



COUNCIL OF EUROPE PROJECT PROPOSAL

Support to the anti-corruption strategy of Georgia (GEPAC)

CoE project No. 2007/DG1/VC/779

Description of Activities

Project budget: 700 000 €

Donors: Voluntary contribution from the Netherlands (proposed)

Implementation: Council of Europe

Project partner: Office of the Minister of State for Reforms Coordination

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1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Beneficiary country

Georgia

1.2 Funding

Voluntary contribution from the Netherlands (proposed).

1.3 Implementing organisation

Council of Europe (Technical Cooperation Division, Department of Crime Problems, Directorate General of Legal Affairs).

1.4 Relevant country background

The people of Georgia consider corruption to be one of the key problems of their society.

In 2001, Georgia was evaluated by the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), which adopted 25 recommendations to the Georgian authorities. These included:

- The "swift adoption of a comprehensive national anti-corruption strategy" (recommendation i.)
- The "establishment of a co-ordination mechanism" to ensure the involvement and coordination of relevant institutions as well as follow up to the anti-corruption strategy (recommendation iv.)

The compliance report adopted by GRECO in December 2003 noted that most recommendations had not or only partly been implemented, and concluded that "although Georgia has made considerable efforts it is not in compliance with the recommendations of the First Round Evaluation Report". In consequence, Georgia was the first country which was subjected to GRECO's non-compliance procedure. This included the requirement to regularly report to GRECO on progress achieved. At its plenary meeting of 10 to 14 October 2005, GRECO adopted the Overall Assessment of the information provided by Georgia under the current non-compliance procedure and invited the Georgian delegation to submit additional information on several not or partly implemented recommendations by 31 January 2006, as required by the conclusions of the Overall Assessment. On 22 August 2006, GRECO published its Final Overall Assessment Report on Georgia's compliance with the recommendations addressed in June 2001, in the framework of GRECO's First Evaluation Round. This report concludes that - despite the disappointingly slow pace of the implementation of the recommendations in the first years after the adoption of the initial evaluation report - sufficient progress appears to have been made to allow GRECO to formally terminate the non-compliance procedure. GRECO, nevertheless urged the Georgian authorities to pursue their anti-corruption efforts in a vigorous manner and, above all, to implement their Anti-corruption Strategy and related Anti-corruption Action Plan. During its 31st Plenary Meeting, 4-8 December 2006, GRECO adopted the Second Round Evaluation Report for Georgia which was made public in January 2007.

In January 2005, the Government of Georgia initiated work on a new anti-corruption strategy and sought the support of the Council of Europe, which was provided under a joint programme of the Council of Europe and the European Commission.

The “National Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia” was prepared by a working group led by the National Security Council in May/July 2005 and adopted by the Decree of the President of Georgia n°550 from 24 June 2005.

The “Action Plan for the Anti-corruption Strategy (2005-2006)” was drafted by a working group led by Kakha Bendookidze, State Minister for Reforms Coordination and adopted by the Decree of the Government of Georgia n°377 of 12 September 2005. This was approved by the Decree of the President of Georgia n°155 on 28 March 2006. The State Minister for Reforms Coordination is empowered with supervising the implementation of the Action Plan.

In addition, Georgia continues to be an active member country in the Anti-corruption Network (ACN) for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, under the Istanbul Action Plan of the OECD Anti Corruption Division. Within this framework, Georgia has been providing its progress reporting on the Monitoring of the National Actions to Implement Recommendations endorsed during the reviews of Legal and Institutional Frameworks for the Fight against Corruption.

Anti-corruption measures are now high on the agenda of the Georgian Government. In order to maintain the momentum created through the drafting of the Strategy and Action Plan a technical cooperation project is required to provide the necessary expertise and to contribute to the actual implementation of this Plan in 2007 and 2008.

1.5 Current state of affairs in the relevant sector

1.5.1 Relevant international background

Georgia acceded to the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) on 16 September 1999, and has signed and ratified the Civil Law and the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption. The UN Convention against corruption has neither been signed nor ratified.

Furthermore, Georgia is a party to the Council of Europe’s mechanisms monitoring compliance with international standards in the field of money laundering MONEYVAL.

1.5.2 National anti-corruption strategy

The “National Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia” was prepared by a working group led by the National Security Council in May/July 2005 and adopted by the President of Georgia on 24 June 2005.

Following an introduction, the measures foreseen under the strategy are divided into 5 chapters:

1. Preventive measures (reform of public services, transparency and access to information, political finances, reform of audit and inspection bodies, public procurement reform)
2. Creation of a competitive business environment (reducing administrative barriers, reform of tax administration, improvement of entrepreneurial legislation)
3. Institutional reform of law enforcement bodies (improvement of anti-corruption legislation, judicial and law enforcement reform, witness protection system)
4. Cooperation with international organisations (implementation of GRECO and OECD recommendations, ratification of UN anti-corruption and CoE ETS 173 and 191)
5. Role of the public and its participation.

The final part (chapter 7) refers to “implementation” of the strategy through an action plan. For the implementation of the action plan responsibilities are to be as follows:

- Each ministry will be responsible for the anti-corruption measures related to it and are to recruit and train the respective staff and provide them with the necessary means.
- At the “tactical level” each ministry or agency is responsible for specific actions. They will report to the Prime Minister every two months on the implementation of measures under the Action Plan. These reports shall also be made public.
- In this way, the Prime Minister and the Government will be able to supervise the Action Plan at the “operative level”
- The Government will then report to the President about progress made once every six months.
- At the strategic and policy level, a Public Service Council has been now created and is under the President of Georgia which will provide strategic leadership also to the anti-corruption effort.
- Also within the Ministry of Justice, a Good Governance and Decentralisation Legal Entity of Public Law has been already created.

The positive points of this strategy are that:

- It represents a commitment of the Government and gives strategic direction to the prevention and control of corruption
- It combines short-term measures with long-term reforms, and links anti-corruption measures with more general good governance reforms.
- Balances preventive, enforcement and public support (although priority is clearly given to prevention).
- As there is no such thing as a perfect strategy, the one adopted in July 2005 appears to be a good starting point.

1.5.3 National Action Plan for the Anti-corruption Strategy

The “Action Plan for the Anti-corruption Strategy (2005-2006)” was drafted by a working group led by Kakha Bendookidze, State Minister for Reforms Coordination. It was adopted by the Decree of the Government of Georgia n°377 of 12 September 2005, and approved by the Decree of the President of Georgia n°155 on 28 March 2006.

It contains 18 measures with some 75 activities and divided into 3 chapters:

- I. Strengthening of anti-corruption activities
- II. Strengthening of mechanisms to fight corruption
- III. International cooperation

The Action Plan contains a balance of different measures (prevention, enforcement, public support) although the public support part is somewhat rudimentary.

The structure of the Action Plan (3 chapters) is not synchronised with the strategy (5 different chapters).

