



# ENGENDERING VALUE CHAINS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EPI PROGRAM

REPORT

FINAL

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# **ENGENDERING VALUE CHAINS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EPI PROGRAM**

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FINAL

USAID ECONOMIC PROSPERITY INITIATIVE (EPI)

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## DISCLAIMER:

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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# DATA

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# ABSTRACT

The Republic of Georgia benefits from strategic location, beautiful physical features and historical treasures, and talented, energetic people. In recent years, a democratically elected, forward-looking government has created an empowering, laissez-faire business environment, complementing these natural endowments with an atmosphere in which business can flourish. Recognizing that this combination of assets and opportunity is rare in the world, the U.S. government wishes to strengthen, deepen, and institutionalize these developments to ensure continued peace, stability, and democratic political and economic growth.

In April-May 2011, the Economic Prosperity Initiative (EPI) program undertook several activities in order to engender its value chain initiatives: capacity mapping of those pro women Georgian organizations that work on economic development, gathering secondary data on the current employment statistics of women across EPI's priority sectors, and conducting a small scale gender sensitive value chain analysis exercise across one of EPI's priority sectors.

# ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AE	Adult Education
AEAG	Adult Education Association of Georgia
APDWIT	Association of People with Disabilities, Women, and IDPs in Tsalenjikha
AVNG	Antiviolence Network of Georgia
AYEG	Association of Young Economists of Georgia
BCNG	Business Consulting Network Georgia
BDSP	Business Development Service Provider
CHCA	Charity Humanitarian Centre “Abkhazeti”
CENN	Caucasus Environmental NGO Network
CSI	Civil Society Institute
CSS	Center for Social Sciences
DEA	Association of Disabled Women and Mothers of Disabled Children – DEA
EDEC	Education Development and Employment Centre
EPI	Economic Prosperity Initiative Program
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GAWB	Georgian Association „Women in Business’
GeoStat	National Statistics Office of Georgia
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (formerly known as GTZ - Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)
ICCN	International Center on Conflict and Negotiation
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDNGO	International Development Nongovernmental Organization
INGO	International Nongovernmental Organization
IOM	International Office for Migration
LDA	Local Democracy Agency
LLL	Lifelong Learning
M4P	Making Market Work for Poor
MFI	Microfinance Institution
NALAG	National Association for Local Authorities of Georgia
NEO	New Economic Opportunities Project
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
RDFG	Rural Development for Future Georgia
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLA	Sustainable Livelihoods Approach

SMDSP	Support to the Milk and Dairy Sector in Georgia Project
TOT	Training-of-Trainers
UAWG	Union of Azerbaijani Women of Georgia
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WFG	Women's Fund in Georgia
WPRC	Women's Political Resource Center

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# I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID designed and procured the Economic Prosperity Initiative (EPI) – a four-year USD 40.4 million program – to build upon Georgia’s substantial progress in creating a business environment that provides opportunity for competitive investment and economic growth. EPI’s broad goal is as follows:

*“EPI will improve enterprise, industry, and country-level competitiveness by identifying and targeting key external and internal factors to enhance the growth rates and productivity of enterprises in the economy, thereby enhancing the economic well-being of workers in the economy.”*

EPI contract section “Component PMC – Project Management Component” is to ensure maximum impact in each of the project components in gender and youth integration, information and knowledge sharing, e-governance initiatives, university and public-private dialogue, and access to finance.

In Spring 2011, in order to facilitate women’s equal access to active participation and decision making in ongoing economic development processes in Georgia, USAID EPI program designed two initiatives under auspices of its Project Management Component (PMC): Capacity Mapping – Women, and Women Integration Strategy and Gap Analysis. The main rationale behind these two initiatives was to accelerate and deepen the integration of women into the activities of EPI’s agriculture and nonagriculture sector components.

In April 2011, PMC initiated a 10-day assignment to map Georgian organizations focusing on economic integration of women in order to assess the capacity of those organizations and analyze whether they have sufficient capacity to:

- i. Fit into overall strategy of EPI in regard to women integration in EPI priority sectors/value chains (agriculture and non-agriculture);
- ii. Support EPI in addressing women equitable issues;
- iii. Transform new technologies and ensure that women have better access to new technologies along EPI value chains;
- iv. Implement training programs that will meet women's business needs and improve their skills and knowledge and encourage their involvement in non-traditional economic spheres;
- v. Have competence to improve women's capacity to take part in decision-making process, have better access to business opportunities and financial resources;

In May 2011, PMC decided to complement the ongoing capacity mapping with two additional initiatives. One initiative was focused on gathering secondary data on the current employment statistics of women across EPI’s priority sectors. The second initiative was focused on conducting a small scale gender sensitive value chain analysis exercise across one of EPI’s priority sectors.



## **II. APPENDICES**

- A. BACKGROUND**
- B. METHODOLOGY**
- C. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS**
- D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

## A. BACKGROUND

It was gathered data about several currently ongoing value chain development-related projects in Georgia. Some of them are based on SLA approach and others on M4P approach, and all projects on which the data was found are focused on agriculture. In Georgia agriculture is mostly based on smallholder farming (peasant-based agriculture) which produce more than 90% of total production with one household owning up to 1.22 hectares on average (Source: *Agriculture Sector Bulletin Winter 2011* published by FAO in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia).

Within the present undertaking there was an opportunity to meet only several representatives of value chain development-related projects carried out in Georgia. Apart USAID's EPI Program and NEO Project, there are several SLA projects run by IDNGOs, there are three M4P based projects supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and implemented by Mercy Corps in Samtskhe-Javaketi and Kvemo Kartli Regions, and CARE in Racha-Lechkhumi. One more M4P project to be implemented in Kakheti Region is to be launched by SDC in the nearest future. OXFAM GB in Georgia has been implemented SLA-based projects in Western Georgia and is planning to engage in M4P type of projects. GIZ as well has an experience of running projects focused on value chain development. After August 2008 war, UNHCR Georgia implemented several value chain development interventions, however, step-by-step UNHCR's economic development programming is transferring under the framework of Economic Development Unit of UNDP.

As for the practice of engendering value chain interventions or in general economic development programming in Georgia, although there are some examples when gender roles and needs are taken into consideration, it could be said gender mainstreaming was mainly done through complying with donors' requirement to ensure women's equal participation which usually transfers into women beneficiaries making at least 40% of total number of beneficiaries.

OXFAM GB in Georgia and GRM International – SMDSP Project in Georgia provided some details on how gender is considered within their projects:

1. GRM International within the framework of SIDA funding and contracted to the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia implemented the Swedish *Support to the Milk and Dairy Sector in Georgia Project* (SMDSP 2005 - 2011) mainstreamed gender in its activities via supporting women's inclusion in membership of dairy farmers' associations established by GRM International and facilitating their further election as board members of these associations. As of December 2010, in 20 associations and two cooperatives established in three regions – Kvemo Kartli, Kakheti, and Shida Kartli, there are 56 women board members out of 122. As Terry O`Sullivan, a Team Leader for GRM International - SMDSP Project in Georgia mentions, since this initiative was introduced, men board members become accustomed to women counterpart's active participation in everyday management of cooperatives and admit that women board members are especially good in financial matters.

2. OXFAM GB in Georgia's case illustrates its pro gender approach concerning the poor women of village Tsaishi, Samegrelo Region. One of the criteria for the selection of beneficiaries was their proactive behavior. These women were empowered to launch greenhouse projects. Prior to this initiative, women beneficiaries did not see themselves in greenhouse business as according to Vakhtang Mshvidobadze, Oxfam GB in Georgia' Livelihood Programme Officer, it was considered to be men's role and required considerable investment. OXFAM GB in Georgia taught these women how to manage greenhouse business with fewer expenses (it shall be taken into consideration villages' location – Tsaishi has natural thermal waters and it contributes to developing greenhouse businesses in this village as farmers spend less on heating).

The project affected the life of these women in an unexpected way as well. One of the women beneficiaries had domestic violence issue due to drinking behavior of her husband. OXFAM GB in Georgia's Project contributed to settling family life of this woman – her husband suddenly became interested in helping her and over the project implementation period changed his behavior.

In general, it could be said that there is a certain tendency that after the collapse of the Soviet Union and fail of the secured job system in Georgia some men started drinking and gambling. Besides the above-mentioned, these men stopped from contributing to the family life and smallholder farming business. Focus group discussion and interviews demonstrated that whether concerning household business or household itself, men are usually sharing responsibilities that require good physical stamina, e.g., collecting firewood. Usually, these men are of certain age – around 35-40 and it seems this behavioral transformation is due to changes they witness – their families are struggling for survival, women are gradually becoming breadwinners and all these while these men being at economically active age cannot secure jobs. There is a certain degree of irony – without any other options, women are becoming breadwinners in order to feed their families and secure basic needs of their children and other family members and some women alongside with the usual dual work performed by women are forced to take additional tasks which are usually done by men. This assumption is based on the interviews that were held with local NGOs, however, further research is to be done to support this trend.

## **B. METHODOLOGY**

The assessment is based on a primary data collection from organizations fitting the required profile: women organizations working on economic issues and/or Georgian organizations focusing on economic integration of women and working at the local, regional, and national levels. The identification of these organizations was done on the one hand, through meetings representatives of donor agencies, INGOs and even women NGOs active in the area of engendering value chains and / or women's inclusion in economic activities and / or general gender issues and on the other hand via collecting the available secondary data such as printed and digital publications of NGO databases or other accessible resources.

The in-depth interview guide was developed to ensure primary data collection (please refer to Annex A).

# C. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

## MAPPING GEORGIAN ORGANIZATIONS FOCUSING ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF WOMEN

### METHODOLOGY

The assessment is based on a primary data collection from organizations fitting the required profile: women organizations working on economic issues and/or Georgian organizations focusing on economic integration of women and working at the local, regional, and national levels. The identification of these organizations was done on the one hand, through meetings representatives of donor agencies, INGOs and even women NGOs active in the area of engendering value chains and / or women's inclusion in economic activities and / or general gender issues and on the other hand via collecting the available secondary data such as printed and digital publications of NGO databases or other accessible resources.

