



My World Georgia

In Quest for Participation - What Future Does the Population of Georgia Want?
Report on Country Consultations of the World Post-2015



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December, 2013

Opinions expressed in this report do not necessary reflect the official position of the UN Agencies in Georgia.

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Executive Summary

By the end of 2015 – the Millennium Development Goals will expire. Much has been accomplished, but **where do we go from here?**

With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaching their target date, the United Nations (UN) Development Group (UNDG) devised an innovative methodology for identifying global development challenges beyond 2015, through the involvement of peoples from all over the world. The process was designed to facilitate consultations amongst multiple stakeholders in order to understand their expectations and dreams for the world beyond the MDGs. To date, well over a million and a half voices have been heard globally.

The **UN** launched national consultations initially in 50 countries, and then expanded to include 86. In the summer of 2013, Georgia joined in the second round of Post-2015 conversations to have a say in the development of the world's future development agenda. Georgia's participation in this global dialogue is crucial. It is a rare opportunity to influence the next global development agenda and also to hear the voices of the people, including the voiceless and most marginalized.

Existing evidence suggests that some groups of the population are particularly disadvantaged regarding access to assets and basic services, and have fewer opportunities to engage socially and politically. As a result of the wars in the 1990s in Georgia's break away regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia and the 2008 Georgian-Russian conflict, Georgia counts 258,595 IDPs out of a total population of 4.5 million. The most pressing issues are inadequate housing conditions on and high levels of unemployment. Persons with disabilities are especially at risk of being socially excluded. (Economic and Social Vulnerability in Georgia UNDP 2013)¹

The Post-2015 debate arrived in Georgia at a pivotal moment in its development between parliamentary and presidential elections spaced one year apart with sweeping victories for a new ruling party, exactly five years after the Russian armed conflict and re-occupation of more than 20% of Georgia's territory and 22 years after the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

The national consultations were designed and facilitated by Georgians supported by the United Nations Georgia Team. This report by **The Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)** presents the results of national consultations in Georgia for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. **IPS** is a Georgian independent not-for-profit research organization focused on promoting contemporary public policy concepts and practices in Georgia.

The main assumption underlying the consultation process is the understanding that public involvement and oversight are critical elements of change. The cycle of change is envisaged by the United Nations as capturing people's voices at the first stage and, based on them, determining priority areas for development.

Whose Voices Did we Hear?

Initiated in August 2013, consultations in Georgia have engaged more than 10,000 people through the combined methodologies described below. Voices of diverse groups were recorded, among them of women, teachers, poor, elderly, youth, unemployed, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), ethnic, religious and sexual minorities, recovering drug addicts, ex-prisoners, persons with disabilities, urbanites, and rural and mountain dwellers.

What Strategies Did We Use?

A combination of methodologies was used to capture the voices of people representing different layers of society: 1. A web-based survey – My World; 2. two Nationwide surveys (**UNICEF Welfare Monitoring Survey** and **UNICEF-UNFPA Youth Survey**) incorporating the Post-2015 Development Agenda questionnaire; 3. Focus group discussions; and 4. Youth Assemblies conducted all over the country.

¹ Economic and Social Vulnerability in Georgia, 2012 Franziska Gassmann, George Berulava, Michael Tokmazishvili available at: http://www.ge.undp.org/content/dam/georgia/docs/publications/GE_vulnerability_eng.pdf (last seen on 1 April 2014)

This mixture of approaches ensured the capture of a comprehensive picture of the Georgian people's aspirations and provided for the possibility of getting insight into understanding issues, problems and goals associated with different spheres of development.

Forty-five focus groups and sixteen youth assemblies were held all over the country, encompassing 725 persons. Discussions were conducted according to same structure, designed by the **Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)** and were led by **IPS** staff, members of the **Youth Parliament of Georgia** and the **NGO Hera XXI** – all them Georgian organizations.

What Did We Want to Know?

Within the framework of the Post-2015 development agenda, national consultations were conducted around sixteen issues: Affordable and Nutritious Food; Support for People Who Can't Work; Access to Clean Water and Sanitation; Freedom from Discrimination and Persecution; Better Healthcare; Action Taken on Climate Change; Reliable Energy at Home; Political Freedoms; Phone and Internet Access; Equality between Men and Women; Better Job Opportunities; An Honest and Responsive Government; Better Transport and Roads; Protection of Forests, Rivers and Oceans; Protection against Crime and Violence; and A Good Education.

What Did We Find Out?

In essence, the results of the two surveys conducted in Georgia provide a similar picture of aspirations of Georgia's population for the *Post-2015* development agenda. Eight issues can be singled out as common priorities, specifically: Better Healthcare and Job Opportunities, Affordable Food, Responsive Government, Physical and Social Security, a Good Education and Access to Clean Water and Sanitation. The comparison of results of the two data sets showed that the main difference in priority selection concerned education. While for youth it placed fourth in rank, for respondents of the **UNICEF Welfare Monitoring Survey**, who were predominantly an elder population, it placed seventh.

The data of the **UNICEF Welfare Monitoring Survey** demonstrated significant differences in prioritization of all the issues across the regions. In collating all the locations' responses, eight issues emerged as priorities. These were: Better Healthcare and Job Opportunities, Affordable Food, Social and Physical Security, Freedom from Discrimination, an Honest Government and Good Education. When the data from combined locations was disaggregated, however, only three issues were universally selected: Better Healthcare, Job Opportunities and Nutritious Food.

Global Connectivity

Results of the consultations point to the connectedness of Georgia to the world, to similarities with the global agenda for development. Among the six priority areas, four are shared with those selected globally. An Honest and Responsive Government, Better Healthcare, a Good Education and Better Job are areas perceived as the most important by the whole world, while Protection from Crime and Violence and Support of People Who Cannot Work are more specific priority issues selected in Georgia.

The meaning of the prioritization rankings is not unambiguous, as high priorities can speak of both urgency and/or insufficient development, while low priorities can point to both less urgency and/or sufficient development. Therefore, in setting the country's goals for sustainable development, priorities should be discussed against evidence based data.

Characteristics of the Respondents

Background characteristics such as age, gender, education and economic status influenced the prioritization of the issues. The young population opt much more than older one for a good education. Jobs constitute the main concern for people in middle adulthood, while social security, better healthcare and having responsive government are the most important issues for the elderly.

Gender was a background factor with the least influence on ranking of the priority issues. Overall, gender equality, affordable and nutritious food together with education proved to be more important for women than men. Re-

spondents with above secondary education care more for education and jobs, an honest government and gender equality, while respondents up to secondary education care more for food, support for those who cannot work, access to clean water and sanitation and ecological issues.

Comparison of choices made by the three age groups, i.e., those 18-34, 35-54 and 55+, showed pertinent differences in nine issues. Among the priority areas, the most differences were found in Support for People Who Cannot Work, a Responsive Government, Better Healthcare and Affordable Food.

Urban and Rural Trends

The population of the capital city Tbilisi valued better job opportunities more than inhabitants of the regions; Ajarians selected gender equality more than anyone else; people from Guria more often than others voted for education and freedom from discrimination and persecution; the Imereti and Racha populations valued political freedoms more; Mtsketa-Mtianeti population opted more for food; Kvemo Kartli population selected access to water and sanitation more often; Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti population put more value in support of people who cannot work; Shida Kartli respondents more often than others selected phone and internet access; Samtskhe-Javakheti respondents demonstrated much higher ranking than other regions in: better healthcare, good government, protection against crime, protection of forests, rivers and oceans and reliable energy.

By far the most significant difference was found in the selection of priorities by Tbilisi inhabitants and by the population of the rest of Georgia. Differences were revealed in each of the eight priority issues with protection against crime and access to clean water being the ones that were ranked higher by people in the regions as opposed to those in Tbilisi.

Residence type, in some degree overlapping with living in either Tbilisi or other parts of Georgia proved to be important. The Urban population is more concerned with jobs, a good education, affordable food and social protection, all of these strongly associated with good governance. On the other hand, the rural population being more dependent on the natural environment puts more emphasis on ecological issues. The difference in infrastructure development between urban and rural settlements is also reflected in more of a focus of the rural population on access to water, better roads and the internet.

Regional Differences

The differences in attributing values to the abovementioned sixteen issues in the regions reflect Georgia's diversity and uneven development.

During the consultation process, the interconnectedness of the sixteen issues was emphasized and the differences noted not only in their values but also in their overarching character. A good and responsive government, good education and health were perceived as the fundamental areas that to a considerable extent determine all the others. For example, job opportunities and support of people who cannot work, a safe environment and availability of nutritious food all depend on good governance, education and health.

Next to regional differences and differences by residence type, especially by residing in the capital Tbilisi against any other part of Georgia, differences by age, gender, educational and economic level became evident, although these factors are not totally independent, e.g., lower education levels overlaps with residence in rural areas, urban residence with residence in the capital.

What Do Georgians Want Most of All?