Following the adoption of the Action Plan on 12 September 2005, an internal, extended version was prepared by the Government which indicates responsible institutions and specific deadlines for each action.

The Action Plan foresees the reform of domestic legislation in 2005/2006 which concern in particular the criminalisation of corruption in line with international standards, witness protection, general inspection and responsibilities of controlling bodies; regulation in the sphere of licensing; establishment of jury trial, declaration of property, public procurement, tax matters, development of

customs code, funding of political parties and electoral campaigns, increasing the authority of Ombudsman.

In spite of some shortcomings, the Strategy and Action Plan provides an appropriate framework for a more coherent anti-corruption effort in Georgia and for support by the international community.

During February-April 2007 the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination in cooperation with other institutions/ministries developed the 2nd Anti-corruption Action Plan (ACAP) encompassing years 2007-2008. The new draft ACAP methodology and structure addresses the weakness of the previous ACAP as well as accommodated suggestion made by the CoE experts expressed in December 2006. The new draft ACAP was discussed on several occasions with interested parties and civil society. The Government of Georgia (GoG) approved the new ACAP and forwarded it to the President for adoption. It is expected that the new ACAP will be enacted in June 2007. This exercise clearly demonstrated that the GoG and the Office of the SMOrc continue to show its commitment towards the Anti-corruption policy in general and the Anti-corruption Strategy in particular.

1.5.4 Body for management, coordination and monitoring of the National Action Plan

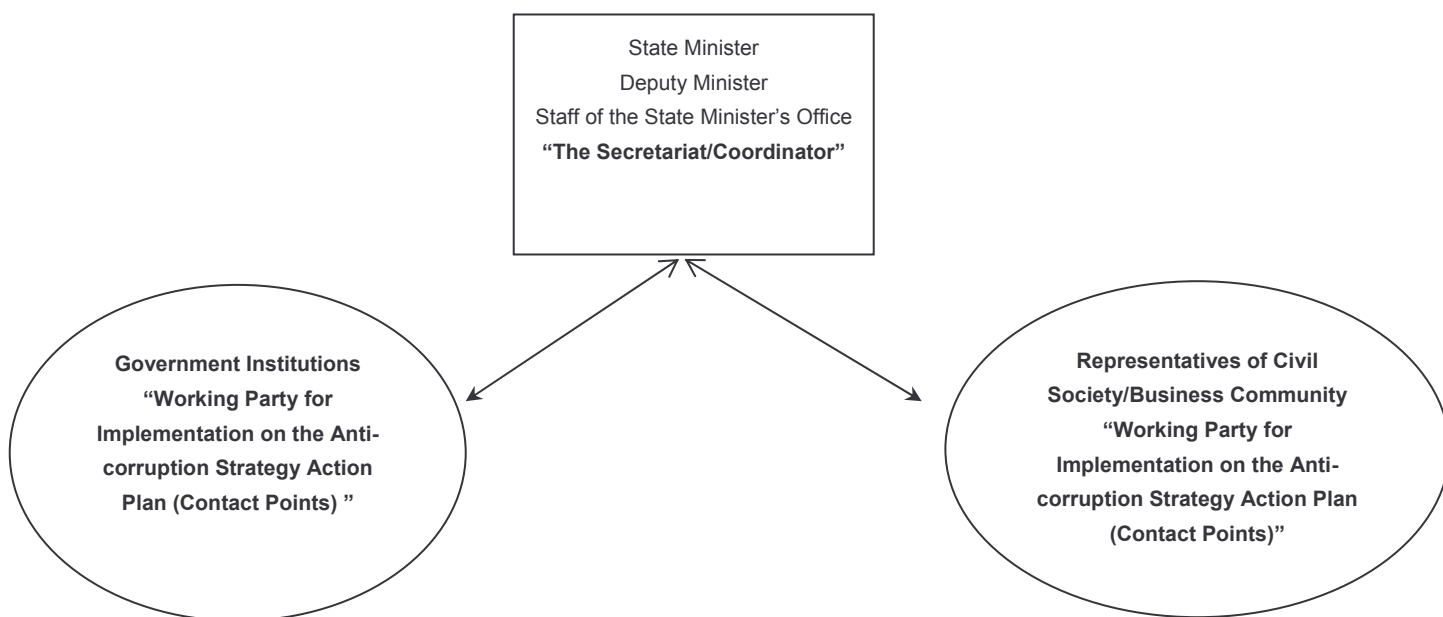
In accordance with the Strategy/Action Plan and the respective enforcing Presidential Decrees, the monitoring task was assigned to the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and his Office. In addition according to the mentioned Decrees, each institution appoints Contact Points tasked and accountable for implementation of the relevant Anti-corruption measures (Working Party on Implementation of the Anti-corruption Strategy Action Plan), who are obliged to provide every two month reporting to the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination.

The Office of the State Minister:

- Serves as the Coordinator of the Working Party for Implementation of the Anti-corruption Strategy Action Plan;
- Is the technical body for elaborating, evaluating anti-corruption reforms/measures and impact within the Action Plan;
- Reports to the Prime Minister;
- Facilitates dialog with the representatives of NGO's and Business Community

Currently, the office of the State Minister for Reforms Coordination are operating under the below diagramme which needs to be operational in accordance to the required rules and procedures for implementing anti-corruption measures as contained in the Anti-corruption Action Plan and the Strategy:

Monitoring/Evaluation/Recommendations/Secretariat functions



1.5.5 Legal framework for the prevention and combating of corruption

The Criminal Code of Georgia (in force since 1 January 2000) contains several provisions that deal with active (Art. 339) and passive (Art. 338) bribery of domestic public officials, as well as with active and passive bribery in the private sector.

Active and passive commercial bribes are established as separate criminal offences under Article 221 of the Criminal Code. Accepting illegal presents is established as a separate criminal offence, different from receipt of a bribe (Article 340). Money laundering is criminalised under Art. 194. There are now specific provisions criminalising trading in influence as recently in the Criminal Code (June 2006). Same recent Criminal code changes have now incorporated the provisions on the corporate criminal liability, active and passive bribery, extortion, abuse of power, official fraud and gifts.

The Law on Conflict of Interests and Corruption in the Public Service was adopted in 1997 and deals with the prevention and suppression of corruption. It contains a definition of "public official" (including foreign public officials) as well as definitions of "corruption in the public sector", "corruption offence", "conflict of interests in the public sector" and "gifts".

In addition, many other pieces of legislation deal with corruption in respective areas.

1.5.6 Bodies and institutions responsible for preventing and combating corruption

1.5.6.1 Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination

Office of the State Minister on Reforms coordination is responsible for the Coordination, reporting, monitoring and secretarial functions of the Anti-corruption action plan and in particular with the development of a conceptual approach, coordination of law drafting efforts and monitoring of implementation of the Action Plan by means of collecting reports from different ministries and institutions. The Office carries on with day-to-day management, coordination and monitoring of the

action plan for the Anti-corruption Strategy and facilitates the dialog with the representatives of NGO and Business Community.