The in-depth interview guide was developed to ensure primary data collection (please refer to Annex A).

### SURVEY RESULTS

In parallel to the identification process, the in-depth interviewing of the identified organizations has been ongoing. As the in-depth interview guide questions required provision of a lot of details, such as the organizational details, organization's experience in the area of economic integration of women and youth, and organizational capacity (human resources, operational capacity, and financial sustainability), each interviewed organization was provided with an e-copy of the guide and was asked to return it with the required information. Field visits were undertaken to meet local or regional organizations. Considering that the mapping required the additional visits, the assignment was extended by 12 more days, hence additional tasks such as gathering information on the current number of women employed across the value chain sectors selected by EPI and conducting a gender-sensitive value chain analysis exercise across one of the selected sectors were added. Therefore, EPI's capacity mapping - women initiative was discussed with several organizations via phone.

In total, 11 representatives of donor agencies and INGOs were met, 49 persons from 42 institutions (please refer to Annex B) were contacted either via phone or personally and there were received feedbacks with data from 30 organizations (it shall be mentioned that the Fund of Women Entrepreneurs based in Kutaisi, Imereti Region, Western Georgia, a spinoff of the economic program of the Cultural-Humanitarian Fund „Sukhumi“, which currently co-owns an office building together with the latter organization did not provide separate detailed data and sent only overview of projects as they preferred to act as partners and be represented by the Cultural-Humanitarian Fund „Sukhumi“).

Considering that for gender-sensitive value chain analysis time-use surveys provide valuable information, it was decided to identify Georgian organizations with the potential of conducting

such surveys across Georgia. National Statistics Office of Georgia – GeoStat and Center for Social Sciences (CSS) were approached, although neither has filled out the questionnaire. Nevertheless, National Statistics Office of Georgia – GeoStat has the developed methodology for time-use surveys. It does not match fully EPI's needs, but upon the need the methodology could be adapted.

As for the profiles of organizations participated in the capacity mapping, several organizations out of 30 organizations were not considered to be eligible due to various reasons and the main one was that the lack of an expertise in economic empowerment of women:

Anti-Violence Network of Georgia – Khashuri Branch (Anti-Violence Network of Georgia – Khashuri Branch is not a separate structure of Anti-Violence Network of Georgia – AVNG, but a separate legal entity and a member organization of AVNG) is going to concentrate on economic issues within next three years, but at the present it does not have any experience on the subject and therefore was not considered as well. During the meeting with Nato Shavlakadze, the Head of AVNG, it turned out that several local members of AVNG were engaged in the implementation of a couple of economic related projects. For example, AVNG had provided training in feltmaking along with special equipment for convict women. Afterwards AVNG assisted them in selling felt clothes and accessories at different fairs and charitable events.

*NB! It shall be mentioned that feltmaking became a very popular initiative among women NGOs in Georgia. Generally, no preliminary market study is done on finding whether feltmaking business will be profitable for beneficiaries and how beneficiaries will find their clientele after the end of a project. As usual, women NGOs organize different events during which beneficiaries attempt to sell their felt products and research is needed to identify whether their efforts are successful. Taso Foundation shared that if its grantees are interested in feltmaking, it tries to connect them with the Georgian Textile Group (GTG) that is experienced in marketing felt products as well.*

The Initiative Group 'Rural Women' representing the initiative group of women of Chorvila village, Sachkhere Municipality, Imereti Region, Western Georgia at present is not established yet and up to now has an experience of implementing only one project of less than six months duration and does not have enough neither human resources, nor operational or financial capacity to be engaged in value chain- related activities and therefore was not considered. Hence, this entity is interested in economic issues and could be integrated in EPI's value chain initiatives through its grantor organization – Taso Foundation, which is among those few women NGOs that work on integrating women along the value chain (although without the provision of an actual access to the market – as mentioned earlier women NGOs mainly organize small scale fairs and charitable events).

Women's Political Resource Center (WPRC) has participated in two projects with an economic component and did promoted component activities and assisted some women artists in selling their crafts, but as was clarified with WPRC their role in the project was not directly related to economic issues (WPRC aims to focus on women's economic empowerment in the nearest future) and therefore WPRC presently does not have any experience in economic programming.

Women NGO „Education and Prosperity’ is an NGO focused primarily on economic education, however, this NGO did not implement any activity since 2008 what makes it impossible to consider for the current mapping, even though it might have good human resources (in case if throughout the life of the EPI Program this NGO will commence its operation, it is possible to consider it for the review).

Initially, Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN) was considered as a potential Georgian NGO focusing on inclusion of women in economic initiatives due to the fact that one of the components of their project „Strengthening and Engagement of Rural Women in Natural Resources Management in the South Caucasus countries’ included a component on „empowerment of rural women as producers and consumers’. However, as CENN was asked to clarify this further in details, it turned out that it helps rural women to establish community based organizations and train them on how to apply for a grant. At present CENN does not provide any kind of training in business skills, but the Project Team is motivated to include this in the project.

International Center on Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN) could be regarded as a special case considering its gender department was engaged in CARE’s and Mercy Corps’ value chain-related projects. Although during the meeting with CARE it was clarified that ICCN’s role in its project was not related to economic development. During the meeting with ICCN it was clarified its roles in Mercy Corps’ two projects. Integrated Poverty Reduction Program in Vulnerable Rural Communities in Samtskhe-Javakheti was implemented by Mercy Corps within 2006-2009 and ICCN’s role was related to community development and especially on inclusion of women in community development process. Mercy Corps’ new project that is based on M4P approach and to be implemented in Kvemo Kartli Region was launched in March 2011. Currently ICCN leads the research during the inception phase. As for the question whether ICCN will be engaged directly in Mercy Corps’ economic interventions as an implementing partner, ICCN could not provide a definitive answer commenting that its role will be clarified after the inception phase. Considering that currently the gender department does not possess an experience in economic empowerment of women, it cannot act as a partner for engendering value chain interventions by EPI. However, it might be a good idea to consider partnership opportunities with the gender department of ICCN at the later stage.

#### Focus on Economic Integration of Women

The remained 24 organizations were classified as A) women NGOs – working on economic issues among various other issues; and B) NGOs with a broader scope and either primarily or among others working on economic issues. The further analysis was done based on the criteria specified in the in-depth interview guide.

##### A. Georgian Women NGOs Working on Economic Issues

1. Association of Disabled Women and Mothers of Disabled Children – DEA
2. Association of Intellectual Women 'Kartlis Deda'
3. Association of Persons with Disability in Tsalenjikha
4. Cultural-Humanitarian Fund Sukhumi/Fund of Women Entrepreneurs

5. Gaenati
6. IDP Women Association „Consent’
7. Paros
8. Taso Foundation
9. Union of Azerbaijani Women of Georgia (UAWG)
10. Women in Business (GAWB)
11. Women’s Fund in Georgia (WFG)
12. Women's Initiatives Supporting Group (WISG)

Out of 12 women NGOs there are only Taso Foundation and Women’s Fund in Georgia having some understanding of value chain development process and none has knowledge on the methodology or practices in the area of engendering value chains. Women NGOs focus on economic issues mostly through provision of different types of training, VET and consulting services, information and publishing activities, and advocacy and lobbying. Value chain development programs are expensive ones and usually are implemented via INGOs in cooperation with Georgian NGOs or private institutions which take the specific roles and provide professional services (provision of business development services (BDS), small scale extension services, microlending, etc.). As data shows usually Women NGOs either are not included in such partnerships or are providing small scale community mobilization, governance or gender related training. Women NGOs mostly provide BDS but of a smaller scale compared to professional business development service providers (BDSPs), help to develop business plans and get either grants or credits, but as usually they do not assist with market linkages. Typically they help sell beneficiaries products or services at charitable events organized under the auspices of an implemented project or other organizations or donors. It shall be noted that an access to microlending is more limited if within a project a NGO does not cooperate with a MFI or banking institution or does not provide loans. There are only a couple of women organizations in Georgia that provide loans under the framework of microloan projects or programs.

Seven women NGOs out of remained 12 organizations represent local organizations (three NGOs in Samegrelo: Association of Disabled Women and Mothers of Disabled Children – DEA, Gaenati, and Association of Persons with Disability in Tsalenjikha, Shida Kartli: Association of Intellectual Women 'Kartlis Deda', Imereti: Cultural-Humanitarian Fund Sukhumi/Fund of Women Entrepreneurs, Samtskhe-Javakheti: Paros, and Kvemo Kartli: Union of Azerbaijani Women of Georgia). Local women NGOs mostly have local presence and carry out activities within a couple of municipalities or a region they are established. However, *Cultural-Humanitarian Fund Sukhumi* besides operating in Imereti region has an experience of implementing projects in Achara, Guria, and Samegrelo part of Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region. National organizations operate throughout Georgia, although it shall be mentioned that in general, the current capacity of surveyed nationwide women NGOs is not enough to cover all regions of Georgia. If they cover a couple of regions at one given period, this means that the scale of a project or projects is rather small as currently they do not have enough capacity to operate in several regions in a large scale project. Several organizations work with special groups of beneficiaries, such as IDPs, people with special

needs, prisoners, probationers, ethnic and religious minorities, eco migrants, the poor, and other vulnerable women or men.