Discussions divulged that the population of the Georgia choose to live in a secure environment where human capital, i.e., healthcare and education; standard of living, i.e., job opportunities and social security are fostered by an honest and responsive government.

The process of consultations uncovered the yearning of the population for participation in decision-making. These desires were manifested in the enthusiasm of participants in discussing the Post-2015 agenda and the hope in the possibility of engagement, which seems to a considerable extent to have been fueled by the results of the October 2012 parliamentary elections. These new hopes are supported by an increased understanding of civic responsibility and provide a good base for active involvement of the population in the process of sustainable development of the country.

Peace and restoration of territorial integrity of the country was most often added to the priority list. Indeed, the pervasive, cross-cutting concern was evident for the more than 20 percent of Georgia's territory not under its jurisdiction.

The consolidated results of Georgia's *Post-2015* debate will be shared with the UN Secretary General and the Government of Georgia. For the United Nations, these results will be the foundation for designing development programmes that directly respond to the needs of people.

The challenge for Georgia today is not simply to align government policy with its inhabitants aspirations, but to utilize the *Post-2015* debate for a two-way flow of dialogue heard at all policy levels, internationally as well as domestically. We hope that results of the consultations will be incorporated into the strategic plan of the country's development

I. Introduction

With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) approaching their target date, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) devised an innovative methodology for identifying global development challenges beyond 2015, through the involvement of peoples from all over the world. The process was designed to facilitate consultations amongst multiple stakeholders in order to understand their expectations and dreams for the world beyond the MDGs. To date, well over a million and a half voices have been heard globally.

In August 2013, Georgia joined in the second round of *Post-2015* conversations to have a say in the development of the **world's future development agenda**. Georgia's participation in this **global dialogue** is crucial. It is a rare opportunity to influence the next global development agenda and also to hear the **voices of the people**.

The report presented herein analyses the results of consultations in Georgia for the *Post-2015* development agenda. The main assumption underlying the process is the understanding that public involvement and oversight are critical elements of change. The cycle of change is envisaged by the United Nations as capturing people's voices at the first stage and, based on them, determining priority areas for development.

Following the consultation process, a policy dialogue makes it possible to translate people's needs into decisions, and then to plan and execute appropriate actions.



Fig. I UN View of the Process

This report covers the first two steps of the process. Georgia began consultations in August 2013 and since then engaged more than 10,000 people in the process. A mixture of methods was used to capture the voices of persons representing all different Strata of society. Computer and mobile users were reached through the web-based and sms survey (www.myworldgeorgia.org) and a **Post-2015 Development Agenda** questionnaire was incorporated into two nation-wide surveys (**Welfare Monitoring Survey** and **Youth Survey**). For gaining deeper understanding of the concerns of the population and for outreach to marginalized groups whose voices are not usually heard, group discussions and youth assemblies were carried out all over the country. This combination of approaches resulted in obtaining slightly different data, but ensured the capture of a comprehensive picture of people's aspirations and

the possibility of getting insight into their understanding of issues, problems and goals associated with each of them.

Using a similarly structured procedure in all the above cited strategies, the respondents were presented with sixteen cards depicting the spheres, from which they were requested to select six that they considered the most important for themselves and their families. Respondents could add one to the list if desired, i.e., a seventeenth priority issue. The selection process was similar in the global and Georgian web-based surveys and discussions. As such, participants were able to see all the cards with spheres at one glance on the screen for web-based survey or in a table in the case of discussions. In both instances, participants were able to play with the cards before making final decisions. The **Welfare Monitoring** and **Youth Surveys** procedure was somewhat different in that interviewers read out loud the list of sixteen issues from which the respondents had to select priority ones and also had an option to add a seventeenth of their choosing.

The report presented herein will first place the priorities of the Georgian population in a global context, comparing the results of global and Georgian web-based surveys, and secondly, it will focus on Georgia based on the data from the **Welfare Monitoring** and **Youth Surveys**. Indeed, the utilization of the abovementioned tools enabled analysis of Georgia's place in a global context in addition to providing the country-specific data disaggregated by comparing priorities of respondents living in different regions and identifying the impact of such factors as age, gender, education and economic status of respondents. Lastly, based on discussions with focus groups and youth assemblies held in the country, the report includes a look at perceptions of issues, their understanding by different segments of society, and with their associated problems and desired outcomes.

2. Georgia's Priorities in a Global Perspective

My World, the web-based **United Nations Global Survey for a Better World** (www.myworld2015.org) asked respondents to select "six of sixteen possible issues they think would make the most difference to their lives". A similar survey, but in Georgian (www.myworldgeorgia.org) was launched in August 2013. Comparison of data of these two surveys (global survey, as on 18.12.2013 answered by 1,305,606 persons from 194 countries and Georgian survey, as on 12.12.2013 answered by 2,883 persons) revealed the similarities and differences in ranking priorities globally and in Georgia.

Both globally and in the country among the six priority areas are a Good Education, Better Healthcare, an Honest and Responsive Government and Better Job Opportunities. But while globally Access to Clean Water and Sanitation, as well as Affordable and Nutritious Food is prioritized, in Georgia Protection Against Crime and Support for People Who Cannot Work are selected as priority issues instead. The lowest ranking in both surveys have three spheres, i.e., Reliable Energy at Home, Phone and Internet Access and Action Taken on Climate Change.

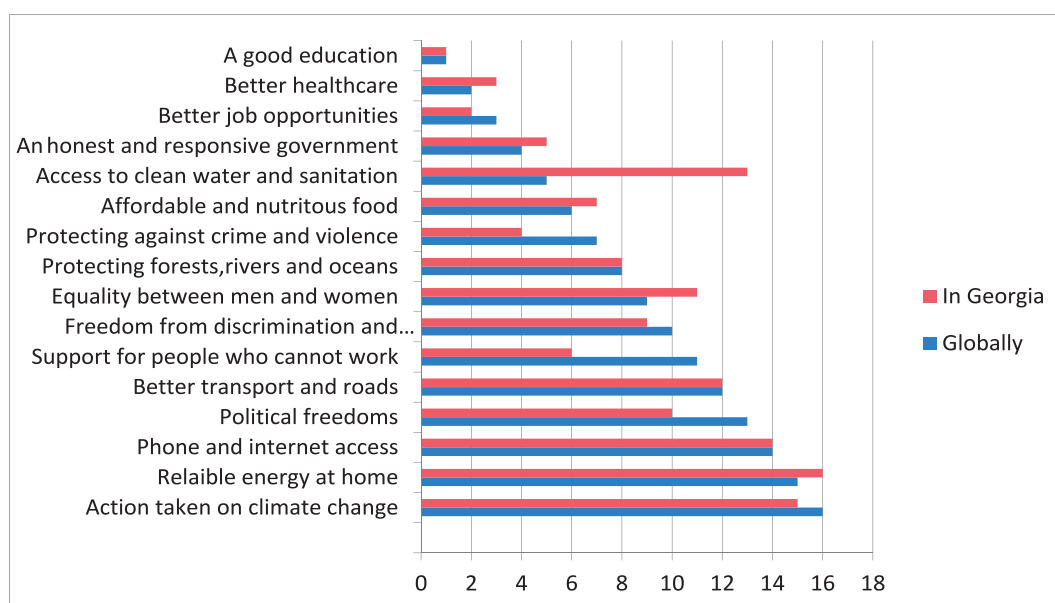


Fig.2 Comparative Ranking of Spheres Globally and in Georgia

Table I Comparative Ranking of Spheres Globally and in Georgia

Worldwide

- 1.A Good Education
2. Better Healthcare
3. Better Job Opportunities
4. Honest and Responsive government
- 5.Access to Clean Water and Sanitation
- 6.Affordable and Nutritious food
7. Protection against Crime and Violence
8. Protecting Forests, Rivers and Oceans
9. Equality between Men and Women
10. Freedom from Discrimination and Persecution
11. Support of People Who Cannot Work
12. Better Transport and Roads
13. Political Freedoms
14. Phone and Internet Access
15. Reliable Energy at Home
- 16.Action taken on Climate Change

In Georgia

- 1.A Good Education
- 2.Better Job opportunities
- 3.Better Healthcare
- 4.Protection against Crime and Violence
5. Honest and Responsive government
- 6.Support of People Who Cannot Work
- 7.Affordable and Nutritious Food
- 8.Protecting Forests, Rivers and Oceans
- 9.Freedom from Discrimination and Persecution
- 10.Political Freedoms
- 11.Equality between Men and Women
- 12.Better Transport and Roads
- 13.Access to Clean Water and Sanitation
14. Phone and Internet Access
- 15.Action taken on Climate Change
- 16.Reliable Energy at Home

