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*MISSION STATEMENT*

*Our society wants sustainable peace, prosperity, and freedom. We believe that these goals can only be achieved through respect for individual freedom and dignity, development of vibrant and diverse civil society, competitive and transparent private business sector, effective and accountable public institutions based on the rule of law. It is crucial for us to be a unified political nation but at the same time respect and preserve cultural diversity that is part of our historical heritage. We support Georgia's integration into European and Euro-Atlantic institutions as strategic goals of our society, and we consider close cooperation among the countries of South Caucasus and Black Sea regions to be critically important for our development.*

*In order to achieve these goals, Georgian society needs coherent political strategies, an honest and qualified assessment of its achievements and weaknesses, and a broad and informed policy debate around these strategies and assessments. People representing different segments of society should be involved in this debate. We need high-quality democracy whereby people know how to reach consensus and how to agree to disagree. This is where we see our contribution. We produce knowledge on our society, we develop vision on how it should become better, and we bring people together to discuss ways of our development.*

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

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The Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (CIPDD) was founded in August 1992 in Tbilisi, Georgia. It is a non-governmental and not-for-profit organization. CIPDD is not linked to any political party.

CIPDD is a public policy think-tank mainly active in Georgia. However, it is also involved in regional cooperative projects with the countries of South Caucasus, Black Sea and Balkan regions. CIPDD often works in partnership and coalition with other civil sector organizations, be they Georgian or foreign. On the other hand, CIPDD often cooperates with the Georgian government, political parties and international organizations.

CIPDD is not neutral with regards to political values: if there is a need, it takes part in civic initiatives in support of liberal democracy. In such cases, CIPDD usually enters coalitions with like-minded organizations and individuals.



Ghia Nodia, CIPDD Chairman

Ghia Nodia, the CIPDD chairman, provides general guidance of CIPDD activities. The six-strong administrative staff is managed by the executive director, Avtandil Jokhadze. CIPDD's program activities are coordinated by the internal Executive Board, which includes the chairman, executive director and project coordinators.

CIPDD's work is strategically guided and supervised by the board of seven members:

- Ia Antadze
- George Gvakharia
- Emzar Jgerenaia (Chairman)
- Emilia Khalilova
- Erekle Mchedlishvili
- Giga Zedania
- Malkhaz Songhulashvili

## ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN 2006

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The year 2006 proved quite productive for CIPDD's strategic and organizational development. A significant portion of assistance funds received from the Netherlands-based organization Cordaid and the Open Society Institute (OSI, Budapest) was spent on CIPDD's institutional development. This included a self-assessment coordinated by the CIPDD administration and an external assessment carried out in June 2006 by Marcel Zwamborn of the MZET Research and Advice (Netherlands), and the Civil Initiatives Center (Georgia). This was the second time an external assessment of CIPDD's activities was conducted; the first one was carried out by the Netherlands-based MEDE consultative center in 2003.

The assessments (available at [www.cipdd.org](http://www.cipdd.org)) highlighted CIPDD's strengths and weaknesses and have served as the basis for the development of CIPDD's mid-term strategy.

The following were identified by the evaluators as CIPDD's strengths:

- sustainable set of values
- professional expertise, academic and impartial approaches



CIPDD board meeting

- efficient human resource management system, which encourages new ideas/initiatives
- opportunities for professional development
- robust civic activity – CIPDD cooperates actively with both local and international organizations
- image of a reliable partner

The following weaknesses were identified:

- underdeveloped mechanisms of internal management
- inadequate division of functions and responsibilities between the external board and the executive board
- lack of efficient public relations mechanisms
- absence of management structures that would pursue a systematic fundraising policy
- flaws in the systems of project implementation and internal financial accountability
- lack of structural mechanisms for relations with beneficiaries and stakeholders and identification of their needs
- absence of a permanent office

The following steps were taken in 2006 to address the above weaknesses:

- CIPDD's development strategy was prepared
- standard forms of financial accountability, administration and monitoring were developed
- structural reforms were implemented, new internal regulations were approved and enacted

- a special management structure was set up in order to pursue a systematic fundraising policy, and a package of measures was developed to ensure its efficient operation
- the internal communications system was upgraded and streamlined
- training workshops were organized to develop a permanent public relations mechanism and a relevant technical base was set up
- leading researchers underwent training in project management
- new personnel, mainly young researchers, were recruited
- the CIPDD webpage was upgraded

However, CIPDD still does not have a permanent office, and working conditions in the present office remain substandard.