In Georgia, the sustainability of NGOs in general and especially women NGOs is an issue. If there are no long-term partnerships between a donor and an NGO, as in case of Association of Disabled Women and Mothers of Disabled Children – DEA which cooperates with Oxfam for many years, an institution might stay without funding for some period and either undertakes initiatives on a voluntarily basis or sustains its activities till a new grant is received. In this case ownership of an office space might be a crucial. Hence, donors usually do not provide support for a purchase of an office space and almost do not provide institutional capacity building. Therefore an NGO might be in a position of losing an office premises and along with that human resources on which training certain financial resources were spent and that was confirmed by many surveyed NGOs. Out of 12 women NGOs an office space is owned by five organizations: Cultural-Humanitarian Fund Sukhumi/Fund of Women Entrepreneurs, Paros, Women in Business, IDP Women Association Consent, and Taso Foundation. UAWG has a „survival’ strategy for the period of being between the projects – it negotiated with the office space owner that they do provide him a free legal consulting instead of paying a rent.

Vehicles are owned by eight NGOs: Association of Persons with Disability in Tsalenjikha, Cultural-Humanitarian Fund Sukhumi, Gaenati, Taso Foundation, Union of Azerbaijani Women of Georgia, Women in Business, Women’s Fund in Georgia, and IDP Women Association Consent. It shall bde noted, that all of them own one car except Cultural-Humanitarian Fund Sukhumi and Gaenati. Cultural-Humanitarian Fund "Sukhumi" owns five vehicles and Gaenati – two cars.

As for the operational capacity in overall, if comparing a total number of technical equipment and a number of branches, Cultural-Humanitarian Fund "Sukhumi" (22 desktop PCs, 6 laptops, 2 video cameras, and 11 digital cameras; 5 women’s support centers in Imereti, Guria, and Samegrelo) and IDP Women Association Consent (20 desktop PCs and 3 laptops; 2 regional offices – one in Imereti and another which is owned in Shida Kartli) are leading. Association of Persons with Disability in Tsalenjikha and Association of Disabled Women and Mothers of Disabled Children – DEA do not have any branches, but have impressive number of technical equipment: Association of Persons with Disability in Tsalenjikha – 25 desktop PCs of up to 3 years usage, 3 laptops of 1 year, and DEA – 17 desktop PCs, and 4 laptops. The rest data as of desktop PCs range from 4 to 13 and as of laptops from 0 to 5. Taso Foundations does not have branches, but it coordinates a network of associated organizations which are their past or current grantees in Kakheti, Guria, Imereti, Shida Kartli, and Samegrelo part of Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Region.

As for assessing organizational capacity in relation to human resources, the data is distributed as follows:

Human Resources					
NGOs	Staff, #	Expert, #	Volunteer, #	Paid Intern,	Unpaid

							#		<i>Intern</i>	
	<i>F/T</i>	<i>P/T</i>	<i>F/T</i>	<i>P/T</i>	<i>F/T</i>	<i>P/T</i>	<i>F/T</i>	<i>P/T</i>	<i>F/T</i>	<i>P/T</i>
CHF "Sukhumi"	29	12	6	6	16	140	0	0	0	0
Gaenati	17	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	0
„Consent’	11	41	0	0	5	18	0	0	0	0
DEA	10	3	4	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Paros	8	7	0	0	10	0	6	7	0	0
APD Tsalenjikha	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WFG	6	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
'Kartlis Deda'	5	6	5	6	2	10	3	3	2	3
Taso	5	7	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
GAWB	5	4	3	5	6	14	2	3	1	1
UAWG	3	4	0	5	3	6	0	0	0	0
WISG	3	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0

It shall be noted that Gaenati employs expats as volunteers and interns, 2 out of 22 volunteers of DEA are expats as well.

As for the fundraising strategy, two organizations have long-term partnership with donors – „Sukhumi’ and „DEA’. Two organizations are offering a couple of fee-based training courses (Gaenati and Association of Persons with Disability in Tsalenjikha), and WFG and UAWG are thinking about developing income generating activities.

In general, it shall be stated that the majority of women NGOs surveyed till the meetings did not have knowledge on value chain development concept and among those which have there are none that are acquainted with gender sensitive value chain concept and methodology. Hence, 12 women organizations that took part in this capacity mapping

process have an experience of implementing economic-related projects. Some of them have longer track of executing such projects.

Considering the data obtained through the filled out questionnaires, 12 women NGOs could be divided into small scale and medium scale NGOs.

B. Georgian NGOs Working on Value Chains and/or Economic Initiatives Potentially Focused on Inclusion of Women in their Interventions

1. AEAG
2. Atinati
3. AYES
4. CHCA Abkhazeti
5. Civil Society Institute (CSI)
6. Community Based Organization „Nukriani „
7. Education, Development and Employment Center (EDEC)
8. Elkana
9. ERANI
10. LDA Georgia
11. National Association for Local Authorities of Georgia (NALAG)
12. Rural Development for Future Georgia (RDFG)

All 12 Georgian NGOs listed above have an experience in implementing economic development type projects. Elkana and CSI are NGOs which worked on value chain development and that included market linkages component (it shall be noted that on questions related to participation in any VCD-related interventions CSI's reply was negative, although from the questionnaire we can learn that through Oxfam it was engaged in a project „Increasing income through access to markets for vulnerable farmers in Samegrelo and Adjara regions of Western Georgia economic integration of women'). LDA has an experience of organizing business matchmaking event between Dutch and local SMEs in Kutaisi in May 2011 and from now on is offering local enterprises partner search services in the Netherlands. RDFG, Erani, Elkana, and CSI have an experience of provision of extension services (though the scale varies from one organization to another). Several organizations have an experience of provision of vocational training courses and some interest-free loans or grants. Erani has a unique experience for non-women Georgian NGO of conducting gender analysis in Samegrelo in 2006. NALAG is involved in CARE's Project „Rural Development in the Region Racha-Lechkhumi (RDRL)' that is based on M4P approach. However, similarly to ICCN, NALAG partners with CARE within RDRL on governance issues. Hence, NALAG has an experience in provision of training courses in small business development, socioeconomic development planning, and basics of public finance and local budgetary procedures within the scope of other projects. NALAG's uniqueness lies in its organizational members that represent local self-governmental institutions from all regions of Georgia. Inclusion of such institutions might contribute to

engendering local budgets as well that could contribute to the revision of the gender roles at the local level.

As for the operational sustainability, all organizations could be regarded as sustainable according to their scale. It shall be mentioned that community-based organization „Nukriani lacks experience of cooperating with international donors and does not have staff with English language skills. Its history is made of partnering with Georgian NGOs and giving its local expertise it could be recommended inclusion of „Nukriani’ as a supporting partner and not direct implementing partner.

CBO „Nukriani’, EDEC, and LDA Georgia are operating within Kakheti, Adjara, and Imereti respectively.

As for the geographic coverage, NALAG, AYEG, and Elkana are nationwide organizations. Several NGOs have regional coverage: AEAG (Tbilisi, Samtskhe-Javakheti), CHCA Abkhazeti (Imereti, Samegrelo Zemo-Svaneti, Racha-Lechkhumi, Guria, Kvemo Kartli, Shida Kartli, Abkhazia, Tbilisi), CSI (Tbilisi, Samegrelo, Ajara, Guria, Shida Kartli, Kakheti), ERANI (Tbilisi, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Adjara, Imereti, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli), RDFG (Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Kakheti Regions).

All these organizations have women as beneficiaries, but only a couple of them are gender sensitive. Georgian NGOs in general (excluding women NGOs) include at least 40-50% women as beneficiaries, but they are not aware of gender issues.

**Table A – Georgian Women NGOs**

Organization	Focused on Issues in General	Focus on Economic Integration of Women	Type of Activities	Type of Beneficiaries Served	Geographic Areas Covered
Association of Disabled Women and Mothers of Disabled Children – DEA	Protection of rights of women and children with disabilities; Health care; Education; Women and gender problems; Civil society development; Community development; Legislature activities; Infrastructure rehabilitation; Assistance to socially vulnerable; Charitable activities	<p>Women beneficiaries are specifically targeted and make one of the main target group</p> <p>Small business development activities, including provision of grants to beneficiaries to support start up or operating enterprises;</p> <p>Advocacy/Lobbying activities in direction of socioeconomic development at the regional level</p>	<p>Trainings/Seminars/Information-discussion meetings; raising public awareness; Legal Advice Centre – Free Consultations; Legislative activity; Assessments; Publication activity; TV and radio programs; Networking and coalitional activities; Monitoring of activities of state bodies; Advocacy / Lobbying; Humanitarian Aid</p>	<p>Women and Children (including Persons with Special Needs, Parents of Children with Special Needs, Family Members of Persons with Special Needs), youth, IDPs, representatives of education institutions, media, local and central government</p>	<p>Local-level activities cover Zugdidi municipality, regional-level activities cover Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Region, national-level activities cover Georgia, coalition type activities cover South Caucasus and Europe</p>
Association of Intellectual Women 'Kartlis Deda'	Ecology, poverty, corruption	<p>Women beneficiaries are specifically targeted and make one of the main target group</p> <p>Business support activities for vulnerable women</p>	Education, consultation, research, monitoring	Women, youth vulnerable persons, IDPs	Shida Kartli Region
APDWIT	Economic development, employment, youth, non-formal education, and democracy and local government transparency,	Women beneficiaries are specifically targeted and make one of the main target group	Employment, income generation, non-formal education, VET, advocacy	Women, IDPs, youth, local government, people with disabilities	Several Municipalities of Samegrelo (Tsalenjikha,