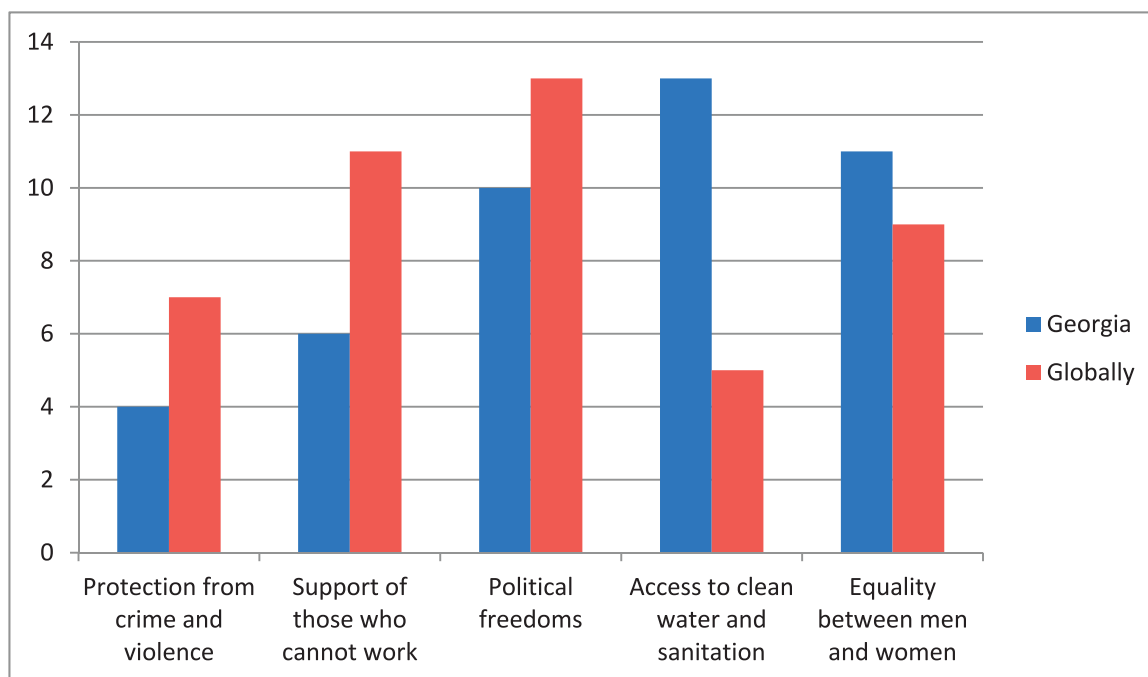


Fig.3 Differences in Ranking Priorities Globally and in Georgia according to Web-based Surveys

Overall the most differences are found in ranking social and physical security. Political Freedoms ranked higher in Georgia and Access to Water and Gender Equality ranked higher globally. It can be concluded that like the rest of the world, Georgia strives for better health and education, responsive government and better job opportunities, but has a deeper feeling of both physical and social insecurity.

3. Georgia's Priorities

3.1. Comparison of the Results of Welfare Monitoring and Youth Surveys

A section with the list of issues from the Web-based survey **MY World** was included in the two nation-wide surveys carried out during the consultation period. These were the **Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS)**, carried out in July-August 2013 which surveyed 3,726 persons, and the **Youth Survey**, carried out in October-November 2013, which interviewed 2,500 persons. In both surveys the interviewer read sixteen issues to respondents and asked them to select six of the most important issues for themselves and their families. Moreover, also respondents were able to add one issue that was not listed, but was important for them. Both surveys were representative, however the **Youth Survey** adequately represented youth with the age of respondents between 15 to 30, whereas the **WMS** was representative of a household, but not on an individual level. Based on its purpose, the households were selected. The respondents providing the information in the household were random as more often they happened to be persons over 55 who were home and thus do not reflect the age distribution of the adult population in the country.

The results of the two surveys provide in essence a similar picture of aspirations of Georgia's population for post 2015. Eight issues can be singled out as common priorities, specifically: Better Healthcare and Job Opportunities, Affordable Food, Responsive Government, Physical and Social Security, a Good Education and Access to Clean Water and Sanitation. The comparison of results of the two data sets showed that the main difference in selecting priorities concerned education. While for the youth it placed fourth in rank, for respondents of the **WMS** survey, who were predominantly an elder population, it placed seventh in priority.

Table 2 Ranking of Issues by Priorities in Surveys

Rank WMS	Rank Youth Survey		WMS Survey N=3,726 %	Youth Survey N=2,500 %
1	2	Better healthcare	87.3	78.2
2	1	Better job opportunities	84.3	82.6
3	3	Affordable and nutritious food	72.8	66.6
4	5	A honest and responsive government	69.2	54.0
5	6	Protection against crime and violence	52.2	49.0
6	7	Support for people who can't work	50.5	46.0
7	4	A good education	44.1	57.8
8	9	Access to clean water and sanitation	30.9	25.8
9	14	Better transport and roads	25.5	12.8
10	11	Protection of forests, rivers and oceans	16.5	22.1
11	12	Political freedoms	14.8	17.2
12	13	Phone and internet access	11.7	15.4
13	8	Equality between men and women	11.2	28.6
14	16	Action taken on climate change	9.5	8.8
15	15	Reliable energy at home	8.2	9.6
16	10	Freedom from discrimination and persecution	8.2	23.2
17	17	Other	3.3	1.3

Otherwise, the youth and elder respondents have similar priorities. As for the non-prioritized issues, freedom from discrimination and gender equality are more important for the younger population, while the value of good roads proved to be higher for elder people.

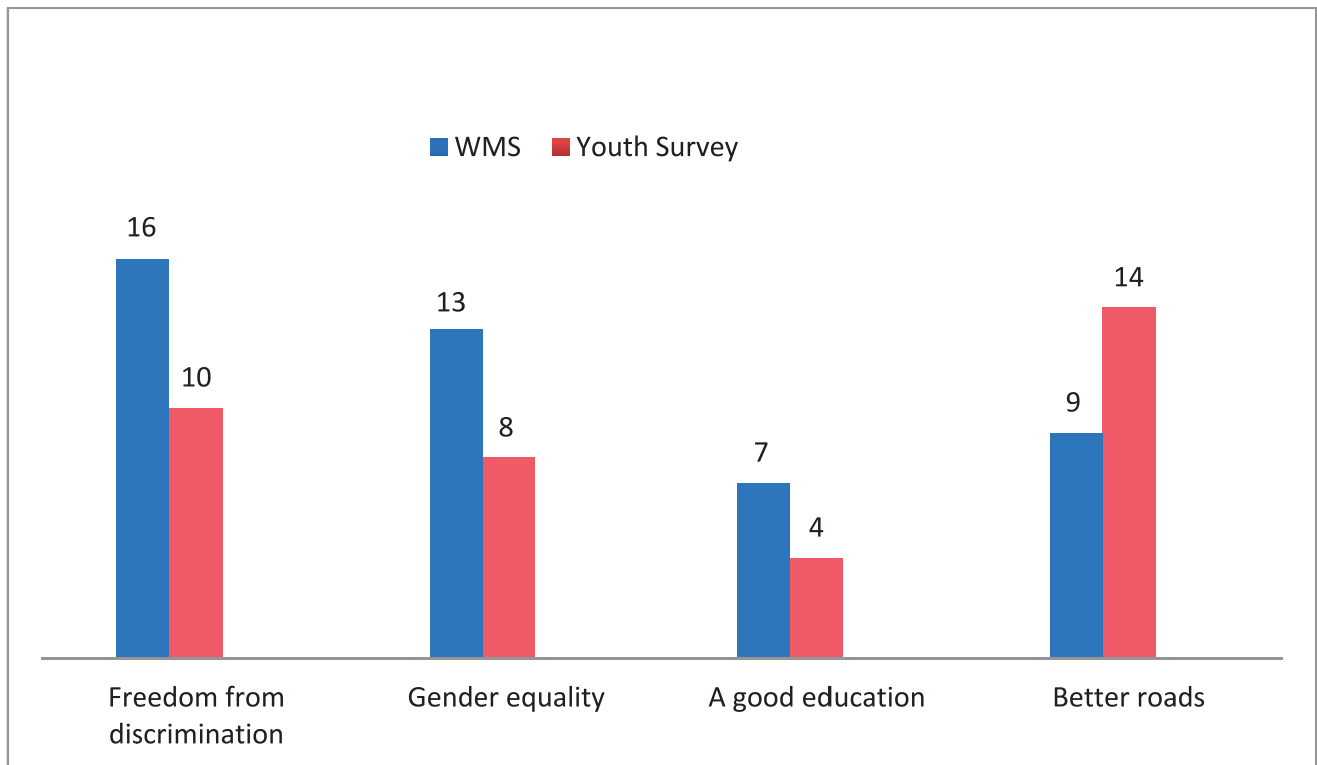


Fig.4 Difference in Ranking Issues in WMS and Youth Survey.

Respondents were free to add one issue, not represented in the list, but which seemed important for them. Most often cited were restoration of territorial integrity of Georgia, development of agriculture, solving youth problems, decrease of substance dependence, freeing towns and villages from stray dogs, improving garbage collection, development of tourism, support of culture and sports, integration of persons with disabilities and mental problems.