## PROGRAM PRIORITIES FOR 2006-2009

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Defining program priorities for the coming several years was the most important part of CIPDD's efforts to make its activities more focused and effective. This was based on the assessment of the new realities and challenges that took shape in Georgia following the 2003 Rose Revolution, as well as on taking account of areas in which CIPDD is more experienced and knowledgeable.



CIPDD team

#### CIPDD FINANCES

CIPDD activities are based on sponsorship of donor organizations, as well as enthusiasm and competence of its staff, partners and colleagues. Only a minor portion of its funds is generated from other sources, such as, for instance, incomes from sales of CIPDD publications. (Most of these publications are usually distributed for free.)

The 2006 budget of CIPDD totaled the GEL equivalent of \$414,391. The independent auditors' report is available on the CIPDD website.

There is a broad consensus in Georgia around the idea that developing strong liberal democratic institutions is the only way to consolidate the country's statehood. This consensus is upheld and expressed through the strong support for Georgia's bid to join NATO and, eventually, the European Union, shared by all major political actors and the overwhelming majority of the public. However, there is also widespread recognition that Georgian democratic institutions are underdeveloped and have a long way to go to achieve genuine consolidation. While there are significant problems remaining with regard to the formal institutional framework of democracy (such as establishing a proper balance between the executive and legislative powers in the constitution), arguably the greatest set of problems lies in the realm of the *quality of democracy*. For instance, while political parties, independent media, and NGOs operate freely and there are considerable institutional safeguards for the independence of the judiciary, there is widespread discontent with regard to the level of development of each of these institutions, which are crucial for democracy. While the new post-Rose-Revolution government has undoubtedly achieved conspicuous successes in areas such as curbing corruption, fighting organized crime, or provision of public services, there are well-grounded doubts concerning the level of institutionalization of these achievements.

As far as the work of public policy think-tanks such as CIPDD are concerned, this implies giving priority to working on long-

term goals aimed at increasing the quality of the political and policy-making process and strengthening institutions necessary for democratic development. Accordingly, based on the evaluation of its strengths and areas of expertise, CIPDD decided to focus its efforts on three priority areas:

- 1. Advancing policy development and deliberation processes**
- 2. Assisting development of democratic state and civil society institutions**
- 3. Facilitating civil integration process in a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional environment**

A more detailed outline of CIPDD program priorities can be found on [www.cipdd.org](http://www.cipdd.org).

## PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN 2006

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CIPDD activities in 2006 were focused on the three thematic priority areas outlined in its strategy, and a summary of the work carried out has been given accordingly. It is understood, however, that thematic fields overlap and that each particular project may address problems linked to different priority areas.

### 1. Advancing policy development and deliberation processes

In 2006 CIPDD focused its work on developing tools for reaching out to its audiences



Discussion with students. October 11, 2006

through setting up a new website, bringing together major Georgian policy analysts in an effort to jointly assess the trajectory and the state of the development of democracy in Georgia, and elaborating a methodology aimed at engaging societal actors into a decisions-oriented public policy debate.