The Office links up with the institutions responsible for different activities under the Action Plan, compiles information and reports on progress made and provide technical advice to other institutions.

Currently the Office of the State Minister on Reforms is limited in resources and personnel, thus there is a need for additional support in:

- Drafting
- Coordination
- Reporting
- Monitoring
- Secretariat functions,,

In addition the Office needs to be equipped and reporting and monitoring procedures need to be developed. Furthermore, in each of the cooperating institutions Working Party (WP) and Contact Points (CPs) will require some kind of assistance.

The Office does not have investigative and enforcement functions. A specialised unit exists within the prosecution service which is in charge to investigate and prosecute corruption related offences committed by public officials. The staff in this unit will require focused and multi-disciplinary training.

1.5.6.2 Public Prosecutor's Office

The constitutional status of the prosecution is not strictly defined yet. The Prosecutor General is appointed for a period of five years upon nomination by the President and approval by Parliament. Subordinate prosecutors are appointed by the Prosecutor General.

The internal structure of the Office of the Prosecutor General is defined by the Internal Regulations on the Act of the Office. In recent years the structure of the prosecution changed considerably. At the present time the structure is the following:

The Office of the Prosecutor General at the central level;
Prosecutors Offices of the autonomous republics of Abkhazia and Adjara;
8 regional offices; and
30 district offices.

Under special circumstances specialised prosecution offices can be created. The Office of the Prosecutor General is at the top of the hierarchical structure of the Prosecutor's Office and coordinates the work of the whole system.

The Law on the Prosecution was amended several times since its adoption, the last amendment being enacted on 28 April 2006. Further substantial amendments are foreseen to take place based on the *Concept Paper* released in May 2005 by the presidential working group and approved by a Presidential Decree.

According to the above amendments, the Prosecutor's Office retained its basic competence related to exercise of criminal proceedings and oversight over pre-trial investigation. Moreover, in the ongoing reform process, prosecutorial power to oversee the investigation has been considerably strengthened. As regards the investigative authority, due to the entry into force of the above noted amendments, full investigative jurisdiction of the Prosecutor's Office only extends over crimes

allegedly committed by defined category of persons, as well as the crimes related to the money laundering cases and those committed in abuse of power. Adding to the above-mentioned functions, the Office of the Prosecutor General is also mandated with the task of coordination of fight against criminality.

The new Criminal Procedure Code is expected to be adopted in the end of 2007. Thus the prosecutors will require certain training on application of this CPC especially with reference to the investigation and prosecution procedures of the corruption related offences (i.e., financial investigation and corporate liability).

At present, the Investigative and the Anti-Money Laundering Units lead investigation in corruption cases. They consist respectively of 45 and 17 officials at the central level.

Interagency investigative groups can be created in practice on *ad hoc* basis.

The General Inspection Department of the General Prosecutor's Office reveals and refers cases to the investigative department as well as disciplinary violations (including corruption offences) allegedly committed by the employees of the Prosecution.

In meantime it is proposed to create a Council of Prosecutors, which would make proposals for new prosecutor candidates and promotions prior to their appointments. Moreover the Prosecution requires a comprehensive set of measures to prevent internal corruption. Currently the Prosecutors Office and the Ministry of Interior have introduced new Code of Ethics. The training and the implementation of these new codes seems to be considered as a priority.

Various Training Courses are continuously delivered to the prosecution employees with the assistance of our foreign partners as well as active involvement of local resources. Within the framework of the TACIS project which is currently under its implementation, all prosecution officers were given opportunity to attend trainings in human rights law and ethics. In June of the current year US experts led the course devoted to the investigation techniques for torture cases and interrogation techniques.

1.5.6.3 Ministry of the Interior

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia as the national police authority of the country is the centralised government agency headed by the Minister. The MoIA as one of the key institutions primarily responsible for the law enforcement and the maintenance of the legal and public order of the country and the rule of law is in charge of broad area of state security affairs, which include provision of the safety and order of the society and protection of the rights and liberties of the persons within the country.

The process of harmonisation of normative and administrative acts in line with the international standards is currently an ongoing legal reform within MoIA. The forthcoming adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia will be expected to bring up the need for the revision and amendments of the several laws regulating activity of police.

Fight against corruption is determined as one of the leading priorities for the MoIA with special emphasis on the effectiveness of the new Department of Constitutional Security. The main aim of the department is to expose the crimes committed by the state officials, including its own staff. For example, in 2004-2006 the Department of Constitutional Security arrested more than 350 high rank officials charged with passive bribery. As a result some on going reforms within the ministry the level of corruption in the registration and licensing services has been showing tangible decreased.

The procedures for acquirement of the licenses and the registration cards have been simplified and the so called “window principle” have been established.

The General Inspection which is a structural sub-unit within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia is run under proceedings of activities for the special services and in accordance with law. It conducts inspections to any allegations of the violation of ethics, disciplinary norms, inappropriate performance of service duties and the perpetration of the specific illegal acts. The General Inspection is responsible before the Minister of Internal Affairs. This sub-unit is independent in its work and any interference of other structural units and officials of the Ministry in its working process is prohibited.

The priority trends of the activities of the General Inspection are react over any violation of the ethics, inappropriate performance of service duties and on specific illegal acts. The General Inspection carries out operative-searching activities and leads the preliminary investigation on the alleged violations of law by the staff of the Ministry. In addition it inspects the legality and expediency of the expenditures of the material-financial resources within the system of the Ministry; and provides the Ministry itself with the safety and security prevention tools. The General Inspection controls also the permanent observation with the requirements of the international legal instruments, provisions of the Constitution of Georgia and the national legislative acts, Orders and Instructions of the President of Georgia and the legal acts issued by the Minister.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia enforced the new Police Code of Ethics which was adopted by the Order of Minister in January 2007. It provides for the main ethical standards required to be followed by the police officers, imposing duty to respect fundamental human rights, preserve law and order, act in full compliance with legislation and carry out the duties in accordance to the principles of fairness and impartiality.

The Police Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia provides baseline police trainings as well as the specialised courses including on human rights and ethics. An extensive training will be required soon in relation with adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code and Ethics. Training on the use of special investigative techniques is high on the agenda. The training of trainers and development of training materials are perceived as an efficient way to extend training to a large number of officials. The US Department of Justice, the Council of Europe, OSCE and other donors currently provide assistance to the Police Academy.