3.2. Impact of Residence Place and Type, Age, Gender, Education and Income on Selecting Priorities

The results of the **WMS** were selected for getting a more detailed picture of what are the priorities and problems of Georgia's population, to reveal the impact of such factors as the region and a type of settlement one lives, age, gender, education and income status on prioritizing different spheres of life.

Although small geographically, with the population not exceeding four and a half million persons, Georgia's regions differ from the capital and between themselves by geography, culture and socio-economic development. The data shows significant differences (at the level $p < .001$) in estimation of all the issues across the regions (See annex I).

In collating all the locations' responses, eight issues emerged as priorities. These were Better Healthcare and Job Opportunities, Affordable Food, Social and Physical Security, Freedom From Discrimination, an Honest Government and a Good Education. When the data from combined locations was disaggregated, however, only three issues were universally selected: Better Healthcare, Job Opportunities and Nutritious Food.

Table 3 Ranking of Priority Issues by Regions

	Tbilisi	Ajara	Guria	Imereti	Kakheti	Mtskheta-Mtianeti	Kvemo Kartli	Samtskhe-Javakheti	Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti	Shida Kartli
Better healthcare	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	1
Better job opportunities	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	3
Affordable and nutritious food	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	4
Honest and responsive government	4	4	3	3	3	4		3	3	2
Protection against crime and violence			5	5	5	6	6		4	5
Support for people who can't work	5	5			6		5	5	5	6
A good education	6	6	6	6				6	6	
Access to clean water and sanitation						5	4			

In order to gain an understanding of regional development priority perspectives, it is important to examine the regional differences that emerged from the consultative process.

The population of the capital city Tbilisi valued Better Job Opportunities more (92.2 percent) than inhabitants of regions; Ajarians selected Gender Equality more than anyone else (17.5 percent); People from Guria more often than others voted for Education (57.6 percent) and Freedom From Discrimination and Persecution (4.8 percent); Imereti and Racha population valued Political Freedoms more (19.5 percent); Mtsketa-Mtianeti population opted more for Affordable Food (85.8 percent); Kvemo Kartli population selected Access to Water and Sanitation more often (57.4 percent); Samegrelo – Zemo Svaneti population more than others valued Support for People Who Cannot Work (62.5 percent); Shida Kartli respondents more often than others selected Phone and Internet Access (18.2 percent); Samtskhe-Javakheti population demonstrated much higher estimations than other regions in a number of spheres: Better Healthcare (93.5 percent), Good Government (80.8 percent), Protection Against Crime (40.2 percent), Protection of Forests, Rivers and Oceans (22.1) and Reliable Energy (12.7 percent).

We present information on the impact of location and type of settlement, age, gender, education and economic status on priority issues selected in all locations. The tables with data disaggregated by location, settlement type, age, gender and education and economic status can be found in Annex 2 - 7.

The most substantial difference was found in the selection of priorities by Tbilisi inhabitants versus by the population of the rest of Georgia. Significant differences emerged in the ranking of twelve issues - of the 16 listed, omitted were Freedom from Discrimination, Reliable Energy, Political Freedoms and Gender Equality. Among the eight most chosen priority issues, differences in ranking emerged for all, with Protection Against Crime and Access to Clean Water being the ones that were estimated higher by people in the regions than in Tbilisi.

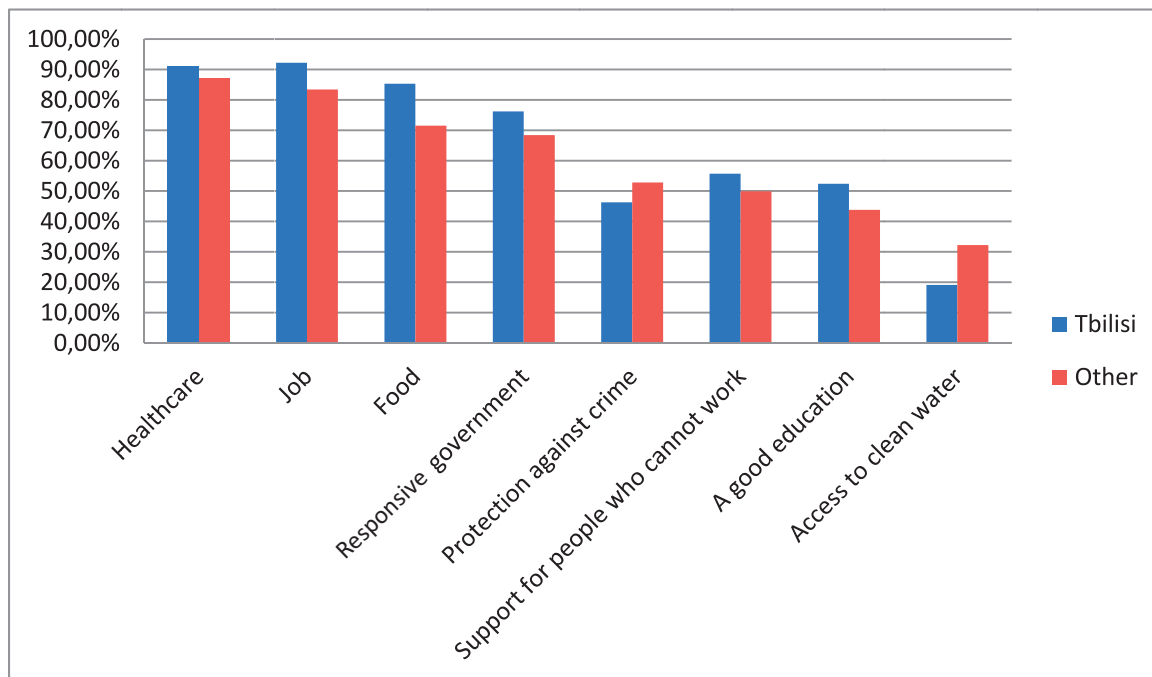


Fig.5 Evaluation of Priority Spheres in Tbilisi and Regions

Another factor associated with residence location was the type of the settlement in which people lived. Comparison of urban and rural populations revealed significant differences in the prioritization of nine issues. The most considerable difference was found in valuing an Honest and Responsive Government, which was much higher estimated by urban than rural populations. Also significant was the difference in prioritization of a Good Education and Freedom from Discrimination, which urbanites ranked higher than rural counterparts, and Access to Clean Water, ranked higher by the rural population. Less, but still significant, was the difference in assessment of Affordable Food and Social Protection, which were ranked higher by urbanites.

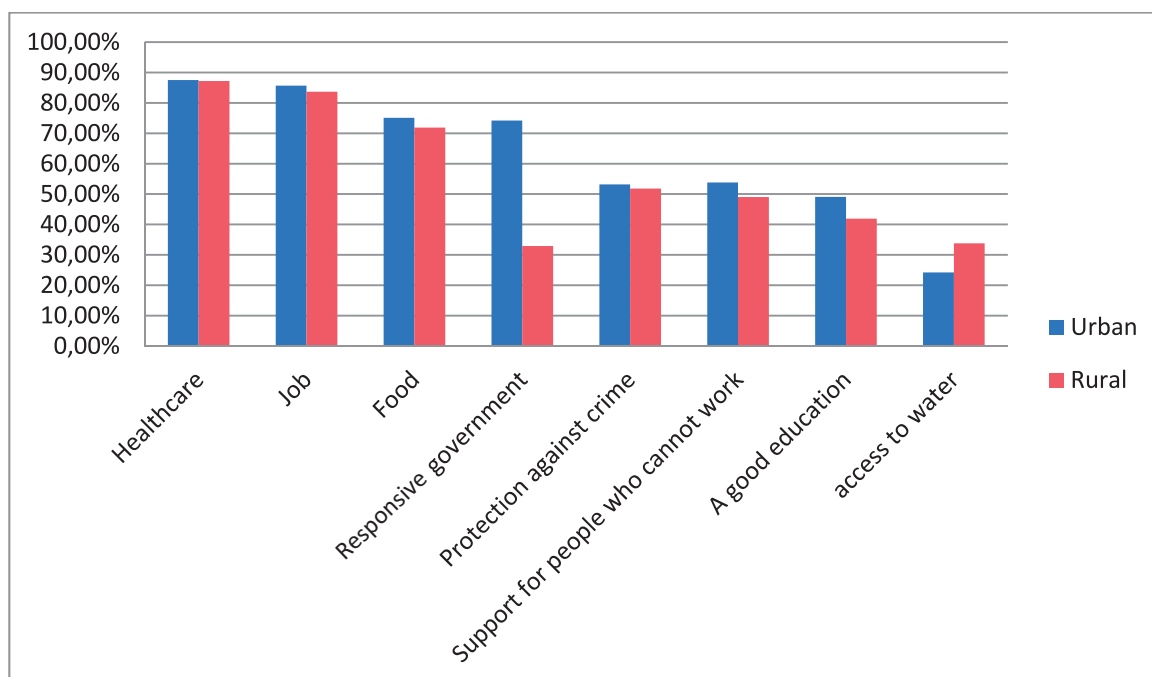


Fig.6 Estimation of Priority Spheres by Urban and Rural Population

Comparison of choices made by the three age groups, i.e., those 18-34, 35-54 and 55+, showed pertinent differences in nine issues. Among the priority areas, the most differences were found in Support for People Who Cannot Work, a Responsive Government, Better Healthcare and Affordable Food, with the eldest respondents giving the highest estimates; Better Job Opportunities were most highly estimated by 35-54 year olds; and a Good Education most of all was supported by the younger generation.