What is it that the Georgian public demands from its political elite in the new situation that took shape following the Rose Revolution? Is it ready to move beyond compiling a laundry list of complaints and engage in debate about specific ways to tackle the most pressing issues that Georgia faces? Where can one find critical constituencies that are ready to engage in such a debate? Is there a way to increase the capacity of the active part of the citizenry to engage in debate about solutions rather than expressing discontent? In 2006, with support of the Open Society Institute Think Tank Fund, CIPDD started to explore these issues through organizing several discussions, mostly with the participation of young people. In preparation and during these meetings, CIPDD started developing an innovative methodology aimed at engaging audiences in specific solution-oriented debates. This was a pilot stage whose main aim was to prepare methodology for working with target groups.

The political forum “Ten Questions on Georgia’s Political Development” was organized with the participation of leading Georgian political analysts. The participating analysts were asked to sum up main



Authors’ meeting: *10 questions on political development of Georgia*. December 8-9, 2006

#### CIPDD DONORS

The following donor and partner organizations provided funds for CIPDD projects in 2006:

- Cordaid Foundation (Netherlands)
- European Commission
- OSI Think Tank Fund (Budapest)
- OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities (OSCE HCNM)
- Open Society - Georgia Foundation (OSGF)
- OSCE Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE ODIHR) through Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)
- Saferworld (UK)
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

trends, achievements and challenges of the last fifteen years of Georgian political development, as well as prospects and scenarios of future development. This was the first attempt to draft a comprehensive “big picture” of political development in Georgia. Political scientists gathered in Gudauri on December 8-9 for an author conference. The results are being published in the 6th issue of *Society and Politics*, an occasional publication of CIPDD.

Apart from modernizing its main website, CIPDD continued to run websites specialized in specific areas. Since 2003, CIPDD, in cooperation with the Moscow-based Center for Journalism in Extreme Situations, has been running a joint Georgian-Russian Analytical Website ([www.pankisi.info](http://www.pankisi.info)) in order to create a forum for balanced and professional debate on specific issues in Georgian-Russian relations. The recent escalation of tensions in Georgian-Russian relations has highlighted the problem of inadequate information-sharing. The Georgian and Russian public know little about ongoing processes in each other’s countries. While Georgian citizens have access to some Russian media products, Georgian newspaper publications are unavailable in Russia.

Various aspects of Georgian-Russian relations, including politics, economy, culture, and public relations, are covered on the website. The CIPDD is in charge of two sections of the website: 1) Georgian press



www.pankisi.info

about Russia; 2) Analysis (articles by prominent Georgian experts and journalists).

In the framework of the project, Georgian newspapers were regularly monitored and articles on the most topical issues of Georgian-Russian relations were selected, translated into Russian and posted on the website. A total of 171 articles were posted in 2006, including articles carried by Georgian newspapers as well as articles written by Georgian experts for the website.

To promote the website, links were placed in the Internet.ge and Google web-directories. The website was also advertised in issues No 1-3 of the *Profile* magazine. The *pankisi.info* site has been rated one of the most popular sites by customers of the mail.ru Internet provider. It has recently risen to the top of the rating list and was even ranked as number one in late 2005. A growing number of websites have links to *pankisi.info*, and Georgian analytical articles from the website are often re-posted on other reputable internet sites.

The website has become a source of unique information for those experts who are not satisfied with ideologically prejudiced views. It is the only website today that provides the Russian-speaking public with Russian translations of Georgian

press materials for free. Articles by prominent Georgian experts and politicians and interviews with them were regularly published in the *Analysis* section of the website in 2006.

## 2. Assisting development of democratic state and civil society institutions

In this area, CIPDD works with both state and non-state institutions, namely political parties, independent media and government agencies focused on security issues.

In 2006, CIPDD continued the project “Political Institutions in Georgia”. The project began in 2005. This joint project is implemented in cooperation with Georgia’s leading political parties, NIMD, and the OSCE’s Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR).

The overall objective of the project is to help Georgian political parties strengthen their internal organization and capacities and foster inter-party dialogue and cooperation. The project laid the analytical groundwork for political cooperation and technical support for political parties.