	domestic violence	Supporting small scale farmer women, and start-up women businesses in service areas (shops, ritual services, barber)			Chkhrotsku, Senaki, Zugdidi, Martvili)
Cultural-Humanitarian Fund "Sukhumi" / Fund of Women Entrepreneurs	Developing stable economic environment for women, small entrepreneurship, poverty, peacebuilding, women's rights, IDP issues, women's political decision making, gender-based violence, leadership	Women beneficiaries are specifically targeted and make one of the main target group  Various activities for women entrepreneurs, including training, business plan development and supporting successful business initiatives, consulting, supporting start-up businesses, creation of employment opportunities  Assistance with sales is provided on an individual bases and through fairs and similar events, an organization needs to build capacity in this area	Non-formal education, VET, research, information and public awareness, advocacy, support of creation of small businesses, economic development of women IDPs, consulting	Women IDPs, local women, young girls, small scale women entrepreneurs, men and young boys	Western Georgia
Gaenati	Income generating, VET, health care services including medical and psychological assistance, training and counseling; gender-based violence, legal counseling and training, women, youth	Women beneficiaries are specifically targeted and make one of the main target group  Income generation, VET, training in business	Non-formal education, VET, provision of healthcare services, legal counseling, income generation, information and public awareness, publishing	Vulnerable population, IDPs, women, children, gender-based violence victims, people with special needs	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Region
IDP Women Association „Consent’	Peace building activities; self-reliance of IDP women, education and economic empowerment; VET; youth informal education (peace, gender, civic, life skills);	Women beneficiaries are specifically targeted and make one of the main target group  Business education, small grants – seed money for starting of	Humanitarian assistance, non-formal education, VET, research, information and public awareness, advocacy, small scale business development,	IDPs, youth affected by the conflicts; women affected by the conflict, including IDPs; Local authorities	Shida Kartli, Imereti, Samegrelo, Tbilisi, Kvemo Kartli, Samtskhe-Javakheti

	advocacy for IDP rights; gender equality; psychosocial and medical rehabilitation; minorities' and IDPs' socioeconomic rights; community mobilization and activation	activities; vocational training for youth (welding, carpentry, sewing workshops; computer, management of small business, bookkeeping, and accounting)	consulting, start-up grants		(Borjomi)
Paros	Youth and women problems, gender issues, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, election system, business	Women beneficiaries are specifically targeted and make one of the main target group  Training on business development in rural areas, business plan development, leadership, gender issues, computer skills, English and Georgian languages, Civic education, career development	Non-formal education, advocacy, sporting events, cultural festivals	women, youth, small scale farmers, businesses, children, local government	Samtskhe-Javakheti Region (Ninotsminda municipality, Akhalkalaki municipality, Akhaltsikhe)
Taso Foundation	Gender Issues, Domestic violence; Women and Peacebuilding; Economic empowerment of rural, IDP, conflict affected women; Women's Political Participation; grant giving, education and networking for rural women; Advocacy/Lobbying, Labor migration, mobilizing women	Women and young girls focused projects and activities on economic empowerment, economic rights, mobilization, bio farming initiatives, business incubating, seed grants  Taso Foundation has some experience in market linkages, but needs to build a capacity in this area	Grant giving for income generation/small business activism (with social responsibilities) of rural women/women's groups; non-formal education, VET, consulting, advocacy, information and public awareness, research, publishing	Women's NGOs; Rural Women/women's groups (economic (including the small scale and start-up businesses) and social activism); Community organizations; IDP women; Youth in conflict zones; Conflict-affected women	Gori Municipality: Villages and IDP settlements; Tbilisi; IDP settlement in Kvemo Kartli; Kutaisi: IDP settlements; Zugdidi Municipality: With IDPs in the villages/ bordering villages; Lagodekhi, Telavi, Kvareli municipalities of Kakheti Region (including villages of compact

					settlement of ethnic minorities); Guria Region; Imereti Region; Zemo Achara, etc.
Union of Azerbaijani Women of Georgia (UAWG)	Women's rights, ethnic/religious minority issues, civic education, community mobilization, domestic violence, small business, cultural activities, charity	Women beneficiaries are specifically targeted and make one of the main target group  Carpet weaving workshop with training, internship, and working opportunities for women and young girls. Assistance with selling carpets is provided, but not on a regular basis – an organization needs to build a capacity in this area. Computer classes, civic education, legal counseling, language courses (Georgian and English)	Non-formal education, humanitarian aid, charity, sporting and sociocultural events, development, training, advocacy/lobbying, research and research services, monitoring, VET including small business initiatives (carpet weaving workshop with training, internship, and working opportunities), legal counseling, cooperation with the local self-government bodies	Women and youth, especially representing ethnic/religious minorities residing in the region of Kvemo Kartli, local community activists, farmers, teachers, police, IDPs	Kvemo Kartli, other parts of Georgia within framework of specific projects
Women in Business (GAWB)	Strengthening and engagement women entrepreneurs in all type of economic activities (trade, service, tourism, and agribusiness)	Women and young girls focused projects and activities on economic empowerment in various areas: Leadership, legal assistance, start-up business, business incubating, hospitality, alternative tourism, VET, career development, consulting  GAWB organizes various events, such as fairs and exhibitions in order to assist its beneficiaries.	Non-formal education, VET, mentoring, consulting, research, business incubating, advocacy/lobbying, public awareness rising, international experts visitor programme, business contacts and links establishment, event management, informational and publishing activities	Women and youth, rural women and girls (incl. high-mountain regions), small scale farmers, MSMEs, start-up and scale-up businesses, IDPs, prisoners and probationers, ethnic and religious minorities vulnerable population, migrants, chambers of commerce, business associations, local governance, administrative units,	Nationwide including mixed pre-trial detention and semi-open establishment #5 for women and juveniles

				ombudsman, Parliament, NGOs, scientists and think-tank centers, mass media	
Women's Fund in Georgia (WFG)	Women's Human Rights; Women's Activism; Networking of Women's Groups; Capacity Building of Women's Groups; Women's Economic Empowerment; Women's Empowerment; Security of Women's Rights Defenders; Women's Political and Civil Participation; Legal or Legislative Actions; Emergency Response to Armed Conflicts of Violence; Fighting Homophobia, Discrimination, Sexism, Violence Against Women; Peace-building; Social Justice	<p>Focusing on women and young girls of various backgrounds, WFG provides small grants to women's organizations, initiative groups, and individuals for income generation and economic development among others. Along with that it provides training and consulting on start-up business and business plan development.</p> <p>WFG as of now does not provide market linkages on a regular basis. However, it is confident that an informal group of women entrepreneurs established as a result of its operations throughout Georgia might contribute to the establishment of market linkages between group members. Hence, farther work and capacity building is needed to make it happen in a sustainable way</p>	Grantmaking activities, technical assistance, capacity building	Women from Rural and Remote Areas; IDP Women; Young Women; LBT Women; Women Affected by Ethnic Conflicts; Women with Disabilities; Women Living in Poverty; Women from Different Ethnic and Religious Minority Groups	Nationwide
Women's Initiatives Supporting Group (WISG)	Women's rights program; scientific, business, and cultural exchange programs; poverty reduction, informative, and consultative services	WISG represent Accueil paysan's (agroturistic network) national chapter in Georgia under its poverty reduction program, which is oriented on rural women. Also, within this program WISG carries out marketing research of local artisan production and assists local	Advocacy only in the frames of the women's rights programme. Within poverty reduction programme: Marketing research, training, exchange programs, cultural events	Women, Rural Women, LBT Women	Georgia



**Table B – NGOs with a broader scope and either primary or among others working on economic issues**

Organization	Focused on Issues in General	Focus on Economic Integration of Women	Type of Activities	Type of Beneficiaries Served	Geographic Areas Covered
AEAG	Adult Education (AE), Lifelong Learning (LLL), Andragogy	<p>Women beneficiaries are not specifically targeted, but within AECs have access to education and there are some training courses which target women based on women’s traditional gender role (e.g. sewing)</p> <p>AEAG (management and trainers) needs training on gender and development, and gender in value chains</p> <p>All training courses are provided at the AECs while women might strongly prefer provision of services as locally as possible due to time and mobility constrains</p>	Advocacy, policymaking, research, training	Socially disadvantaged population without other access to education	Georgia (members, networking), Tbilisi (Head Office), Samtskhe-Javakheti (Adult Education Centers (AECs) in Akhaltsikhe and Akhalkalaki)
Atinati	Education, civil society development, mass-media, assistance to vulnerable people (gender and sexual-based violence, psychosocial and medical rehabilitation, legal assistance, income generation, micro grant giving for business	<p>Provision of business and VET training to women IDPs, income- generating projects.</p> <p>Awareness of gender issues among the relevant staff member exists. Training is needed on engendering the</p>	Non-formal education, informational-consultation service, income generation, provision of micro grants; crisis center for gender and sexual-based violence with psychological, legal, and medical assistance; exchange	Youth and children (IDPs and locals), women	Samegrelo, Western Georgia (radio broadcasting)

	initiatives), volunteering	value chains	program for volunteers (inbound and outbound), cultural events, charitable events, radio broadcasting		
AYEG	Think-tank, professional development of youth, business climate improvement (SME development, business regulating legislation, advocacy of business needs, women economic empowerment, youth entrepreneurship, raise entrepreneurial awareness), democracy and economic reforms (public finances, good-governance, economic reforms, international economic relations, sector economy, labor market, decentralization, and local economic development)	<p>AYEG has a sound experience of participating in projects which were focused on women's economic empowerment, where its role usually was to provide BDS or research services, develop a methodology, prepare a guidebook. It shall be noted that according to AYEG, in one of its projects its partner provided them with a business simulation methodology, a product developed by Making Cents International. The relevant TOT for AYEG's trainers was delivered.</p> <p>In addition, it shall be stressed that under the auspices of the USAID SME Support Project, AYEG was serving as a leader for Business Consulting Network Georgia (BCNG) and was responsible for reporting.</p> <p>Therefore, based on AYEG's experience, it could be recommended that instead of recruiting AYEG as one of service providers at local level, AYEG could be assigned a leading role in organizing the process of developing a) EPI's</p>	Non-formal education, methodology development, policy formulation, legislation analysis, BDS, social and business research services, consulting, advocacy, publishing	SME representatives; Women; Vulnerable groups; State Agencies; Media; people living under the poverty line; rural population; Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Health, Labor, and Social Affairs; Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation; Ministry of finance, Youth Start-ups; Women Start-ups; Farmers; Trade and Service-related businesses; Rural Doctors; IDPs; Journalists; NGO representatives; Local Government representatives	Georgia