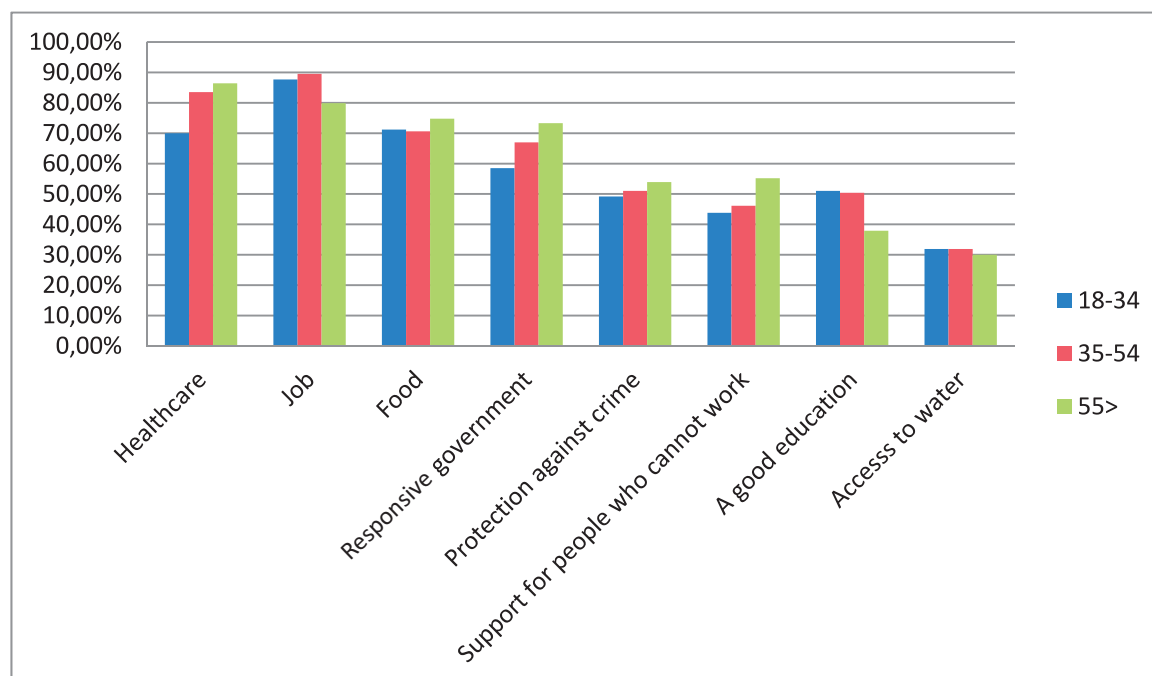


Fig.7 Estimation of Priorities by Different Age Groups

Comparison of answers according to gender revealed differences in eight spheres. Among the priority areas significant differences were found in affordable food and a good education, valued more by women than men.

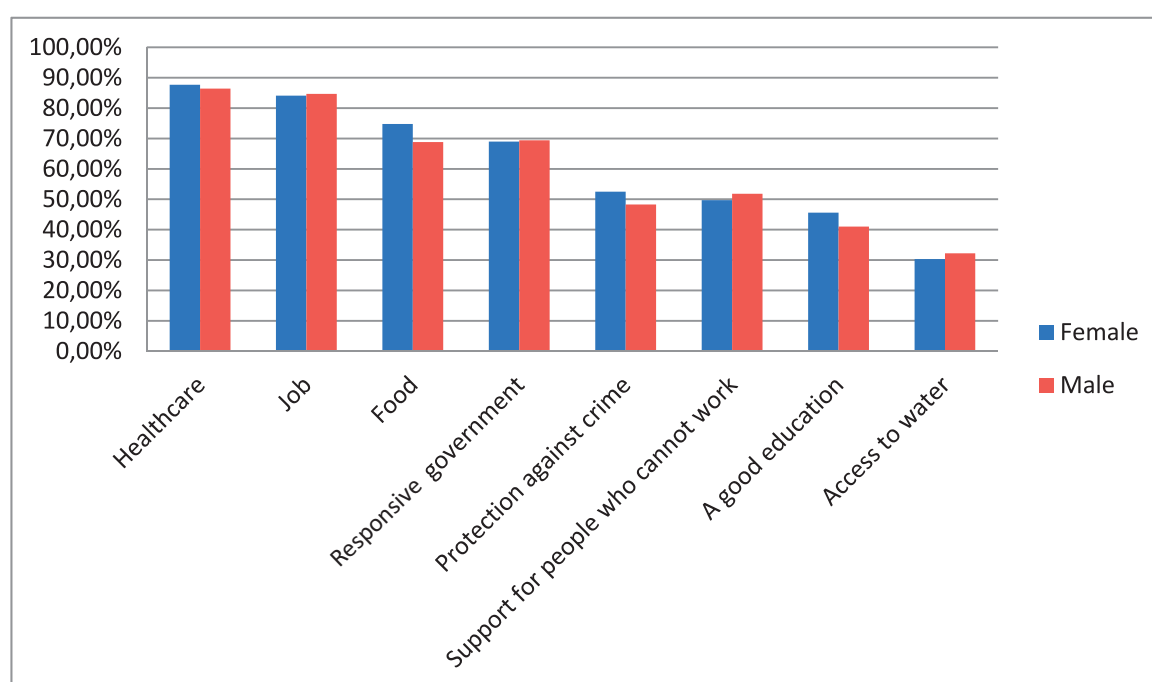


Fig.8 Estimation of Priorities by Gender

In nine among sixteen issues, the differences in value due to education emerged. Persons with higher than secondary education cared more for education and jobs and an honest government, while persons with up to secondary education cared more for food, support for those who cannot work and access to clean water and sanitation.

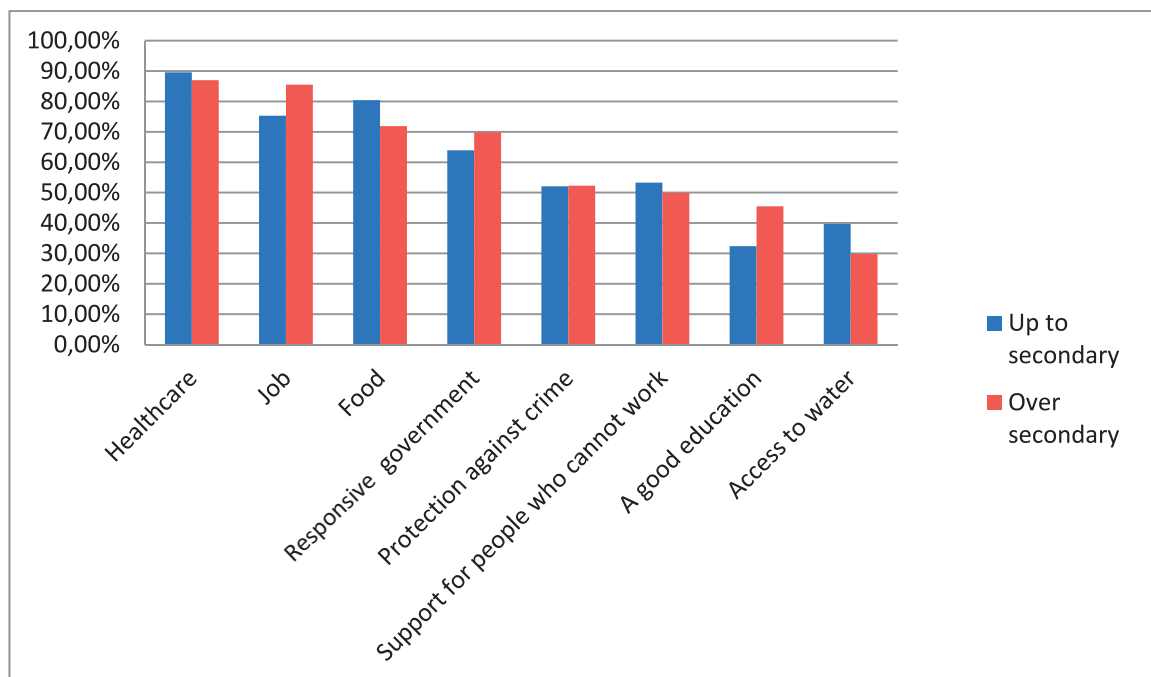


Fig.9 Estimation of Priorities by Education Status

The **WMS** provides visibility of the differences in selection according to levels of consumption. Disparity between the groups was found in the cases of Affordable Food, Better Transport and Roads, Protection against Crime with a higher proportion of the poor selecting them. The selections of a higher proportion of rich were Freedom from Discrimination, Political Freedoms, Protection of Forests and a Good Education.