Six Georgian political parties were selected to participate in the first stage of the project: the Conservative Party of Georgia, the Georgian Labour Party, Industry Saves Georgia, the New Rights, the Republican Party and the United National Movement. Interactive group interviews with the parties, as well as multiparty conferences, and expert interviews were the main research tools used by the project. The parties were active participants and partners of the research, each having assigned a liaison to the research team. Issues most crucial to party development, such as party ideological identities and policy development, organizational structure, financial and human resources, internal democracy, public relations and election campaigns were explored.

The book “The Political Landscape of Georgia – Political Parties: Achievements, Challenges and Prospects” – the main



Multiparty Conference. March 17, 2006

product of the first stage of the project – was published in 2006 in the Georgian and English languages and presented to Georgian and international audiences. The book's presentations were organized as side events during the meeting of the Steering Committee of the World Movement of Democracy in The Hague (October 2006) and the OSCE Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting in November 2006 in Vienna. In April of that same year, based on the results of the research, NIMD and CIPDD co-organized a workshop entitled *Interactive Assessment of Political Organizations: Example of Georgia*, within the framework of the Fourth Assembly of the World Movement for Democracy in Istanbul, Turkey.

Insights into the current political party scene gained through the research helped partner organizations outline the main goals of the program for 2006-08. Specifically, the project will assist Georgian political institutions in modernizing their internal organization and capacities, as well as inter-party ties, with a specific emphasis on increasing the participation of youth and women. The establishment of a multiparty center in Tbilisi is one of the strategic objectives of the project.

The first-ever multiparty website ([www.partiebi.ge](http://www.partiebi.ge)) was created in Georgia in September 2006. It is a neutral web resource with equal representation of all leading political parties (both pro-government and opposition). The website is regularly updated. All publications produced in the

framework of the project, as well as information about Georgian political parties (organizational structures, mission statements, etc), are available on the website.

During 2006, two multiparty conferences and several training workshops were held with the participation of the involved parties, Georgian and foreign experts, and representatives of Dutch political parties. The multiparty conference on July 13-15 focused on the new system of local self-government and municipal elections. Problems of strategic planning were on the agenda of a multi-party conference on 11 December. After that conference, trainers from the Netherlands' Christian Democratic Party held a two-day training workshop on strategic planning for representatives of Georgian political parties. The workshop aimed to increase the capacity of the parties for strategic planning.

The December meeting had also an important outcome for the future activities under the project, and, possibly, for the general mode of relations between Georgian political parties and the public. The Georgian parties were familiarized with VoteMatch, a tool which on the one hand could help voters review party positions on various issues and make an informed choice, and on the other, help political parties in their effort to develop coherent policies and party platforms. This instrument was initiated in the Netherlands and later used in several European countries. The Georgian political parties believed that the VoteMatch technique would help them better formulate and convey their messages to voters, and decided to develop the Georgian version of it during 2007 so that it could be used during the 2008 parliamentary and presidential elections. It was agreed that the Dutch Center of Political Participation would facilitate the process.

In 2006, CIPDD continued implementing the project "Development of Regional Media and Public Accountability in Georgia". The project began in 2003 and is implemented in cooperation with the Tbilisi branch of the London-based Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR). Its main

objective is to build the capacity of regional print media. Cooperation between CIPDD and IWPR began in the mid 1990s with a series of training workshops for journalists and a project to support investigative journalism in Georgia. IWPR is the leading partner in the project and it carries out specific capacity-building measures for six Georgian newspapers, which were selected in different regions of Georgia. The contribution of CIPDD is to do research on the state of the development of the media in Georgian regions and to monitor the impact of the work with specific media organizations within the framework of the project.

The project consists of several stages. A pilot study of the problems of the regional media development was conducted in 15 selected cities of Georgia at the first stage. Research was carried out at the second stage, which covered all cities and municipal centers (61 in total) in 10 Georgian regions. The final report was prepared and the regional media map was published at the end of the research. The third stage, which began in February 2005 and lasted until the end of 2006, included in-depth interviews with representatives of the media and NGOs and governmental officials, and focus group workshops to identify the expectations of the local audience and examine the public's informational preferences.