1.5.6.4 Ministry of Justice

The major goals of the Ministry of Justice are : coordination of legal reform and the definition of legal terminology; harmonisation of Georgian legislation with European Standards, representation of Georgia at the bodies of the Council of Europe in the field of the protection of human rights; elaboration of the legal cooperation policy with other State and international organisation; drafting and expertise of legislation; systematisation of legislation; observance of the execution of court decisions; regulation of issues related to citizenship, immigration and registration of civil acts; regulation of notaries services; registration of legal entities in the cases determined by law; organization of forensic expertise; running of general licensing system.

Minister of Justice is nominated by the Prime Minister and approved by the Parliament.

A corruption research Working Group is already established within the structure of the Ministry of Justice. The setting up of this Working Group was foreseen by the anti-corruption action plan. The Working Group will be mainly serving as the legal expertise “centre” for all matters related to the drafting of anti-corruption related legislation/provisions.

The Ministry of Justice is dealing with reforms of domestic anti-corruption legislation in order to ensure its compliance with international and European anti-corruption standards. A new draft Law amending the domestic legislation related to ratification of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Trans-national Organised Crime is under elaboration.

As foreseen by Anti-corruption action plan, the Ministry of Justice has to elaborate some more amendments to the current legislation to ensure accurate accounting of property in declarations and with the purpose of introducing new rules for completing declarations by civil servants while on duty and after leaving the office. The amendment drafting is undergoing and are expected to require declarations by close relatives of public officials. The Ministry of Justice will elaborate these amendments to the “Law on the Conflict of Interests and Corruption in Public Service”.

1.5.6.5 Judiciary

The judiciary is undergoing comprehensive reform. For the time being Georgia’s judicial system consists of two major systems: the Constitutional Court, which is responsible for issues related to the Constitution and courts of general jurisdiction.

Courts of general jurisdiction of Georgia consist of: District Court (and City Court); Appeal Court and Supreme Court. In addition there are the high courts of Autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Adjara. Military courts can be established during martial law and only within the system of common courts. Establishment of special courts is prohibited by law.

Proposals for judicial reform are developed by the Council of Justice of Georgia – an advisory board to the President of Georgia. The Council of Justice selects and nominates judicial candidates, dismisses judges, organises qualification tests. The Council of Justice consists of representatives of all three branches of power. However, currently there are some amendments that are being prepared in order to improve the current legal framework.

1.5.6.6 Chamber of Control

The Chamber of Control of Georgia created in 1995 is the highest national audit institution. It performs control of use and expenditure of public funds and other material assets.

The Chamber of Control is an independent agency reporting to the Parliament. The Law “On the Chamber of Control of Georgia” defines the competencies of the Chamber of Control, which cover legislative, executive and judicial branches of power, local government agencies, special State funds, the National Bank of Georgia and other State institutions.

The head of the Chamber of Control is nominated by the President and approved by the Parliament for five years term.

The activities of the Chamber of Control include: on-going operational checks, comprehensive revision, thematic inspection and expertise.

A comprehensive five year “Development plan” (reform strategy) has been developed with UK DFID technical assistance. A five year training plan has been elaborated through Canadian expert assistance. GTZ, DFID, UNDP and WB are going to fund the activities under the Development plan. The Development plan has been approved by the President of the Chamber of Control and is going to be transmitted to the Parliament.

A new law on the Chamber of Control is going to be elaborated.

The compliance with INTOSAI and EUROSAI standards is considered be a priority.

1.5.6.7 Civil Service Bureau

The Civil Service Bureau as a public law legal entity was established pursuant to the Law on Civil Service (1998) in order to develop a uniform national civil service policy and assist in coordinating appropriate activities. The current law was inspired from the Latvian law on civil service.

The goals of the Civil Service Bureau were : to explore and analyse the situation in the civil service, to analyse the efficiency of the state institutions and develop recommendations for further improvement; to coordinate human resource management operations in the civil service; to explore and generalise experience of other countries in the area of civil service.

The Head of the Bureau is supposed to be appointed and dismissed by the President of Georgia. Currently, this office does not have an appointed Head, and thus it ceased to be operational. It is expected that pursuant to a political decision, its functions and structure will be merged or/and change within the undergoing reforms. However, there is no general code of ethics for public officials in Georgia.

1.6 Problems and needs to be addressed

Now that the strategy and action plan against corruption have been adopted, it is important that the measures foreseen are efficiently carried out and provide an impact overall. The present project will thus aim at creating a momentum of implementation by addressing needs at the strategy level as well as at the level of specific measures.

At the strategic level:

- Strengthen the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination,
- Review the National Anti-Corruption Strategy,
- Update the Action Plan on a regular basis,
- Enhance the implementation,
- Monitor the level of the implementation of specific measures of the Action Plan.

These specific measures shall include:

- Expert assistance to the Office in elaborating legislative reforms (including concepts/laws/regulations),
- Expert assistance to the relevant partner institutions through the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination,
- Strengthening capacities of the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption,
- Strengthening integrity and capacity for preventing internal corruption,
- Facilitate dialog with the stakeholders (Representatives of Government Institutions, Civil Society and Business Community);
- Expertise assistance and support in implementing recommendations issued by GRECO and other international organizations and monitoring bodies.

1.7 Related programmes and other donor activities

Since 1999 the Council of Europe has organised a number of anti-corruption activities:

- Assessment advisory mission on measures of prevention and fight against corruption, organised crime and money laundering (November 1999)
- Strengthening capacities for the prevention of corruption and training for the prevention of corruption (July 2001)
- Seminar on combating political corruption, focusing on financing of political parties and electoral campaigns as well as on trading in influence (June 2002)
- Regional Seminar on the Council of Europe Conventions in the Criminal field for the States of South Caucasus (December 2002, Strasbourg)
- Immunities from criminal prosecution and the fight against corruption (May 2003)
- Seminar on Financing of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns (June 2003)
- Meeting to establish a Group to Monitor the Funding of political parties and electoral campaigns in Georgia (2003)
- Assistance provided to the Monitoring Group on Funding of political parties and electoral campaigns in Georgia (2003)
- Study visit to Russia for experts from the FMS to study the data processing system (May 2004)
- Study visit to Ukraine for experts from the FMS to study the data processing system (June 2004)
- Meeting of the Monitoring Group on the financing of political parties (November 2004)
- Meeting of the Monitoring Group on Financing of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns (March 2005)
- Seminar on Some Legal Aspects of the Council of Europe Conventions on Corruption for judges and prosecutors (April 2005)
- Expert mission to formulate assistance to the Working Group for elaboration of the National Anti-corruption strategy (May 2005)
- Expert assistance to the elaboration of the National Anti-corruption strategy of Georgia (May-June 2005)
- Conference on finalisation of anti-corruption strategy of Georgia (June 2005)
- Plenary meeting of the Monitoring Group on financing of political parties and electoral campaigns of Georgia (Strasbourg, July 2005)
- Expert assistance to the elaboration of the National anti-corruption action plan (July – August 2005)
- Workshops to finalise the anti-corruption action plan (September 2005);
- Workshop to review the current status of the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan in order to improve the content of specific anti-corruption measures and monitoring capacities (November 2006);
- Expert Review and Guidelines to improve the monitoring capacities and setting up priorities when revising the Action Plan (December 2006);
- Expert Opinion on the draft amendments to the legislation dealing with the Financing of Political Parties and Electoral Campaigns (December 2006).