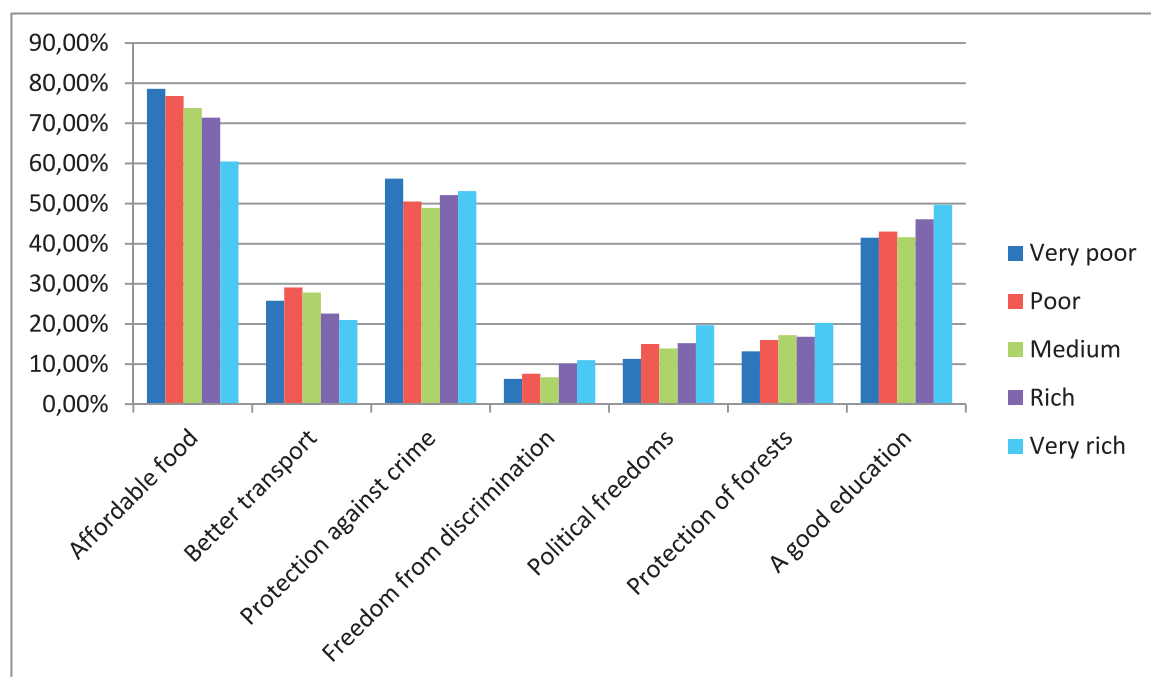


Fig.10 Value of Priorities by Level of Consumption

The trend emerged that the respondents in the regions valued certain issues more than their counterparts in the capital Tbilisi, namely ecological issues - Action taken on Climate Change and Protection of Forests, Rivers and Oceans, as well as infrastructural issues -Phone and Internet Access, Better Transport and Roads.

Freedom from Discrimination is a more critical concern for urbanites, while Action taken on Climate Change, and infrastructure issues are more valued by rural population.

Phone and Internet Access, Gender Equality and Reliable Energy at home are all valued the most by young adults.

Gender played a role in prioritizing several spheres. Men valued Freedom from Discrimination, Political Freedoms, Action taken on Climate Change and Protection of Forests, Rivers and Oceans, while women showed more appreciation for Gender Equality and Internet Access.

Education was a factor in choosing Access to the Internet, which was selected more often by people possessing more than a secondary education. In contrast, ecological issues and Better Transport and Roads were chosen more often by respondents with up to secondary education.

It should be noted that the disaggregated data discussed above is inherently overlapping. Because Tbilisi inhabitants make up the largest representation of the country's urban population, people with higher than secondary education are more concentrated in urban than rural areas. Still the analysis is indicative of the differences associated with the place of residence, age, gender, education and economic status.

The two surveys encompassing the adult population of the country and disaggregated by regions shows that the eight issues ranked as most important form the core of the priorities of the population all over the country and across the different age, gender, education and income groups (note: Better Healthcare, Better Job Opportunities, Affordable and Nutritious Food, an Honest and Responsive Government, Protection against Crime and Violence, Support of People Who cannot Work, a Good Education and Access to Clean Water and Sanitation).

Differences associated with residence, its place and type proved to be substantial. The urban population is more concerned with jobs, good education, affordable food and social protection, all of these strongly associated with good governance. The rural population, however, being more dependent on the natural environment, allocates more value to ecological issues. The difference in infrastructure development between urban and rural settlements is also reflected in more of a focus of the rural population on access to water, better roads and internet access.

Background characteristics, age, gender, education and economic status proved to have an impact on prioritizing the issues. The young population opts much more than older people for a good education. Jobs constitute the main concern for people in middle adulthood, while social security, better healthcare and having a responsive government are the most important issues for the elderly.

Of all the background factors influencing the selection of priorities, the least is Gender. Gender Equality, Affordable and Nutritious Food together with education proved to be more important for women than men. Persons with over secondary education care more for Education and Jobs, an Honest and Responsive Government and Gender Equality, whereas persons with up to secondary education care more for Affordable and Nutritious food, Support for People Who cannot Work, Access to Clean Water and Sanitation and ecological issues.

4. Understanding of Issues, Problems and Desired Outcomes

Group discussions were held all over the country in order to 1) inspect closely the meaning people tied to the issues; 2) better understand the problems and desired outcomes associated with each; and 3) capture the opinions of those marginalized voices which are not often heard. Forty five focus groups and sixteen youth assemblies were held all over the country, encompassing 725 persons, among them 164 men, 272 women, 103 young men and 186 young women. Discussions were carried out in Tbilisi and twenty-one geographic locations including big towns, e.g., Kutaisi, Batumi; small towns, e.g., Dusheti, Akhaltsikhe and villages, as well as compact IDP settlements, e.g., Karaleti. The populations of mountainous regions were consulted as well, e.g., in Zero Svaneti.

Discussions were conducted by the same plan, worked out by the **Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)** and were led by **IPS** staff, members of **Youth Parliament of Georgia** and **NGO Hera XXI**. Each group was asked to select the most important issue from the presented 16 priorities. After an hour or so of discussion, the facilitator offered the opportunity to discuss a second issue. Voices of diverse groups were recorded, among them of women, teachers, poor, elderly, youth, unemployed, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), ethnic, religious and sexual minorities, recovering drug addicts, ex – prisoners, persons with disabilities.

Similar to the global consultation process, the population of Georgia showed great enthusiasm, and eagerly and actively engaged in discussions. Participants often expressed gratitude for the interest in their opinions and for the possibility to contribute in shaping changes in the world.

Throughout discussions the quest for participation became apparent. Achieving progress was not considered pos-

sible without active involvement of the citizenry, but, according to respondents, such involvement required a secure and empowering environment, the ability and possibility to speak and to be heard, an agreed vision of where to go and how, and having at least medium living standards. An honest and responsive government was perceived as a precondition for creating such an enabling environment. Participants also named other necessary conditions for their engagement - responsible citizens and well developed civil society as well as institutionalized channels for participation.