In 2006, CIPDD continued to cooperate with Saferworld, a UK-based organization, as well as Georgian state agencies in security sector, on fostering the development of an effective system of controlling the proliferation of SALW (small arms and light weapons) in Georgia. In late 2005, a national SALW survey was initiated on the whole territory of Georgia – excluding regions not currently controlled by the Georgian government.

A variety of methods were used during the research, including a nationwide household survey of 1,300 respondents, 14 focus group discussions, interviews with more than 50 key officials and opinion-formers and a review of official data and media reports. In addition, periodic consultation

meetings were organized as part of the research process so that officials from the Georgian government could review preliminary research findings and comment on them. The views expressed during these consultations were reflected in the final research report.

The final report acknowledged the progress the Georgian government has achieved in the implementation of the security sector reform in 2004-2006. Among the achievements identified were the merging of military structures subordinated to various state agencies and uniting them under single command; the introduction of international arms transfer control measures in Georgia and making investments in the Georgian border protection system. The report also identified certain shortcomings with regard to arms control in Georgia, including a low level of policy development and inter-agency cooperation, problems related to the ownership of small arms in

#### CIPDD PARTNERS

CIPDD implemented joint projects with the following organizations in 2006:

- Saferworld (UK)
- Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR, UK through its Tbilisi Office)
- International Center on Conflict and Negotiation (ICCN)
- TIRI Group (UK)
- Griffith University (Australia)
- Transparency International - Georgia
- Georgian Young Lawyers Association (GYLA)
- Center for Journalism in Extreme Situations (Moscow, Russia)
- Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)
- OSCE HCNM
- OSCE ODIHR
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

Six Georgian political parties:

- Conservative Party
- Georgian Labor Party
- New Rights
- Industry Will Save Georgia
- Republican Party
- United National Movement

the country, their use and misuse, flaws in international transfers and border control. The report provided a set of recommendations aimed at improving arms control and security in the country.

The research findings were published in English and Georgian in late 2006 and were presented to the government, civil society and donor community at a special event held in October 2006.

A new project “Improving Democratic Governance of Security Sector in Georgia through Empowering Civil Society” was launched in December 2006. The project is funded by the EC Delegation to Georgia and its main objective is to improve the quality, accountability and transparency of Georgia’s security institutions through encouraging dialogue between the government and the public.

The project “Mapping of the National Integrity System in Georgia”, which began



Presenting CIPDD publication - *Taking Stock: Small Arms and Human Security in Georgia*.  
October 17, 2006

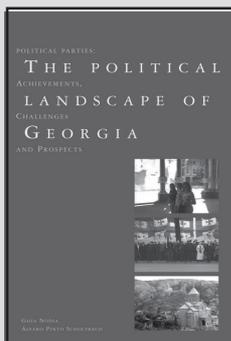
in September 2005, is another example of cooperation between CIPDD and the government. The project aims to map and analyze Georgia’s national integrity system and prepare recommendations for the Georgian government on how to improve the current situation.

## CIPDD PUBLICATIONS IN 2006



[Taking stock: small arms and human security in Georgia](#)

David Wood (Saferworld)  
In Georgian and English



[The Political Landscape of Georgia. Political Parties: Achievements, Challenges and Prospects](#)

Ghia Nodia (CIPDD)  
Alvaro Pinto Scholtbach (NIMD)  
In Georgian and English

The project, initiated by the TIRI group (UK), Griffith University (Australia), OSI (Hungary) and OSGF, is implemented jointly by the CIPDD, Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA), and Transparency International – Georgia (TIG). The research part of the project is based entirely on in-depth interviews with government officials and experts from NGOs. Interviews are conducted by CIPDD and TIG staff.