		gender in value chains methodology and b) TOT Program in Engendering Value Chains for EPI Implementing Partners, and the reporting as well			
CHCA Abkhazeti	Education, social and economic development, psychosocial counseling, housing, infrastructure rehabilitation, community mobilization, income generation and micro credits, livelihoods, vocational training, emergency assistance and humanitarian programs, empowering IDPs and other vulnerable populations, children and youth protection and development, advocacy and policy shaping, protection, and charity development	Women beneficiaries are not specifically targeted, but it shall be stated CHCA Abkhazeti has very strong pro-poor focus that might be due to the fact that it was established by IDPs in 1995 that could be very important in developing pro-gender value chains.  CHCA Abkhazeti has an experience of developing methodologies for its training programs. It provides BDS and consulting in agriculture and other sectors, market survey, partner matchmaking	Non-formal education, humanitarian aid, charity, development, community mobilization, training, VET, job counseling, legal counseling, consultancy, advocacy, research services; provision of micro credits, grants and interest-free loans	Children and youth, business beginners, business expanders, MSMEs, small scale farmers, juvenile offenders, elderly, persons with disabilities, IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable persons aged from 4 to 80+	Imereti, Samegrelo Zemo-Svaneti, Racha-Lechkhumi, Guria, Kvemo Kartli, Shida Kartli, Abkhazia, Tbilisi
Civil Society Institute (CSI)	economic development, poverty eradication, and income generation; sustainable agriculture; civil society development; developing and improving not-for-profit legislation; introduction of democratic values; promoting rule of law; good governance; formation of sustainable institutions; formation of effective	CSI as an organization does not focus on specifically on women beneficiaries and states that 'gender is cross-cutting issue for all projects'. However, under the framework of the OXFAM GB in Georgia-funded projects in Adjara and Samegrelo and in cooperation with its donor, CSI targeted women-led households and	BDS, vocational trainings, consulting, coaching, lobbying & advocacy, publishing, information and awareness rising, conduction of studies and surveys, policy development, legal aid, improving legal regulations, raising legal awareness, provision of goods	Small scale farmers; Micro entrepreneurs; Youth; Startup Businesses; Job seekers; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); State institutions; Local government	Tbilisi, Samegrelo, and Ajara regions, Western Georgia

	<p>public policy and improvement of administration; development of local self-government; support public participation and civic involvement in local decision making; education</p>	<p>households with many children which brought interesting results from the gender point of view (please refer to the above section - „Background’).</p> <p>In addition, CSI has an interesting innovation by providing online consultations on agronomy.</p> <p>TOT Program in Engendering Value Chains is needed for CSI management staff and trainers</p>	<p>(premium quality input supplies), develop and improve market linkages, organizing events (job fairs and trade fairs)</p>		
<p>Community-based Organization „Nukriani,</p>	<p>Cultural-educational, employment and self-employment, preserving interest of the community, organizational development, tourism infrastructure, vulnerable population, ecology</p>	<p>Nukriani targets those youth and adult women under its employment program, which stayed beyond formal education. These beneficiaries receive non-formal education at Nukriani premises either in felting or quilting or knitting after which they either stay at the Nukriani’s workshop or start working independently</p> <p>This organization is doing very valuable work, hence, Nukriani, cooperates with donors mostly via its Georgian counterparts (Elkana, AEAG, Caucasian House) and does not have an experience of a direct cooperation with an international donor. Moreover, Nukriani needs to build capacity</p>	<p>Non-formal education, arranging events, employment programs for women and youth, charity, running workshop (felting, quilting, knitting)</p>	<p>Women, youth, local vulnerable people</p>	<p>Village Nukriani, Signaghi Municipality, Kakheti Region</p>

		<p>for its staff in English skills for the reporting.</p> <p>Therefore, considering that both Elkana and AEAG are Nukriani's partners, it could be suggested to maintain cooperation with Nukriani either through these NGOs or through a broader network that is recommended to establish in order to carry out EPI's activities and initiatives on engendering the value chains</p>			
<p>Education, Development and Employment Center (EDEC)</p>	<p>Employment support, education, vocational trainings, professional trainings, small business development, art and craft activities, HIV/AIDS trainings, healthy life skills trainings, NGO development, human rights trainings, training for peer educators on different topics, the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, inclusive education and day center for disabled children, civic education development in 55 schools in Adjara region</p>	<p>There are some training courses which target women based on women's traditional gender role (e.g. knitting)</p>	<p>Non-formal education, VET, consulting, employment, counseling services, small grant giving, charity, small business development, awareness raising, organizing events (cultural, sporting, etc.), rehabilitation work – psychological assistance</p>	<p>Migrants, disabled children, victims of beneficiaries, socially unprotected youth, women, young leaders, adults who were in conflict with law, small scale farmers, start-up businesses</p>	<p>Adjara Region</p>
<p>Elkana</p>	<p>Sustainable and organic farming extension service; Community mobilization; Rural Development; Organic market promotion; Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural diversity; Fostering the development of</p>	<p>Women beneficiaries are not specifically targeted, but have an access to Elkana's services. Especially many women beneficiaries are in the rural tourism development program.</p>	<p>Non-formal education, consulting, extension services; experiments in organic farming, demonstration and introduction of successful models to organic farms; product and market-chain development, export promotion,</p>	<p>Farmers, farmer groups, and associations, rural communities, rural enterprises, start-up agricultural enterprises, rural guesthouse</p>	<p>Kakheti (including Tusheti), Samtskhe-Javakheti, Kvemo Kartli, Shida Kartli, Imereti, Guria, Samgelo,</p>

	organic entrepreneurship; Rural tourism development and the valorization of traditional food and wine production and processing; Raising public awareness on the importance of sustainable and organic farming and of traditional varieties; Advocacy and lobbying for rights of farmers		research services (market studies, agricultural biodiversity), raising public awareness, community mobilization, valorization of local traditional food and wine production and processing, advocacy/lobbying	owners, women, women groups, conflict victims (including youth), poor, Elkana members, research institutions, NGOs, government	Svaneti, Racha-Lechkhumi and Adjara
ERANI	Local economical development, renovation/rehabilitation, community mobilization, healthcare, infrastructure, agriculture, education, IDP protection/integration	Erani has a unique experience for a non-women Georgian NGO of conducting studies on gender issues	BDS, consulting, community mobilization, Professional training, civic education, rehabilitation, economic development, advocacy, research	Vulnerable communities, IDPs, women, youth, handicaps, small scale farmers, MSMEs, CBOs, local authorities	Tbilisi, Samegrelo-zemo Svaneti, Adjara, Imereti, Samtskhe-Javakheti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli
LDA Georgia	Capacity building for local authorities and NGOs, Promotion of women and youth rights; Supporting SMEs; Promoting active citizenship and good governance; IDP integration; Promoting EU integration and European values at local level	Women rights make one of the priorities for LDA and it has several related projects in its portfolio. As for economic integration of women – LDA does not have any special project or approach, but women have access to its economic-related initiatives.  One of its initiatives is business matchmaking (Dutch and local SMEs)	Training, advocacy, and capacity building, business matchmaking	Local authorities, SMEs, NGOs, Women, Youth, IDPs	Imereti
National Association for Local Authorities of Georgia (NALAG)	Decentralization, development of local self-governmental institutions, fiscal decentralization, emergency	As Nalag conveys, in 2011 it established a new position of gender advisor to deal with gender equality issues although	Non-formal education, advocacy/lobbying, studies, information services	Local government officials, local NGOs, and business	Georgia

	<p>response capacities of local municipalities, local economic development, migration, rural development</p>	<p>it has an experience of working on gender issues (conducted gender analysis of elections, participation in projects facilitating the establishment of gender sensitive local self-government). As for economic integration of women, there is no special initiative for women under its social-economic development activities yet, hence they have access to the relevant training.</p> <p>Nalag, as a nationwide local self-government organization can contribute to engendering local budgets</p>			
<p>Rural Development for Future Georgia (RDFG)</p>	<p>Human rights, economic (agriculture) development of rural communities, disaster management at national and community level, child protection, education, rural tourism</p>	<p>Women beneficiaries are not specifically targeted, but have an access to RDFG's services.</p>	<p>humanitarian assistance, capacity building, farmer schools, value chain development, seeds fairs</p>	<p>Conflict-affected population, IDPs, vulnerable farmers, women, youth</p>	<p>Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Kakheti Regions</p>

## CONCLUSIONS

Taking into account that EPI is covering all regions of Georgia through its activities, all 24 NGOs able to become implementing partners granting EPI will employ differentiated approach to a partnership scale. However, there are several issues to be considered:

- Small scale NGOs will not be able to perform large scale activities for EPI, unless hiring additional external human resources and unless this NGO does have a previous experience of implementing large scale projects.
- At present women NGOs do not build the capacity in the areas of value chain development, engendering value chains and especially of provision an access to markets. That is relevant to some of those NGOs that work on economic issues.
- Reporting might be a problem. Several organizations were struggling to provide filled out questionnaires within the agreed deadline. It is acknowledged that these organizations were busy with execution of their projects. However, if an organization will take an additional responsibility without building the adequate organizational resources, this could create a problem for EPI and therefore the workload of a potential partner shall be taken into account.
- Some women NGOs are too small scale or have less experience in economic projects.
- Many of those NGOs that work on economic issues lack understanding of gender.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Facilitating establishment of a nationwide network for engendering value chains considering that managing relations with a single partner will lead to a less paperwork for EPI (e.g., in this case reporting will be done by a single organization)
- Offer the relevant and qualified women NGOs and NDGOs cooperation through this network
- Channel all gender-related activities of EPI through this network
- Identify gender focal point that will cooperate with this network
- Build the capacity of the network members in the area of engendering value chains through:
  1. conducting training on gender and development and in particular on gender in value chains for management team of partner NGOs and for EPI gender focal point;
  2. carrying out TOT for trainers and consultants of partner NGOs;
  3. organizing events, such as roundtables and workshops in order to develop a joint methodology on provision of pro women non-financial services.