The Council of Europe posted a field expert on the issues of economic and organised crime (covering both corruption and money laundering) between October 2004 and July 2005, who substantially assisted in the organisation of activities covering this period and considerably facilitated the elaboration of the national anti-corruption strategy and action plan.

The European Commission provides assistance to different state institutions including the General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture. There are no specific anti-corruption projects but each of the on-going projects addresses corruption at certain level. The human resource department of the Office of the Prosecutor General is currently undergoing an extensive reorganisation and upgrading of work processes supported by EU TACIS project.

Previously, World Bank provided a Policy Human Resources Development (PHRD) grant to the Office of the State Minister for Reforms Coordination to elaborate an inception index for surveys related to corruption. In 2006, the Office of Minister of State chose the Health Service Sector as first pilot activity under this inception index tools to conduct its survey and evaluation. It is expected that, this index will be used and further elaborated to conduct future sectorial surveys related to anti-corruption reforms (see the Output activities referring to the surveys)

Within the Poverty Reduction Support Operation (PRSO) the World Bank supports the Government of Georgia focusing in particular on public expenditure management reforms (including procurement, reforms of civil service, and reforms of fiscal system) and simplification of regulatory regime for private sector development and reduction of corruption on both the demand and the supply side. The second dimension of the PSRO concerns the support Government's Anti-Corruption Strategy and its implementation. In this respect the World Bank will focus on the topics such as access to information and introduction of survey based monitoring.

The US Department of Justice and the British Council through the European Commission funding provides assistance to the General Prosecutor's Office in extensive reorganisation and in human resources development, and IT. The human resources development plan provides for a job performance review system that will evaluate all employees on the basis of work quality, productivity, accountability, reliability, time-management, job knowledge, professional judgment, interpersonal skills, teamwork, and supervisor responsibility.

2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

2.1 Overall approach and objective

The overall objective of the project “Support to the Anti-corruption Strategy of Georgia” is:

To contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Georgia in accordance with European and other international standards and GRECO recommendations.

The project objective is to support the implementation of Georgia’s Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan through strengthening the Office of the State Minister, General Prosecution Service; Ministry of Internal Affairs and other institutions in the Working Party through the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination. This will be mainly achieved through the review of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and update the Action Plan and enhancing the implementation of specific measures of the Action Plan (expert assistance to the Office of the State Minister and relevant partner institutions from the Working Party in elaborating legislative reforms; strengthening capacities of the Prosecution and the Ministry of Interior to investigate and prosecute high level corruption and strengthening integrity and institutional capacity for preventing internal corruption).

Indicators of success for the achievement of this objective are:

1. The level of implementation in the national legislation of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption
2. The level of the implementation of Council of Europe and other international standards in the fight against corruption;
3. The level of compliance with GRECO recommendations and OECD/ACN recommendations; and
4. The level of implementation of the measures of the Georgia’s Action Plan for Anti-Corruption strategy as supported by this Project.

2.2 Outputs

The results of the project are expected to be the following:

1. Capacity of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination (and contact points in the Working Party) to manage, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-corruption Plan reinforced;
2. Anti-corruption Strategy reviewed, updated and improved;
3. Action Plan updated and improved in terms of implementing and monitoring tools;
4. Relevant draft provisions and regulations elaborated and submitted to the Government of Georgia;
5. Capacities of the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption strengthened;
6. Integrity and institutional capacity for preventing corruption strengthened through implementation of pilot activities with the General Prosecutor’s Office.

3 ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

The project is based on the assumption that the Government of Georgia is committed to implement the Action plan to the Anti-Corruption Strategy, and in particular the measures covered by the present project.

This would imply:

- that the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination is provided with the authority and the necessary resources to coordinate, monitor and manage the strategy and action plan in the Working Party;
- that the sustainability of all administrative and reform oriented actions that are carried out through this project is ensured. For instance, it is expected that the overall objective of this project, at the end of its term will remain to be supported and continued by the existing government human and financial resources, thus allocation of the state budget to the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination is expected to be higher than the present;
- that the cooperating institutions nominate their contact persons in the Working Party, and successfully implement the activities of the action plan under their responsibility and regularly report to the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination;
- that the necessary legal reforms are undertaken, that is, that the Government submits draft laws prepared to the Parliament for adoption;
- that the specialised units for investigation of high-level corruption are provided with the necessary resources;
- that corruption prevention measures are sufficiently coordinated with the whole reform of the Public Service;
- that equipment and other project deliveries shall be solely used for the overall objective of this project, also after its end, and shall remain to be useful tools for use from the same structures as established within the Ministry.

4 SCOPE OF THE WORK

4.1 Specific activities

Overall objective	To contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Georgia in accordance with European and other international standards as well as GRECO recommendations
Project objective	To support the implementation of Georgia's Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan
Output 1	Capacity of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination (and Contact Points in cooperating institutions (Working Party)) to manage, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Plan reinforced
Indicator	By month 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Inception Phase Finalised (Workplan Approved and Recruitment) By month 8: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ PIU (Project Implementation Unit) fully staffed and provided with computer equipment (recruitment of 3 long-term national experts)▪ first monitoring/inventory of achievements/analysis report on the stage of implementation of the Action Plan prepared by the PIU and report(s) submitted to the Prime Minister of Georgia on regular basis▪ Contact Points acting in each cooperating institution (Working Party members), established network of communication and regular meeting plans By month 12: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Contact Points (Working Party members) reporting on regular basis on progress in their respective institution reforms and measures based on a developed reporting/monitoring/analysis template
Activity 1.1	Inception Phase (2 months): Finalise workplan of activities with all counterparts; conduct the recruitment of staff and long term advisers; (commissioning, interviews, and contracting).
Activity 1.2	Organise a start-up conference with participation of all relevant stakeholders (Tbilisi)
Activity 1.3	Provide equipment required for efficient running of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination
Activity 1.4	Advise and train the Staff at the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and Contact Points (Working Party members) on operational issues, including interaction with cooperating institutions, reporting and feed back templates and procedures.
Activity 1.5	Organise at least 2 study visits for the Staff at the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and relevant Contact Points (Working Party members)