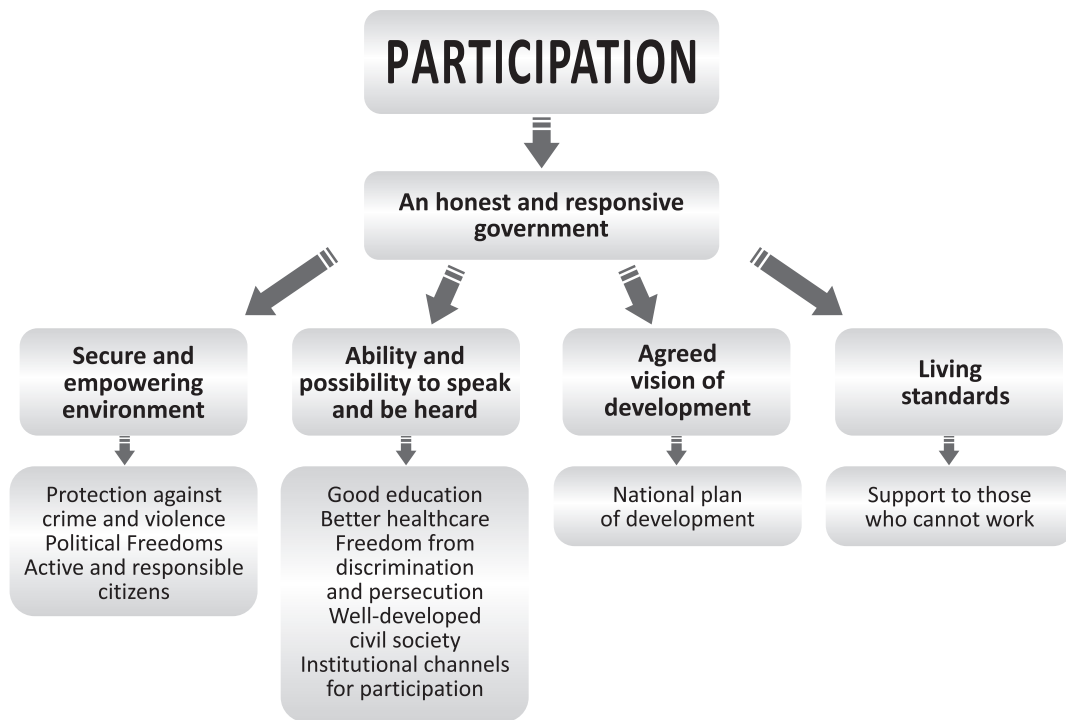


Fig.1 | Conditions for Participation

As in other countries, the population of Georgia stressed the interconnectedness of spheres, their interdependence and impossibility of making improvements in one field without making them in some of the others. The issues differed not only by priorities, but also by their overlapping character. Education and honest government were perceived to be behind the solution of problems in almost any other sphere.

The results of the discussion are presented in the following subsections, outlined by issues, associated problems and goals to be achieved. First, priority issues are discussed as identified by the participants, after which is a summary of the discussion of results of the non-prioritized issues.

4.1. Prioritized Issues

The people of Georgia choose to live in a secure environment where human capital, i.e., healthcare and education; standard of living, i.e., job opportunities and social security are guaranteed by an honest and responsive government.

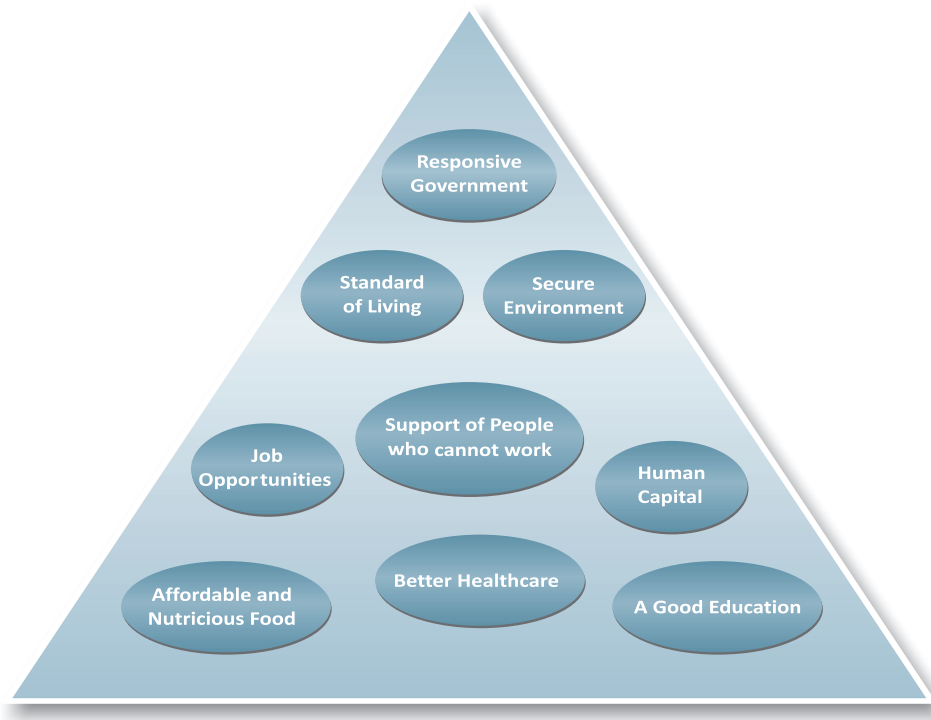


Fig. I 2 Priority Issues in Georgia

4.1.1. Honest and Responsive Government

An honest and responsive government was perceived by all the participants of the consultation as the central issue necessary for solving problems in any other sphere. Discussions reflected the problems associated with the government that was gone, and the hopes associated with the new one, selected eight months prior to consultations.

In WMS (2013) an honest and responsive government was selected as a priority area more by Tbilisi dwellers (76.2 percent), than those living in other locations (68.4 percent); more by urban (74.2 percent) than rural (32.9 percent) population; more by elder persons (73.3 percent), than by people in middle age (67.0 percent) or young generation (58.5 percent); more by people with over (69.8 percent) than under (63.9 percent) secondary education.

Participants associated several requirements with good government:

Serve people. Good government first of all is understood as one which serves people, and not its own interests. It means having regular contact with people, listening to what they say, attending to citizens' problems, being accountable to society.

Good government is the government that cares for people and not for its own pocket. (Member of discussion group in Ambrolauri)

In my opinion good government is one that listens to people. (Returnee labour migrant)

Fulfill promises. Frequently voiced demands were for government to fulfill pre-election promises, to speak only the truth, offer only realistic promises and regularly report to the electorate.

Serve National interest and set right priorities. Setting the right National priorities and systematically striving for their achievement was mentioned by many respondents. The necessity to protect cultural and religious traditions and values was stressed.

Honest and responsive government for me first of all is the government which sets the right priorities. (Returnee labour migrant)

Guarantee social security. Requirement to the government to guarantee security for the population, to create conditions in which people do not have to leave the country for survival, was often mentioned.

Ensure improvement of living standards.

Guarantee territorial integrity of the country.

Ensure equality.

Good government is accountable to people - open and giving equal rights and equal opportunities to everyone. (Member of a political party)

Ensure education. Ensuring access to good education is understood as one of the main obligations of the government.

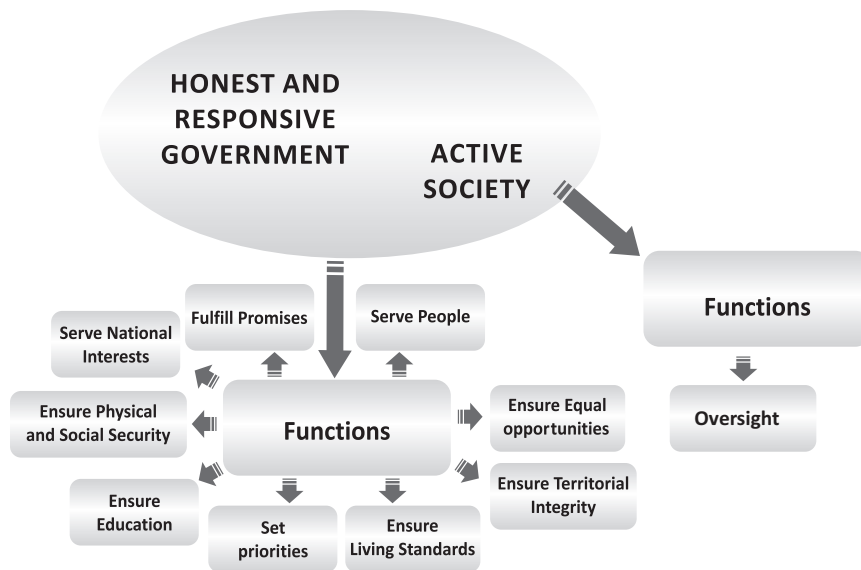


Fig. 13 Conditions of Functioning for an Honest and Responsive Government

Problems

Participants pointed out an uncaring attitude and isolation from the people as negative attributes of the government;

Not caring. Participants pointed that government did not care for people. It was not interested in citizens to be active, on the contrary government bred passivity in people, as a result people had little trust in it.

Isolation. Participants felt that government was isolated from the people and that authorities perceived themselves as being above the law.

Other respondents of the consultations stressed that government and society were inextricably linked. Therefore problems with governance were not perceived by citizens as attributable solely to the authorities; rather faults of the society were also outlined. These included the underdevelopment of society, lack of civic awareness, mostly due to inadequate education, and passivity. Controlling the government was understood as the critical function of civil society. Non-Government Organizations were seen as ones that could mobilize and guide activities of the population. The need of having institutional mechanisms for participation was also stressed.