The survey examined the features of the Georgian national integrity system and the degree to which the government abides by the principles of ethical conduct. The research focused on government institutions, including the parliament, executive structures, judiciary, and local government, as well as international and donor organizations, civil institutions and media. The research also studied the existing mechanisms of institutional relations and the anti-corruption capacity of Georgia's institutions. The study identified existing obstacles to the reforms and developed recommendations on how to overcome them.

### **3. Facilitating civil integration process in a multiethnic and multi-religious environment**

CIPDD implemented two projects in this area in 2006: "Consolidation of Liberal-Democratic Institutions by Promoting Religious Pluralism", a joint project by CIPDD and International Center on Conflict and Negotiation, sponsored by Cordaid, and "Research and Analysis of the Situation in the Region of Samtskhe-Javakheti" sponsored by the OSCE's Office of High Commissioner on National Minorities.

The first project lasted three years and ended in 2006. This three-year research on country's religious problems revealed a wide diversity of opinions and a very low level of religious tolerance in Georgian society. The project showed that the situation of religious minorities was much worse in the regions than in the capital. However, religious discrimination and violence have become less visible since the November 2003 revolution.



*Workshop - How to Advance Religious Pluralism through Civic Education. June 9-11, 2006*

A series of seminars, titled "Learn and Teach Tolerance", was conducted in the framework of the project for teachers of public schools. In total, 135 seminars were organized in 2006, including 100 in Tbilisi, 30 in Batumi, 16 in Rustavi and 12 in Mtskheta. Special training sessions were conducted for students of the Teacher Training Institute in Tbilisi.

A workshop "How to Advance Religious Pluralism through Civic Education: Experience and Expertise" took place in Bakuriani on June 10-11, 2006. Participants of the workshop – Bulgarian, Georgian, Macedonian, Romanian, Russian and Ukrainian experts – discussed a religious education curriculum developed by CIPDD. The discussion outlined basic principles and problems of religious education, indicators of progress in the education process, and future goals. In 2006 the national education curriculum was translated into English and Russian.

A monthly bulletin, which analyzes the coverage of religious topics by the Georgian media on a regular basis, is posted on CIPDD's website as part of the project.

During the implementation of the project CIPDD received full support from the Ministry of Education.

Throughout 2006, CIPDD continued to monitor indicators of tensions and conflict potential in Samtskhe-Javakheti, in coordination with the OSCE's Office of High

Commissioner on National Minorities. The project "Research and Analysis of the Situation in the Region of Samtskhe-Javakheti" is part of a program on conflict prevention and integration in Samtskhe-Javakheti, which began in 2000.

The main objective of the project is to study and analyze conflict potential in Samtskhe-Javakheti, ethnic relations in the region, relations between the local and central governments, and regional policies pursued by major international actors (Russia, USA). In the framework of the project the OSCE Office of the High Commissioner on National Minorities and the Georgian government are regularly updated on the ongoing processes in potential "trouble spots" and the likely development of events in the future, and get recommendations

aimed at conflict prevention. To this end, CIPDD prepares monthly reports in Russian and English on the situation in the region, including reviews of the Georgian media coverage of the problems of Samtskhe-Javakheti, on the basis of monthly reports from local correspondents (13 correspondents from different ethnic backgrounds). Twelve reports were issued in 2006 and four training seminars were organized for the correspondents – one in Tbilisi and three in the region.

The local correspondents often come up with useful ideas about the region's future development and potential solutions to existing problems. On the basis of this information, CIPDD advises stakeholders on possible scenarios of future developments and offers specific recommendations.