Output 2	Anti-corruption Strategy Reviewed and Action Plan Updated
Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By month 19 Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan are further elaborated/updated and reflect all GRECO recommendations issued during the Second Round Evaluation Report and OECD/ACN Monitoring Reports; ▪ By month 24 the results of corruption perception and attitude survey available; and ▪ By 24 month National anti-corruption conference organised by the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and Action Plan implementation is monitored and reviewed
Activity 2.1	Assist and advice the Staff of the Office of State Minister on Reforms Coordination to further elaborate and update the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan in line with GRECO recommendations and other international commitments and obligations with respect to specific anti-corruption measures
Activity 2.2	Organise two corruption perception and attitude surveys on corruption levels
Activity 2.3	Organise a National Conference to review and overall monitor the implementation of the updated Anti-corruption Strategy and the Action Plan
Output 3	At least 6 draft amendments and regulations elaborated in cooperation with the Staff of the Office of State Minister on Reforms Coordination and relevant partner institutions (Working Party),
Indicator	By month 23, at least 6 draft amendments/regulations elaborated which comply with International and European standards and / or best practices and submitted to the Government of Georgia
Activity 3.1	Draft amendments related to the accession to international legal instruments against corruption, including those pertaining to criminalisation of corruption
Activity 3.2	Contribute to elaborate amendments/implementing tools pertaining to the reform of the system of financing of political parties and electoral campaigns
Activity 3.3	Provide training on issues related to the newly enacted anti-corruption legislation
Output 4	Capacities of the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption strengthened
Indicator	By month 22 at least 4 training events held
Activity 4.1	2 in-country training sessions for the staff of units specialised in investigation and prosecution of high level corruption (case studies, pro-active and multidisciplinary approach)
Activity 4.2	1 in-country training session for the staff of units specialised in investigation and prosecution of high level corruption related
Activity 4.3	Up to 2 study visits for 6 prosecutors and 6 police officers from the specialised services

Activity 4.4 International conference on investigation and prosecution of high level corruption (Tbilisi)

Output 5 Integrity and institutional capacity for preventing corruption strengthened (pilot project with the General Prosecutor’s Office and the Ministry of Interior)

Indicator By month 24 corruption prevention plans established and training in “codes of conduct” conducted

Activity 5.1 Assist in elaboration and publication of internal corruption prevention plans for Prosecution: control, recruitment, promotion, rotation, conflict of interests

Activity 5.2 Training on Codes of conduct for prosecutors and police officers

4.2 Target groups and expected impact

The main project partner from the Georgian side will be the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination, which will play the key role in the national anti-corruption effort.

Project beneficiaries will also include:

- the General Prosecutor’s Office (Output 4 and 5)
- the Ministry of Interior (Output 4 and 5)

The project will operate at the national level through cooperation with national partner institution (**Working Party**) and beneficiaries and at the international level promoting international cooperation, networking and exchange of information.

Project objective	To support the implementation of Georgia’s Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan
Output 1	Capacity of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination (and Working Party members in cooperating institutions through the Office) to manage, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-corruption Action Plan reinforced
Target groups	Direct: Staff at the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and Contact Points in cooperating institutions(Working Party members) Indirect: Georgia in general
Expected impact	The Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination will have trained personnel/experts and the necessary computer equipment The Contact Points in cooperating institutions (Working Party members) will be reporting regularly on progress in their respective institutions The reports assessing the implementation of the action plan will be prepared by the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and submitted to the Prime-Minister
Output 2	Anti-corruption strategy Reviewed and Action Plan Updated
Target groups	Direct: Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and Government of Georgia as a whole Indirect: Georgia in general, Europe

Expected impact	Corruption perception and attitude surveys will be conducted The anti-corruption strategy and action plan will be monitored, and further elaborated
Output 3	At least 6 draft amendments and regulations elaborated in cooperation with the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination
Target groups	Direct: The Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and Government of Georgia as a whole Indirect: Georgia in general and Europe
Expected impact	Draft laws / regulations / concepts will be elaborated and available for adoption, in line with European and International standards / or best practices Georgia will have a better legal and regulatory framework to fight corruption, protect witnesses, prevent corruption in political finance system and cooperate internationally in criminal matters
Output 4	Capacities of the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption strengthened
Target groups	Direct: Up to 20 officials from the Prosecution and specialised in investigation of high level corruption services, anti-corruption investigation bodies in Europe Indirect: Georgia in general and Europe
Expected impact	The staff of specialised services within the Prosecution and other institutions fighting corruption will be able to deal with complicated high profile corruption cases with international ramifications using multidisciplinary and pro-active approach National interagency cooperation in corruption cases will have improved Networking among bodies investigating corruption offences improved throughout Europe
Output 5	Integrity and institutional capacity for preventing corruption strengthened
Target groups	Direct: Prosecution, Ministry of Interior Indirect: Georgia in general
Expected impact	Corruption prevention plans for Prosecution will be made available The risks of corruption will have been lowered by improving the system of control, recruitment, promotion, rotation and mechanisms preventing the conflicts of interests

5 LOGISTICS AND TIMING

5.1 Location

A project office will be established in Tbilisi within the premises of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination. Activities will mainly take place in Georgia. A very limited number of study visits/best practice exchange will take place in other European countries.

5.2 Commencement date, inception phase and period of execution

The project is foreseen to have duration of 24 months.

The proposed duration is from 1 September 2007 to 31 August 2009.

The project will begin with an inception phase of 2 months during which the project office will be established, staff recruited and during which the logical framework and a detailed project work plan will be finalised and such documents will be serving as Project Documentation leading the implementation of the project. A start-up event presenting the project and adopting the workplan with the agreement of all stakeholders will be organised at the end of the inception phase.

1 st month	Recruitment of project staff and preparation of the project office in Tbilisi
2 nd month	Finalisation of the logical framework, preparation of the detailed workplan and of the inception report
1 st / 2 nd month	Start up event to present the project and adopt the work plan with all stakeholders

6 REQUIREMENTS

The project will be managed by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination of Georgia. For this purpose the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination will appoint a senior official to function as the Project Co-ordinator and thus as the main interlocutor for the purposes of this project. The Project Co-ordinator will also ensure that activities are carried out and that inputs are provided by other relevant agencies and institutions as required. The Project Co-ordinator should thus be sufficiently senior (preferably the Deputy Minister) to direct the work of the Office and to interact with other institutions benefiting from the project and involved in the implementation of the anti-corruption action plan.

6.1 Personnel

6.1.1 Overall Project Management

Overall project management will be ensured by the Technical Cooperation Division (Department of Crime Problems, Directorate General of Legal Affairs) at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg. An assistant will be recruited (based in Strasbourg) under the present project to support the Head of Technical Cooperation in this task, as well as a Local Project Officer will be recruited in Georgia to support the Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The Technical Cooperation Division will work closely with the Project Implementation Unit, the Project Co-ordinator and the long-term and short-term experts based in Georgia.

6.1.2 Project Implementation Unit

During the implementation of the project short and long term experts (national and international) will be commissioned.