## II. NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN GEORGIA ACCORDING TO A SECTOR

In the beginning of May of 2011, EPI Program finalized identification of the priority sectors for its value chain interventions, which are as follows:

### Non-Agricultural Value Chains

- Apparel
- Construction Materials (Basalt Fiber products, Perlite products, Wood products)
- Packaging (Recycled paper/paperboard/corrugated, Plastic crates/beverage bottles)
- Tourism (Adventure, MICE - Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions, Wine)
- Transport and Logistics

### Agricultural Value Chains

- Blueberries
- Hazelnuts
- Fruit (Fresh fruit, Fruit juice)
- Vegetables (Fresh vegetables, Processed vegetables, Root vegetables)
- Wine

In line with the ongoing capacity mapping for ensuring women's inclusion in value chain interventions, it was decided to gather secondary data on the current employment statistics of women across the above-mentioned sectors. Therefore, within the period of May 6-12, 2011, several organizations were contacted to obtain data on a number of women employed within sectors identified by EPI program as the priority sectors and the present document is a short brief of this initiative.

IOM Georgia has conducted a number of studies, a socioeconomic analysis of one of Georgian regions and several labour market studies among them. Hence, the data was not sex-disaggregated and the latest countrywide labour market survey was conducted in February 2008 prior to the events of August 2008 and the global financial crisis and it could be implied that both certainly affected the demand for workforce and its supply. IOM Georgia plans to publish a new countrywide survey within a month period. According to the World Bank, all Georgia-related reports and publications were available online, while lately gender analysis of the labour market was not performed. Georgia Poverty Assessment Report published by the World Bank in April 2009 included sex-aggregated data and documented gender pay gap, hence employment data by sector of neither 2003 nor 2006 did not focus on sex. The upcoming publication „Women and Men in Georgia' by National Statistics Office of Georgia – Geostats is due this summer. The previous one was published in 2008. Several online statistical databases and Web sites were observed to collect the required statistics (FAOSTAT, Gender Statistics by UNECE, UNStats – UN Statistics Division, Social Watch, FAO, IFAD, IFC, UNHCR, GNIA, CRRC).

Working document „Black Sea Labour Market Reviews - Georgia Country Report' was produced by European Training Foundation (ETF) in January 2010, according to which „in 2008 labour market indicators significantly worsened, affected by the crisis. The unemployment rate grew to 16.5%, and the total number of unemployed increased by some 55,000.' While the study does not segregate data on the distribution of employment by economic sector according to sex, it identifies professional profiles to be in demand, although it shall be acknowledged that this assumption is based on data analysis of two surveys undertaken by IOM in 2007 and 2008 and first post August 2008 war and post global financial crisis assessment is to be finish by IOM within several weeks.

Considering the above-mentioned, „Women and Men in Georgia 2008’ of National Statistics Office of Georgia – Geostats, was the main source of obtaining the data as given below. It shall be mentioned that as David Melua points out in „Case Study #3: Samegrelo, Building Democracy in Georgia, The Capital and the Regions of Georgia, Discussion Paper 10, International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), May 2003,’ some data could be misleading as e.g., „official statistics consider a person self-employed if he or she possesses a plot of land,’ while David Melua states that there are many that do not engage in „agriculture, but rather engaged in petty trade or services.’ The same is mentioned in „How Do Georgian Children and Their Families Cope With the Impact of the Financial Crisis? Report on the Georgia Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, UNICEF Georgia University of York, April 2010’: „The urban unemployment rate (28.8%) is four times higher than in rural areas (7.1%), due to the fact that all persons residing in rural areas who own a land plot are considered to be employed.’

**Table II.a Employment by Sector of Economy, Women**

	<b>Employment by sector of economy, Women</b>		
	in thousands		
	2005	2006	2007
<b>Employed in economy, total</b>	829.4	826.8	816.2
Public sector	213.8	198.2	-
Private sector	615.6	628.6	-

**Table II.b Employees by Kind of Economic Activity, Women**

	<b>Employees by kind of economic activity, Women</b>	
	in thousands	
	2006	2007
<b>Employees, total</b>	826.8	816.2
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	474.2	462.1
Manufacturing	26.7	22.1
Construction	1.2	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	81.5	80.5
Hotels and restaurants	12.1	11
Transport and communication	7.5	6
Private household with employed persons and household activities relating to the production of goods and services of self-consumption	10.1	9.8

### **III. GENDER SENSITIVE FRESH VEGETABLES VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS EXERCISE**

In May 2011, in parallel to the continuing capacity mapping for ensuring women’s inclusion in EPI’s value chain development activities, EPI’s Project Management Component came up with an initiative of conducting a small scale gender sensitive value chain analysis exercise across one of EPI’s priority sectors. For this purpose the fresh vegetables sector was selected.

The exercise consisted of analyzing gender roles and responsibilities and division of labour in the selected value chain, evaluating access to and control over resources, information and power and examining decision-making patterns.

During this exercise there were conducted:

Five focus group interviews with women and men engaged in the fresh vegetables business in Adjara, Samegrelo, and Imereti regions. In Adjara and Samegrelo, it was organized for two focus groups: one mixed women-men group and one consisting of only women. In Imereti, it was organized for one mixed group. Oxfam assisted in organizing focus group meetings in Samegrelo and Adjara, while CHCA „Abkhazeti“ and EPI Program in Imereti.

An NGO focus group discussion with Atinati, DEA, Erani, and Gaenati was organized in Zugdidi, Samegrelo.

For focus group interviews and discussion, the following resources were reviewed: „Promoting Gender Equitable Opportunities in Agriculture Value Chains: A Handbook“, 2009, and Cordaid’s Tool: Gender in Value Chains, Manual for Gender Mainstreaming, Roxana Dulón G. 2009.

#### *NGO focus group discussion*

During the focus group discussion, NGOs stated that traditionally women are engaged in family type fresh vegetable business. Men tend to engage in commercial type and bigger scale fresh vegetable business. As for the division of labour in the fresh vegetables, men are usually engaged in preparing land, transportation of wholesale products, while women in sowing, growing, processing, and retail sales. As for an access to credit, although de jure ownership rights do not differentiate women from men, de facto there are more men among owners than women, banking institutions are more favorable towards men, even though a particular family business might be run by a woman.

As for the overall fresh vegetables value chain, it does not function at its full capacity nowadays. NGOs mentioned that fresh vegetables value chain is under shortage of consolidation centers and refrigerating warehouses, demo plots, insurance policies for peasant and commercial farmers to prevent loss from the fluid, snow, etc.; provision of business development and extension services locally, provision of agriculture related information services locally, social services such as kindergartens and gender budget initiatives.

The establishment of gender sensitive social enterprising practices, promotion of empowered people as role models and introduction of modern technologies in farming business were indicated as positive actions towards engendering the value chain. The existence of hot thermal waters was stated to be an opportunity for the development of greenhouse business in Samegrelo that could contribute to growth of family type businesses.

NGOs also stated the necessity of focusing on all members of a household during interventions design stage as this will lead to the empowerment of women on the one hand, while on the other hand, younger generation and men will become more gender sensitive.

Usually all family members, including children participate in fresh vegetables family business. The establishment of consolidation centers and refrigerating warehouses will increase the employment in the region and people will have an opportunity to sell their products. Overall, NGOs stated that they witness some changes in gender roles during the last years. More men accept the idea of women becoming breadwinners and / or professional women.

#### *Farmers Focus Group Interviews*

Focus Group participants consisted of participants of different age ranging from 19 and one person of 81 years. The age range of the majority of respondents was 34-41. Eighteen focus group members had secondary school level education, three incomplete secondary, eight secondary specialized and three university level education.

#### Education System in Georgia

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, for some period Georgia maintained the Soviet education system model. The education system consisted of elementary (included four years of study), incomplete secondary education (was compulsory and covered grades up to 9th grade), secondary education (covered 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> grades), secondary special (also called specialized or technical) education included 2-3 years of education and higher education (included two degree-level studies: first one of five to six years leading to diploma, and second of three years of study leading to the candidate of science).

After educational reforms carried out in 2004-2007, the current education system of Georgia consists of three pillars:

General Education – includes school system of elementary, basic (compulsory, covers 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> grades), and secondary education (covers classes including 12<sup>th</sup> grade);

Higher Education – includes degree-level studies of three cycles (Bachelor's, Master's and Doctor's)

Professional Education – includes three years of secondary vocational education and training (VET) and two years of postsecondary VET.

All respondents represented peasant farming-related family businesses and many use Nadi practice (A solidarity act, a way of mutual assistance nowadays existing mostly in Western Georgia. If somebody needs helping hand either in tilling, spading, hoeing, or other labour intensive work (e.g., house building), a call for aid is spread out and people are gathering into a group and jointly do the job. People are not paid for providing such assistance, but they receive help in the same way as well. Women also participate in these activities. Sometimes work is divided according to gender roles, for example women might do specific tasks in field or group to comb wool).

Interviewees are engaged mostly in horticulture (corn, cucumber, tomato, nuts, lobio, potato, feijoa, laurel, tobacco, black pepper, green pepper, eggplant, pear, apple, persimmon, strawberry, grapes, sweet cherry, potato, leaf vegetable and some in animal husbandry (cattle, poultry, cuniculture) and diary business as well. Products are usually sold at the local fresh market of village or nearest big town (Batumi, Zugdidi, Kutaisi). The Tskaltubo focus group participants sell their leaf vegetables locally for exporting to the Ukraine, Russia, Armenia, and Bulgaria. Almost all interviewees own a plot of land for agriculture purposes within the following range 0.07-1.5 ha. One person rents land. Another owns 3.5 ha, but cultivates only 1.5 ha. As for farming machinery or equipment, one person owns mini tractor, one custom- made irrigation system, 18 persons own a plough, and neither of the rest own any machinery.

