the CPF 2013–2015, which, in turn, will be the FAO input into UNDAF for Georgia 2011-2015.

The Government of Georgia is expected to provide counterpart contributions in terms of the provision of human resources, project offices and access to information and statistics.

The following table shows the on-going projects with financial resources currently available and to be dedicated to the implementation of the CPF in Georgia for the period 2013/2015:

Priority area	2013	2014	2015
Policy assistance	GCP/GEO/001/EC Capacity Building/Support to the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia	Continued	Continued
Food security and livelihoods of conflict-affected rural population	OSRO/GEO/101/EC Support for achieving sustainable livelihoods through agricultural cost-shared investments in IDP settlements and constrained returnee areas in Georgia	Continued	Continued
Animal health	UTF/GEO/002/GEO – Support to prevention, control and surveillance of Brucellosis in GEO	Continued	Continued
Plant protection	GCP/RER/040/EC Improving capacities to eliminate and prevent recurrence of obsolete pesticides as a model for tackling unused hazardous chemicals	Continued	Continued
Plant protection	GCP/INT/134/USA Locust prevention and management in Caucasus and Central Asia	Continued	Continued
Fisheries	TCP/GEO/3402 – Strengthening the National Food Agency to meet the international market requirements for fish and fish products	Continued	Continued

5. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The FAO CPF 2013 to 2015 for Georgia is co-owned by the government of Georgia and FAO. Accordingly, implementation of the CPF will be pursued in close consultation and collaboration with the concerned ministries and national institutions. With delegated authority, as conferred in the context of FAO's decentralization policy, the FAO Representative for Georgia and the Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe will take leadership and responsibility for the implementation of the CPF on behalf of FAO. The Regional Office, in turn, will receive full support of the inter-disciplinary Country Task Force of technical officers at FAO headquarters for technical areas not covered by the Regional Office.

Given that most of the proposed activities of the CPF will be implemented by or in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry will have the responsibility for overall coordination of the implementation of the CPF on behalf of the Government. As for monitoring and evaluation, it is recommended that a steering committee be established to periodically review and advise on progress in the implementation of the CPF, with membership comprising senior officials, project team leaders and the FAO Representative in Georgia. As both the mandates of FAO and the CPF are multisectoral, involving working relations with several concerned ministries, it appears most appropriate to seek collaboration from other ministries for the steering committee and periodic reviews of the CPF.

As the CPF is of a rolling nature, such periodic reviews should be undertaken every two years or earlier, as necessary.