## APPENDIX

### CIPDD projects implemented in 2006

#### Improving Democratic Governance of Security Sector in Georgia through Empowering Civil Society

1.	Project title	Improving Democratic Governance of Security Sector in Georgia through Empowering Civil Society
2.	Project duration	1.12. 2006 -1.12.2007
3.	Budget	40,930 €
4.	Donor	Delegation of EU Commission to Georgia
5.	Partners	Saferworld
6.	Project director	Tata Makhatadze
7.	Project goal	The project aims to improve the quality, accountability and transparency of Georgia's security institutions by encouraging dialogue between the government and the public.
8.	Project activities	Meetings and discussions; analysis of the security situation; strategy development; training for civil society groups; university curriculum development.

#### Mapping of the National Integrity System in Georgia

1.	Project title	Mapping of the National Integrity System in Georgia
2.	Project duration	6 months
3.	Budget	\$ 21,130
4.	Donor	OSI/OSGF
5.	Partners	TIRI group (UK), Griffith University (Australia), TI Georgia, GYLA
6.	Project director	Malkhaz Saldadze
7.	Project goal	Analysis of the anti-corruption capacity of Georgia's integrity institutions (organizations, laws, standards) and recommendations for strengthening these institutions.
8.	Project activities	In-depth interviews; preliminary analysis of the obtained data; final report.

#### Institutional Support 2006/8

1.	Project title	Institutional Support 2006/8
2.	Project duration	1.01. 2006 - 31 12. 2008
3.	Budget	\$ 180,900
4.	Donor	OSI Think Tank Fund
5.	Partners	--
6.	Project director	Ghia Nodia
7.	Project goal	Institutional development support for CIPDD
8.	Project activities	General institutional support; public discussions and seminars

### Georgian-Russian Analytical Website [www.pankisi.info](http://www.pankisi.info)

1.	Project title	Georgian-Russian Analytical Website <a href="http://www.pankisi.info">www.pankisi.info</a>
2.	Project duration	1. 07. 2006 – 1.07. 2007
3.	Budget	\$ 14,789
4.	Donor	OSGF
5.	Partner(s)	Center for Journalism in Extreme Situations
6.	Project director	Tamara Shamil
7.	Project goal	Disseminating balanced and neutral journalistic works by Georgian and Russian authors about Georgian-Russian relations.
8.	Project activities	Georgian press monitoring; translation of selected articles; editing of the translated articles, posting of articles on the website; commissioning of exclusive articles and their translation.

### Political Institutions in Georgia

1.	Project title	Political Institutions in Georgia
2.	Project duration	07. 2006 - 03. 2007
3.	Budget	101,500 €
4.	Donor	OSCE ODIHR
5.	Partner(s)	NIMD, OSCE ODIHR, and six political parties: Conservative Party of Georgia, Georgian Labor Party, New Rights, Industry Will Save Georgia, Republican Party, United National Movement
6.	Project director	Lia Sanikidze
7.	Project goal	Assistance to institutional development of Georgian political parties; preparations for the creation of a multi-party center by the end of 2008.
8.	Project activities	Organization of four multi-party conferences and training workshops for party members; publication of guidelines and brochures.

### Research and Analysis of the Situation in the Region of Samtskhe-Javakheti

1.	Project title	Research and Analysis of the Situation in the Region of Samtskhe-Javakheti
2.	Project duration	03.2006 - 03.2007
3.	Budget	60,995 €
4.	Donor	OSCE
5.	Partner(s)	--
6.	Project director	Marina Elbakidze
7.	Project goal	Monthly monitoring of the situation in Samtskhe-Javakheti
8.	Project activities	Monthly reports; training workshops for regional partners.

### Cooperation on Small Arms Control, Security Sector Reform and Conflict Sensitivity

1.	Project title	Cooperation on Small Arms Control, Security Sector Reform and Conflict Sensitivity
2.	Project duration	05. 2006 - 05. 2007
3.	Budget	\$ 7,200
4.	Donor	UK Government through Saferworld
5.	Partner(s)	Saferworld
6.	Project director	Tamara Pataraja
7.	Project goal	Research on arms and human security-related issues; conflict analysis.
8.	Project activities	Research/assessment of arms and human security situation; conflict analysis and publication of reports.