In Tbilisi, three long-term national experts will be recruited (one of which should be senior) as Project Implementation Unit (PIU) members responsible for the day-to-day implementation of major part of the activities of the project. The national experts (independent consultants) will be providing directly technical advice and support to the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination and support the analytical and advice work of the Working Party. They will be supported by 1 locally recruited Project Officer for administration and secretarial/translations assistance. The National Experts and the Project Officer will be based at the Project Office (within the premises of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination) and they shall not constitute or be considered as staff/civil servants of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Co-ordination.

3 Long-term National Experts (up to 24 work months, Tbilisi)

The Long-term National Experts (including one Senior Expert) will:

- Be a part of the PIU attached to the Office of the State Minister on Reform Coordination as independent national experts
- Work on daily basis with the Project Coordinator (assigned by State Minister on Reform Coordination) and Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination to ensure the overall technical advice, management and coherence of the project's workplan and its inputs within the Office
- Carry out activities in accordance to the project work plan in cooperation with the State Minister on Reforms Coordination, its Office Project Coordinator assigned by the State Minister and the Long-term Senior National Expert
- Coordinate and collaborate with Strasbourg based project management team and other short-term and long term experts
- Support the organisation of each project inputs
- function as technical advisers to the State Minister on Reforms Coordination, its Office, and international and national experts when necessary

Requirements:

- Not less than 3-4 years of professional experience at national or international levels in criminal justice/law enforcement-related fields, of which at least 2 years of experience in matters related to corruption
- University degree in law or political science, international affairs, social affairs
- Very good knowledge and previous working experience in the field of anti-corruption, economic crime, and policy advice
- Administrative Management experience (including target setting and planning, administration, reporting)
- Some experience in the management and coordination of international technical cooperation projects
- Georgian mother tongue, proficiency of spoken and written English language and, ideally, knowledge of other EU languages
- Communication, and IT skills

- Ability to work in an international environment.

1 Local Project Officer (long term, up to 24 work months, Tbilisi)

The local project officer will:

- Be a part of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which will be attached to the Office of the State Minister on Reform Co-ordination
- assist on the overall management and coherence of the project
- coordinate the project work plan and its calendar of activities in cooperation with the State Minister on Reforms Coordination, its Office, the Project Coordinator assigned by the State Minister and Long-term Senior National Expert
- assist Strasbourg based project management staff as well as short-term and long term experts
- provide administrative and translation assistance to support the organisation of each project inputs
- ensure relevant field project reporting, including financial reports
- function as technical adviser to the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and its Office, Long-term National Expert and of other international and national experts when necessary

Requirements:

- Not less than 3 years of professional experience at national or international levels in criminal justice/law enforcement-related fields, of which at least some experience in matters related to corruption
- Administrative experience (including target setting and planning, administration, finance and reporting)
- Experience in the management and coordination of international technical cooperation projects
- Georgian mother tongue, proficiency of spoken and written English language and, ideally, knowledge of other EU languages and Russian
- Communication, and IT skills
- Ability to work in an international environment.

1 Project Assistant (up to 24 work months, Strasbourg)

This assistant will support the management and expert team based in Tbilisi and in Strasbourg in terms of administration of the project, mobilisation and recruitment of long and short-term experts and organisation of study visits. The assistant will also follow reporting to the donors of the project.

Requirements:

- At least 3 years of professional experience as assistant
- Fluent in English and/or French. Knowledge of Georgian or Russian an advantage
- Knowledge of the Council of Europe's administrative and financial rules
- Experience in the preparation of financial reports
- Good writing skills.

6.1.3 International short-term consultants and long term national consultants

The Project Implementation Unit will propose a work plan detailing short-term international consultants/experts including here the long term national experts that will be needed for the implementation of project activities.

The Council of Europe will ensure the active participation of local professional skills where available, and a suitable mix of European and local experts in the project team. All local experts are to be independent and free from conflicts of interests.

Acting Civil servants and other staff of the public administration of Georgia shall not be recruited as experts.

6.2 Trainings, workshops, meeting, exchange of best practices/experiences

- Up to 12 in-country workshops, roundtable discussions, seminars and training events
- Up to 4 study visits to another European country of up to one week/ including here possibility of participating to the international conferences
- At least 6 legal opinions
- Cost for 2 corruption perception and attitude survey
- Cost for equipment (for the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and PIU)
- Up to 3 conferences 1 of which is international (European)

6.3 Description of nature/type of activities

The following types of activities are proposed:

Expert advise – provided by the LT-Adviser within his/her competence/experience or, as necessary, by ST-Advisers selected according to their specific field of competence, through direct conversation with individual officials or groups of officials on the issues specified in the Workplan and wherever necessary.

Expert opinions – will be provided in writing, as necessary, to comment on the pieces of legislation or their drafts or other documents, by independent experts from the Council of Europe Member States via the CoE Secretariat.

Study visits to other CoE Member States - provide first-hand experience to complement the theory and help individuals to examine possible changes to their own procedures and approaches, and also initiate the basis for launching cooperation and networking with other CoE Member States.

Roundtables and seminars - allowing stakeholders/professional groups and individuals to look at ways in which their own policies can be reformed. They will also be used to contribute specialist knowledge to a broader debate on a given issue.

Workshops - allow a particular task to be undertaken involving multiple co-operating parties. Experts put their knowledge at the disposal of practitioners and officials. Workshops can also be used to provide specific advanced training.

Training courses – allow participants to acquire new knowledge and/or professional skills through interaction with a qualified trainer. Elements of self-education can be included.

Research/Surveys – a way to get a comprehensive overview of a given issue to serve a basis for further analysis, and/or provide situation/status data which would assist in identifying issues of concern and be used as recommendation/benchmarking basis and justification. Follow up of these kind of activities serves also to assess progress and measure change through previously set up indicators.

Translations - make important texts and information accessible in local languages and can be used as a tool in training activities and seminars.

Publication and dissemination of texts and/or audiovisual CD-ROMs - ensure that certain expertise or knowledge is made available to the widest possible audience.

6.4 Equipment

Equipment for the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and for the PIU will be provided through the funds of this project. These equipment will be purchased for the purposed and the objectives of this project and shall be used only by existing/or and new staff that are expected to be working on anti-corruption policy issues.

Equipment will include:

Around PC and Laptops; printers; software for designing website and other relevant IT tools related to the work; furniture; fax; filing cabinet and copy machines.

The procurement of goods and services shall be performed in accordance with the established procurement regulations of Council of Europe. All goods procured during the entire project implementation term shall be property of the donor and shall remain so until the finalisation of the project, if not otherwise decided by donor. Equipment is to be procured directly by the Council of Europe following approval of the list of equipment by the beneficiary.

Website development on the project and its deliveries will be established. Detailed specification regarding procured office equipment will be prepared (inventory) and all the relevant documentation on the equipment provided will be kept and provided by the Council of Europe.