It shall be noted that although in Vaio, Adjara Region and Narazeni, Samegrelo Regions there were supposed to be organized focus groups consisting of only women, the work of these focus groups were interfered by a head of a household in one case and a representative of local municipality in another. This definitely influenced women's responses. For example, in Vaio village when asking women to identify community's perception of being a woman, a head of the household added to his wife's response „compliant' the following – „that means a woman shall not

respond when I will yell at her'. There was a willingness from woman's part to elaborate on that but she restrained herself stating that „we have a guard here'.

### **An Access to Information**

Access to information on education, health, production, market, and finance is limited to both women and men and is provided mostly via word of mouth, men gatherings and women gatherings, often from local municipalities gatherings and TV channels.

### **Access to and Control of Services**

Access to formal and non-formal education, health, technical assistance, credit, drinking water, sanitation, and communication services is limited to both women and men. However, are controlled often by men when such services are accessible. An access to quality healthcare is often limited due to finance issues and often people do not apply for a medical help, unless they feel very ill. Due to limited access to financial resources, some communities practice barter exchanges.

### **Access to and Control of Natural and Productive Resources**

Access to ownership of land, irrigation, livestock, quality and productive seeds, quality supplies, tools, and labour force are de jure open to both women and women equally; however, de facto land is owned by men, except few cases when there are women-headed households. The rest is controlled as agreed within a given household – either everything equally, or specific items according to gender roles: e.g., tools by men and livestock by women and men. The hired labour force, except three cases in Tskaltubo municipality, is not practiced as people are engaged in Nadi activities.

### **Gender Reproductive Roles**

Gender reproductive roles are distributed according to gender roles: men are collecting firewood; doing small household-related repairing works (if they are able to do it;) and preparing jointly food, such as mtsvadi and chakapuli for men gatherings. Women are preparing food, cleaning house and yards, taking care of children, carrying water if they have problem with drinking water, doing the laundry (in most cases without a washing machine), and fixing clothes. Mostly women help children with homework with few cases of men participation.

### **Gender Division of Labour**

Each focus group illustrated that people are engaged in different activities – some are engaged in greenhouse business, some are working in fields, some are doing the both with less engagement in either latter or former activities, some own more livestock, and some are less engaged in fresh vegetables business. However, there are patterns that are common for all these groups, such as followings:

Households are engaged in seasonal agriculture activities and try to differentiate products according to a season. For example, in Tskaltubo's business related to greenhouse, horticulture-related field works and diary business with one cattle, in two greenhouses, coriander is cultivated from September through March, in March/April one greenhouse is being prepared for tomato and in April/May another for cucumber.

In some households, the division of labour is disaggregated according to gender roles – men only do work that requires good physical stamina (e.g., tilling and hoeing); women might do work that

require less physical strength and more sophistication, although is still very intensive. Hence, in many households, women often do all type of jobs.

Usually, interviewees get up at 4 - 5 a.m. in the summer time and 7- 9 a.m. in winter time. Men work till 11-12 a.m. (depends on the weather conditions,) either in a greenhouse or in fields, then make a break for eating, sleeping, and in some cases for men gatherings and get back to work at 4 - 5 p.m. to commence at 9 p.m. In the evening, men usually spent free time in men gatherings.

Some women also get up at 4 - 5 a.m. and after dealing with the cattle and poultry, if any (spending 30 minutes for cleaning and breeding, if they have one cow and one-and-half hour if about six cows,) work either in a greenhouse or in fields till 11-12 a.m. (or even more, which depends on the weather). Some women make a break to come back at about 8 a.m. home to prepare children for a school. From 12 a.m., women do housework from two to three hours on average and get back to work firstly in the yard again with calves and poultry, and get back to work in greenhouse or fields from 4 - 6 p.m. to 9 pm. In the evening, women deal with cattle and make housework, prepare food for the next day, do laundry till 11 p.m. on every second day. Women gather together for drinking a coffee and chatting either in the afternoon or in the evening.

### **Decision-Making**

Within the community it is identified that men represent the household outside of the household and are responsible for the external decision-making processes. Women are expected to be more family oriented. Men acknowledge their right to spend free time in men gatherings, which are either open-aired or take place in cafes' or in house environment. However, some men do not take seriously women's gatherings to drink coffee or chat together. Internally, at the household level, men make decision about the money management and savings, applying for a credit, participation in courses and meetings, often together with women agree on issues, such as what to purchase and sow, when to sell it and where, education of children, and health issues. Women are usually responsible for keeping the cash and everyday spending on household and food-related items.

When a household receives an income from selling their products, the cash is not divided between the household members that participated in family labour activities, but is kept in one place.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- It could be said that the community assigns certain gender roles to women and men, which restricts women's equal participation in social and economic processes.
- Women fully contribute to family business activities.
- Women and children have restricted access to their own earnings.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- It is recommended to carry out full gender-sensitive analysis across value chains selected by EPI, including meetings with all stakeholders;
- It is recommended to designate a staff member that will serve as EPI's gender focal point;
- It is recommended to build the capacity of EPI's gender focal point and staff members engaged in value chain analysis and development via providing training in the area of gender and development and in particular on engendering value chains;

- It is recommended to engender EPI's value chain interventions through EPI's current and future implementing partners (business development services providers, extension service centers, etc.) via:
  1. Provision of training on gender in value chains;
  2. Provision of TOT for trainers and consultants of partner NGOs or other entity on gender in value chains;
  3. Design prowomen financial and non-financial local services packages that will take into account different roles of women and men (e.g., conducting training for women in convenient time and place, and employ women as extension agents);
  4. Carry out case studies in order to identify, promote, and demonstrate successful businesswomen operating in non-agricultural and agriculture value chains along with professional successful women (e.g., Ms. Donara Surmanidze currently serving in the capacity of Minister of Agriculture of Adjara is an excellent role model for women and younger generations). Considering that during the focus group discussions, it was identified that smallholder farmers access information mainly via word of mouth, group gatherings, and watching TV programs, It is recommended to promote and demonstrate successful women role models via:
    - i. Designing study tours, business matchmaking, and other events to promote and demonstrate successful businesswomen and professional women. It is recommended to organize such events in different regions in order to allow a person to get an experience beyond her/his region. It is recommended to include men as well in order to illustrate that different gender roles are acceptable;
    - ii. Developing a series of TV programs to promote and demonstrate successful businesswomen and professional women based on roundtable format allowing interactions with the audience. It is recommended to include men in this initiative, as well.
  5. Introduce modern technologies for non-agricultural and agriculture value chains and engage women and girls in these initiatives (e.g., CSI has an experience of conducting online consultations on agricultural issues for its beneficiaries in villages of Adjara. Currently, many schools are equipped with a computer lab and an Internet access. Considering that teenagers usually assist their family businesses in fieldwork, several youngsters could be identified to be engaged in activities of collecting farmers' questions and complains, gathering photo or video materials regarding farmers' complains and questions, interacting with a consultant online, and delivering consultant's feedback to farmers);
  6. It is recommended to cooperate with other agencies working on value chain development, e.g., NEO Project.

## D. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Annex A Mapping Georgian Organizations, Focusing on Economic Integration of Women and Youth: In-depth Interview Guide for National and Local NGOs

Annex B EPI Actions – Women

Annex C Persons Interviewed

Annex D Farmers Interviewed

## ANNEX A

Mapping Georgian Organizations, Focusing on Economic Integration of Women and Youth:  
In-depth Interview Guide for National and Local NGOs

### Mapping Georgian Organizations, Focusing on Economic Integration of Women and Youth

In-depth Interview Guide for National and Local NGOs

#### INTRODUCTION:

Interviewer welcomes interviewee/s and presents her/himself;

Interviewer briefs interviewee/s on EPI and mapping aims:

USAID’s Economic Prosperity Initiative (EPI) is a four-year \$40 million program to improve enterprise, industry, and country-level competitiveness in Georgia. EPI aims to improve competitiveness by identifying and targeting key factors to enhance the growth rates and productivity of Georgian enterprises, thereby enhancing the economic well-being of workers in the economy.

The objective of this undertaking is a thorough mapping of Georgian organizational capacity to foster women economic independence and integration in EPI’s agricultural and non-agricultural value chains, and in other areas identified under the Women Integration Strategy developed by EPI.

#### INTERVIEW TOPICS:

Organization Details
Organization Name: Year Established: Legal Status: Address: Telephone: Fax: E-mail: Web site: Contact Person (Name and Position): Interviewee /s (Name/s and Position/s):
Focus on Economic Integration of Women and Youth

Mission, Objectives, and Main Activities:

Please List Projects Undertaken During the Last Five Years:

→In-depth: Ask interviewee/s to fill out and send Table #1 (Annex I) (explain how to fill out)

Issues Worked on (since the establishment):

→In-depth: Identify issues an organization will work on in the nearest three years

Type of Beneficiaries Served (since the establishment):

→In-depth: Identify whether an organization ever worked with women, youth, small-scale farmers, MSMEs, start-up businesses, etc.

Geographic Areas Covered (since the update):

Type of Activities (since the establishment):

→In-depth: Identify whether an organization ever worked on economic development, business initiatives, and what type of projects and activities were executed (humanitarian aid, charity, development, watchdog initiatives; training, advocacy, research, etc.)

Initiatives in Relation to Women:

→In-depth: Ask an interviewee to identify three main problems in the area of women/gender

Initiatives in Relation to Youth:

→In-depth: Ask an interviewee to identify three main problems in the area of youth

Initiatives in Relation to Economic Issues:

→In-depth: Ask an interviewee to identify three main problems in the mentioned area

Initiatives in Relation to Economic Integration of Women:

→In-depth: Ask an interviewee to identify three main problems in the mentioned area

Initiatives in Relation to Economic Integration of Youth:

→In-depth: Ask an interviewee to identify three main problems in the mentioned area

→In-depth:

Identify whether an organization ever participated in any VCD-related interventions? If yes, ask to specify.