6.5 Recruitment

The recruitment process for the Local Project Officer, long-term national experts will be managed by the Council of Europe, upon the proposal of the recruitment board which will be composed of the Project Co-ordinator (nominated by the State minister on Reforms coordination), Representative from the Technical Cooperation Division of the Council of Europe, Representative of the SRSG office of the Council of Europe in Baku.

7 REPORTING

The Council of Europe will submit the following reports:

- **An inception report** within three months after the beginning of the project. The inception report will contain a detailed work plan, the name of possible experts for the training, and implementation measures.
- **Narrative Progress Reports** to be submitted every 6 months month. The reports will list in detail the activities undertaken and assess the progress towards achievement of project objectives, and shall be accompanied also with financial progress reports. This update will stress particularly the achievement of results.
- **A final report** will be made by the end of the project period. The final report should follow the inception report format and include an in-depth assessment of the project implementation, results and level of achievement of the objectives.
- Two months before the end of the project, the project will be evaluated by two external evaluators. Prior to the evaluation, the project management in consultation with the project coordinator will prepare a detailed semi final report which will be made available to the evaluators.

Reports produced in this project will be submitted by the Council of Europe to the project's donors and to the Office of Minister of State for Reform Coordination. The inception, progress and final reports will be prepared in Georgian and in English.

The reports shall be submitted in hard copy and electronic format (as a single Word file). In addition to the above formal reports, the Council of Europe shall provide such information on project progress as is reasonably required by the project's donors, and can regularly inform the donors of political, economic or institutional developments of relevance to the project. The Council of Europe shall in particular provide the donors with electronic and hard copies of:

- training material prepared under this project;
- reports of short-term specialists;
- any other publication produces during the course of the implementation of the project activities.

The Council of Europe shall pay particular attention to the confidentiality of data. Reports, as well as press statements made by the Council of Europe will make clear that any opinions expressed therein do not represent the opinion of the donor nor any government.

Reports should be submitted to:

Embassy of Netherlands (Donor)

Office of State Minister for Reform Coordination (Counterpart Institution)

8 APPENDIX

8.1 Logical framework¹

Level	Description	Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	To contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Georgia in accordance with European and other international standards as well as GRECO recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of ratification of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, The level of compliance with the GRECO recommendations. 	<p>CoE Treaty Office database</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>GRECO evaluation reports</p>	
Project objective	To support the implementation of Georgia's Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of implementation of the measures of the Georgia's Anti-Corruption Action Plan covered by the Project. 	<p>Project reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports submitted to the Prime Minister</p>	Continuing commitment of the Georgian government to the implementation of the Georgia's Anti-Corruption Action Plan
Output 1	Capacity of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms coordination (and contact points in cooperating institutions) to manage, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan reinforced	<p>By month 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception Phase report, and workplan approved; Staff and long term consultants are recruited and ready to operate; <p>By month 8:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination provided with computer equipment first monitoring report on the implementation of the Action Plan prepared by the Office and submitted to the Prime Minister contact points appointed in each cooperating institution <p>By month 12:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact points reporting bi-monthly on progress in their respective institution 	<p>Reports of contact points in co-operating institutions</p> <p>Project reports</p>	<p>The Georgian government provides the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination with the necessary resources and competencies.</p> <p>Co-operating institutions nominate their contact points and give them the appropriate competencies</p>

¹ The logical framework will lead the completion of the workplan which is to be finalised during the inception phase with the input of the project's main beneficiaries.

Level	Description	Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Activity 1.1	Inception Phase (2 months): Finalise workplan of activities with all counterparts; conduct the recruitment of staff and long term advisers; (commissioning, interviews, and contracting).			
Activity 1.2	Organise a start-up conference with participation of all relevant stakeholders (Tbilisi) – Inception Phase			
Activity 1.3	Provide equipment required for efficient running of the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination- Inception Phase			
Activity 1.4	Advise and train the Staff at the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and Contact Points (Working Party members) on operational issues, including interaction with cooperating institutions, reporting and feed back templates and procedures.			
Activity 1.5	Organise 1 or 2 study visits for the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and relevant staff from cooperating institutions			
Output 2	Anti-corruption strategy reviewed and action plan updated	<p>By month 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan are further elaborated/updated and reflect all GRECO recommendations issued during the Second Round Evaluation Report and OECD/ACN Monitoring Reports; <p>By month 24</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the results of corruption perception and attitude survey available; and ▪ the National Anti-corruption Conference is organised by the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and Action Plan implementation is monitored and reviewed. 	<p>Corruption perception and attitude survey</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Media reports</p>	<p>All relevant institutions and stake holders participate in the process of reviewing</p>
Activity 2.1	Assist and advise the Staff of the Office of State			

Level	Description	Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
	Minister on Reforms Coordination to further elaborate and update the Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan in line with GRECO recommendations and other international commitments and obligations with respect to specific anti-corruption measures			
Activity 2.2	Organise two corruption perception and attitude surveys on corruption levels			
Activity 2.3	Organise a National Conference to review and overall monitor the implementation of the updated Anti-corruption Strategy and the Action Plan			
Output 3	At least 6 draft amendments and regulations elaborated in cooperation with the Office of the State Minister on Reforms Coordination and relevant partner institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By month 23 at least 6 draft amendments elaborated which comply with International and European standards and / or best practices and submitted to the government of Georgia 	Project reports Draft laws	Draft laws are submitted to the relevant Ministries
Activity 3.1	Draft amendments related to the accession to international legal instruments against corruption, including those pertaining to criminalisation of corruption			
Activity 3.2	Contribute to elaborate amendments/implementing tools pertaining to the reform of the system of financing of political parties and electoral campaigns			
Activity 3.3	Provide training on issues related to the newly enacted anti-corruption legislation			
Output 4	Capacities of the Prosecution to investigate and prosecute high level corruption strengthened	By month 22 at least 4 training events held Number of investigations/prosecutions of high-level corruption increased	Project reports Training evaluation reports	The Prosecution and the Ministry of Interior allocate the necessary human resources

Level	Description	Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Activity 4.1	2 in-country training sessions for the staff of units specialised in investigation and prosecution of high level corruption (case studies, pro-active and multidisciplinary approach)		National criminal statistics	
Activity 4.2	1 in-country training session for the staff of units specialised in investigation and prosecution of high level corruption related			
Activity 4.3	Up to 2 study visits for 6 prosecutors and 6 police officers from the specialised units			
Activity 4.4	International conference on investigation and prosecution of high level corruption (Tbilisi)			
Output 5	Integrity and institutional capacity for preventing corruption strengthened General Prosecutor's Office	By month 24 corruption prevention plans established	Reports of contact points in co-operating institutions Project reports	Plans and codes elaborated are formalised, published and implemented in practice
Activity 5.1	Assist in elaboration and publication of internal corruption prevention plans for Prosecution and Ministry of Interior: control, recruitment, promotion, rotation, conflict of interests			
Activity 5.2	Training on Codes of conduct for prosecutors and police officers			