Identify whether an organization ever participated in engendering value chain-related interventions/initiatives? If yes, ask to specify.

→In-depth: Ask interviewee's opinion about engendering value chains

Identify whether an organization ever participated in any value chain-related interventions/initiatives focused on involving of youth? If yes, ask to specify.



*Technical Equipment*

Number of Desktop Computers:	Years in Use & Condition:
Number of Laptops:	Years in Use & Condition:
Number of Printers:	Years in Use & Condition:
Number of Copiers:	Years in Use & Condition:
Number of Telephones:	Years in Use & Condition:
Number of Fax Machines:	Years in Use & Condition:
Other Technical Equipment:	Years in Use & Condition:

Number and type of Vehicles:                      Years in Use & Condition:

*Communication*

Telephone Line (identify type and any problem with connection):

Internet Connection (identify type and any problem with connection):

Fax Connection (identify any problem with connection):

Other means of communication:

→In-depth: Ask to identify problems with operational capacity

**Financial Sustainability**

Sources of funding/income in % specifying international and/or national origin:

- Official Development Assistance (ODA)
- Grants and In-Cash Cofinancing
- Provision of Services and/or Goods
- Membership Fees
- In-kind Contributions
- Individual Donations
- Other:

Organization possesses a resource mobilization and / or fundraising plan

Y (ask to share – if not confidential)       N

Annual budget distribution in %:

Project Expenses

Administration:

Internal Human Resources

External Human Resources

Office Facilities

Utilities

Other:

→In-depth: Ask to identify problems with financial sustainability, identify whether an organization has a „survival’ strategy for an in-between grants period

*NB-Detailed data could be sent by email.*

**Thank you for your time and contribution!**

List of Projects Implemented During Last Five Years

LIST OF PROJECTS/INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED DURING LAST FIVE YEARS									
Project Title	Donor/s	Partner/s	Project Brief	Total Budget and Budget Allocated to Your NGO	Budget Allocation for Building Institutional Capacity Included  Yes (PLS indicate % of total budget)/No	Type of Agreement:  Grant / Service Contract	Target Beneficiaries	Geographic Areas	Duration

List of Initiatives Related to Women, Youth, Economic Issues, Economic Integration of Women, Economic Integration of Youth, and VCD

LIST OF INITIATIVES RELATED TO WOMEN, YOUTH, ECONOMIC ISSUES, ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF WOMEN, ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF YOUTH AND VCD								
Initiative: Name, Brief, and Issue (Women, Youth, Economic Issues, Economic Integration of Women, Economic Integration of Youth, and VCD)	Donor/s and/or Sponsor/s (PLS Indicate if Initiative was not Funded)	Partner/s	Total Budget and Budget Allocated to Your NGO	Budget Allocation for Building Institutional Capacity Included  Yes (PLS indicate % of total budget)/No	Type of Agreement:  Grant / Service Contract	Target Beneficiaries	Geographic Areas	Duration

## ANNEX B

EPI Actions – Women

### EPI Actions – Women

#### Events Related to Economic Integration of Women

Event Name	Event Type	Issues Covered	Event Platform	Duration	Beneficiaries
	Short term technical assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Event (T) <input type="checkbox"/> Event (NT) <input type="checkbox"/>		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Phone <input type="checkbox"/>		
	STTA <input type="checkbox"/> Event (T) <input type="checkbox"/> Event (NT) <input type="checkbox"/>		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Phone <input type="checkbox"/>		
	STTA <input type="checkbox"/> Event (T) <input type="checkbox"/> Event (NT) <input type="checkbox"/>		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Phone <input type="checkbox"/>		

	STTA <input type="checkbox"/> Event (T) <input type="checkbox"/> Event (NT) <input type="checkbox"/>		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Phone <input type="checkbox"/>		
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**Event Location** (Please specify whether you are able to carry out your events in any location of your geographic coverage or you need any given location):

## ANNEX C

### Persons Interviewed

#### Donor Agencies and INGOs (Gender in Value Chains)

1. Dragan Angelovski, FAO
2. Giorgi Glonti, CARE
3. Ketevan Chkheidze, ADB
4. Ketevan Elizbarashvili, Delegation of the EU to Georgia
5. Lela Bakradze, UNFPA
6. Natia Cherkezishvili, UNDP
7. Natia Kvitsiani, IOM
8. Peeter Kaaman, SIDA
9. Tamar Sabedashvili, UN Women
10. Vakhtang Mshvidobadze, Oxfam GB in Georgia
11. Terry O`Sullivan, GRM International - SMDSP Project in Georgia

#### Georgian Governmental Organizations

12. Giorgi Kalakashvili, GeoStat
13. Lia Charekishvili, GeoStat

#### Georgian Women NGOs and Gender Activists Potentially Working on Economic Issues

14. Alla Gamakharia, Cultural-Humanitarian Fund "Sukhumi"
15. Asmat Bezhanishvili, Association of Intellectual Women 'Kartlis Deda'
16. Charita Jashi, Gender for Socio-Economic Development
17. Eka Aghdgomelashvili, Women's Initiatives Supporting Group
18. Eka Machavariani, Gaenati
19. Eka Sepashvili, Education and Prosperity
20. Eliso Amirejibi, Women's Association „Peoni'
21. Gulnara Vediashvili, Women's Fund in Georgia
22. Julia Kharashvili, IDP Women Association „Consent'
23. Ketevan Tsaia, Initiative Group 'Rural Women'
24. Leila Suleimanova, Union of Azerbaijani Women of Georgia
25. Lela Gaprindashvili, Women's Initiative for Equality
26. Lela Kakachia, Association of Persons with Disability in Tsalenjikha
27. Lika Nadaraia, Women's Political Resource Center
28. Madonna Kharebava, DEA
29. Marina Tabukashvili, Taso Foundation
30. Maya Gonashvili, Association of Economic Education of Georgia
31. Meri Gelashvili, Fund of Women Entrepreneurs
32. Nana Pantsulaia, Women's Fund in Georgia
33. Narine Ginosian, Paros
34. Nato Shavlakadze, Anti-Violence Network of Georgia

35. Nino Elizbarashvili, Women in Business
36. Nino Gabunia, Development and Cooperation Supporting Union – “Progress”
37. Dr. Nino Javakhishvili, Professor in Gender Studies
38. Nino Shioshvili, Amagdari
39. Nino Sukhiashvili, Anti-Violence Network of Georgia – Khashuri Branch
40. Pati Bukhrikidze, Associations 'Women and Development', and 'Moselni'

#### Georgian Organizations Potentially Focused on Inclusion of Women in Value Chains and/or Economic Initiatives

41. Ani Katamadze, AYES
42. Eka Gvalia, CHCA Abkhazeti
43. Ioseb Khakhaleishvili, Local Democracy Agency (LDA) Georgia
44. Irina Sigua, Rural Development for Future Georgia (RDFG)
45. Jambul Nachkebia, Foundation Community Development Resource Center Erani
46. Maia Bidzinashvili, Community-Based Organization „Nukriani „
47. Maka Gogokhia, Atinati
48. Mariam Jorjadze, Elkana
49. Marina Chitashvili, Center for Social Sciences (CSS)
50. Maya Katamadze, Education, Development and Employment Center (EDEC)
51. Nana Berekashvili, ICCN
52. Nino Gaprindashvili, CENN
53. Nino Shavgulidze, CENN
54. Nino Tskhadadze, Rural Development for Future Georgia (RDFG)
55. Rusudan Kalichava, Atinati
56. Shalva Agumava, Foundation Community Development Resource Center Erani
57. Tamar Bagratia, National Association for Local Authorities of Georgia (NALAG)
58. Tea Gulua, AEAG
59. Vano Grigolashvili, Rural Development for Future Georgia (RDFG)
60. Vazha Salamadze, Civil Society Institute (CSI)

## ANNEX D

### Farmers Interviewed

1. Avtandil Abashidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
2. Bulbuli Gogitidze, village Vaio, Adjara
3. Dodo Shengelia, village Tsaishi, Samegrelo
4. Ekaterine Narsia-Sherozia, village Narazeni, Samegrelo
5. Elena Janashia, village Narazeni, Samegrelo
6. Eteri Kostikova, village Narazeni, Samegrelo
7. Galina Dodua, village Narazeni, Samegrelo
8. Gocha Davitadze, village Tsablana, Adjara
9. Guram Nachaidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
10. Irma Shamatava, village Narazeni, Samegrelo
11. Koba Abashidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
12. Lali Gogua, village Narazeni, Samegrelo
13. Lali Gvantseladze-Khojava, village Geguti, Imereti
14. Lamara Shanidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
15. Lia Khojava, village Geguti, Imereti
16. Luduki Kilasonia, village Tsaishi, Samegrelo
17. Madona Gulua, village Tsaishi, Samegrelo
18. Marina Novikova, village Narazeni, Samegrelo
19. Medea Chuchkhubaia, village Narazeni, Samegrelo
20. Mzeona Vakhtanguri, village Tsablana, Adjara
21. Nanuli Lortkipanidze, village Vaio, Adjara
22. Narguli Shainidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
23. Natela Shanidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
24. Olegi Shainidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
25. Ramil Shanidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
26. Shorena Kamandadze, village Vaio, Adjara
27. Sophiko Shanidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
28. Tamaz Shainidze, village Tsablana, Adjara
29. Thaliko Gulua, village Tsaishi, Samegrelo
30. Tsiala Gorgiladze, village Vaio, Adjara
31. Vardo Gogitidze, village Vaio, Adjara
32. Yuri Tsivtsivadze, village Parttskha Nakanebi, Imereti

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