I would add that the position of society should exist in the country together with the leverages for controlling the elected government. The free court, free media, free businesses should exist. The law should be supreme, and nobody should stand above it, only in this case it will be possible to defend one's own rights. (Male member of a political party)

The government helps you, but you also should try yourself. It's not like the government is apart and we are apart, we are all together. Until we understand that it is not its money, but ours with which the government builds roads, nothing positive will happen. (Returnee labour migrant)

Until we got accustomed to talk loudly and make demands, I should not sit in the corner and be silent, fearing to lose this place, but should take a banner in my hand and demand from the government which I maintain, welfare not

only for myself, but for my friends as well. (Member of congregation)

Goals

Goals to be achieved were outlined with respect to the government, which were linked with the understanding of its functions and therefore mostly its responsiveness and readiness to engage the public in decision-making:

- Ensure a responsive government to the concerns of people;
- Create trust in government;
- Provide civic education to citizens, increase their responsibility in ongoing processes;
- Ensure citizens' participation in the decision-making process;
- Create coherent policy for the country's development through consultations with the population.

4.1.2. Ensuring High Living Standards

Georgia belongs to a lower middle-income country, ranking 75th on the Human Development Index (UNDP, 2012), with a GDP per capita of \$3,210 in 2011 (IMF 2012). Poverty remains the main problem of the country. The poverty rate, calculated as the percentage of population living on an income below 60 per cent of the median income, comprises 22.4 percent. More than one third of the population (525,137 families) were registered in the database for the vulnerable population, 163,183 received assistance (Geostat). The Gini index, accepted measure of economic inequality, in 2010 was 41.34, the second highest in the world, with the world average being 34.14 (Vobecka., Butz., & Reyes., 2013).

The prerequisite of attaining high living standards is access to quality jobs and social security.

Better Job Opportunities

Employment is the key factor in ensuring living standards around the world. It determines economic well-being of individuals and social cohesion which is defined as "the capacity of societies to peacefully manage collective action problems". Thus, it is linked to participation and civic engagement (WDR 2013).

Better job opportunities are understood as access to work that is safe, productive and fairly remunerated. Creation of such opportunities was perceived by members of discussion groups as the central task of the government.

According to data from the WMS (2013), better job opportunities were selected as a priority area more by the Tbilisi population (92.2 percent) than by people living elsewhere (83.4 percent); more by people of middle age (89.5 percent) than younger (87.7 percent) or older generation (79.9 percent); more by people over (85.5 percent) than below secondary (75.3 percent) education.

Having a job is much more than having an income stream. Employment means leading an active life, self-realization, the possibility to sustain a family, mobility, the possibility of social engagement and spiritual growth. This link was proven in a number of studies: In 2010 in Georgia, satisfaction with life was much higher among the employed (42.8 percent), compared to the unemployed (28.4 percent) and those out of the labour force (33.8 percent). Employed people felt more optimistic (61.4 percent) than the unemployed (57.5 percent) (Sumbadze, 2012).

The positive effects of employment were evident in the case of social cohesion. Its two indicators, generalized trust and civic participation, measured in 2010, were twice higher among the employed: More employed persons (21.2 percent) than unemployed (10.4 percent) believed that other people could be trusted. Also more employed people (7.4 percent), compared to unemployed (4.7 percent) were engaged in civic participation (World Value Survey, 2010).

Problems

A scarcity of employment opportunities is acknowledged by both the population and authorities as the main challenge the country is facing (Navarro & Woodward, 2012; CRRC, 2010, Sumbadze, 2011). The unemployment rate is quite high in Georgia. In 2012 it stood at 15.0 percent, although experts assume factual unemployment to be much higher as 64.0 percent of employed are self-employed (Gassmann, Berulava., Tokmazishvili, 2013). Moreover, official statistics consider a person to be self-employed if he or she owns land. Such cases are many as about half of the country's population (46.2 percent) is rural and the majority possess small patches of land in which they are engaged in subsistence farming.

The adverse impact of unemployment on a person is manifold and dramatic: it can include substance dependence, professional degradation, lack of potential for professional growth, health and mental problems, loss of dignity, passivity and over-dependence on assistance, inability to provide education to children.

Alongside access, the *quality* of jobs also poses a problem in that these are low salaried and unstable, with poor work conditions and often not aligned with qualifications.

Job opportunities in Georgia are of course limited; Work conditions are very poor. A person over 35 has no chance to find a job. But there is one more problem, you may find a job, but the salary is so low, it cannot cover anything. So it turns out that it does not matter whether you work or not, in both cases you remain in poverty. (Returned labour migrant)

You neither live nor die. What can you do on this money? You have to attend funerals, weddings, visit neighbors or friends...you do not have money for transportation. You need money for electric power, for gas... Tell me is this a life? (Male IDP)

A person is creative, as is intended by God and when one does nothing, the perception of being stuck in a swamp arises. Then everything is bottled up and very bad processes begin in a person's spirit. (Congregation member)

Due to the fact that 40 percent of Georgia's male population is unemployed, I think that my people went through a terrible degradation. The majority of Georgia's women go abroad, work like slaves to send money home. Because of this, some men become super dependent, losing all male qualities. (Representative of a professional organization)

A lack of employment opportunities impacts different groups in different ways. It is especially harmful for youth. Many are in limbo, not having jobs and not being in educational institutions. Those having some qualifications are not able to develop their skills further. Compared to the overall rate of 15.0 percent of unemployment, among youth, i.e. persons aged 15-24, the rate is more than twice high and in 2012 equalled 33.3 percent (Geostat). Persons with disabilities have even less chances to be employed.

Women's employment differs from men's both in volume and type. The unemployment rate is higher among men (16.1 percent) than women (13.8 percent), and the share of self-employment is higher among women (53.7 percent) than men (50.0 percent). Women earn considerably less than men. In 2012, the average monthly income of men equalled 914.0 Gel, while women's income was 527.4 Gel (National Statistics office of Georgia, 2013)

Against the backdrop of high unemployment is the prevalence of labour migration - almost the only way out from escaping poverty. Migration is recognized as an adaptive strategy in the *Cancun Adaptation Framework* (IOM, 2013). It is increasingly understood as inevitable and necessary, even as an "enabler" of development. Freedom of movement is a fundamental element of human freedoms and throughout history was instrumental to economic, social and cultural development (UN Issue brief 3 2013; IOM, 2013). It improves economic conditions of migrants and their families in home countries through remittances and savings, provides the possibility to transfer skills, knowledge, values and innovations. There are 215 million international migrants in the world. Migration is on the rise worldwide with the trend of increasing female migration. According to 2010 data, migrants comprised 19.8 percent of Georgia's population. The contribution of migrants to the country's economy is substantial. Their remittances accounted to 6.9 percent of GDP (WDR 2013), but besides remittances migrants can contribute to development through savings, which they can invest in their own countries. Next to material, non-material gains are often prominent as returnees can bring entrepreneurial skills and technical capacities to the home country.

While having numerous positive effects such as improved living standards, migration has high direct and indirect costs such as transport fees, intermediary services, difficult adaptation to different cultures, disruption of social networks and family ties. The impact of migration depends on a country's size - small countries with high rates of high-skilled emigration suffer a net loss (WDR 2013). For a country with severe demographic problems such as Georgia, migration poses additional problems affecting fertility rates. Adverse effects of migration are exacerbated by the social insecurity of migrants, especially undocumented ones, and by their inability to visit home.

Goals

The following measures were envisaged by discussion participants for improving the existing situation:

- Create job opportunities;
- Ensure security and high quality of jobs;
- Design a taxation system supportive to businesses;
- Make improvements in the Labour Code;
- Support agriculture;
- Ensure the freedom of movement for labour migrants;
- Regulate migration processes;
- Provide access to services and protection of labour rights of migrants.

Support for People Who Cannot Work

Another essential feature for ensuring high living standards is the support for people who cannot work.

Not surprisingly, according to WMS support for people who cannot work was more important for the aged population. It was selected as a priority by 55.2 percent of those over 55, 46.1 percent in the age bracket 35-54 and 43.8 percent of young respondents. Social security was also more prominent for the Tbilisi population (55.7 percent) than for those who lived in other parts of the country. Support is defined as giving the possibility to those who cannot work to lead a meaningful and dignified life, to feel part of society by providing compensations, pensions, insurance and all needed services and legal support.

The increase in proportion of the elderly population is projected in demographic trends of the South Caucasus. The increase of the aging population due to low fertility rates and increased life expectancy is the most forceful significant factor in population dynamics. Life expectancy from 70.90 in 2010 is projected to increase to 75.90 in 2030 and 80.30 in 2050. The average age of the population will increase from 37.30 in 2010 to 43.70 in 2030 and 48.80 in 2050. Therefore dealing with economic and social protection issues becomes more and more important for the region (Vobecka., Butz., & Reyes, 2013).

Population change is the result of the interplay of fertility, mortality and migration. The Existing Total Fertility Rate (average number of children per woman during her reproductive lifetime) in Georgia is projected to drop from 1.85 to 1.70 in 2030, while the rate at 2.1 is needed for maintaining the country's reproduction level.

The expected aging of the population creates a burden for the state as it increases the dependency ratio, i.e., the number of persons over 65 to those aged 20-64. Other than the elderly, support of the state is needed for persons with disabilities. Aging will also inevitably increase their share.

The legal pension age in Georgia is 60 years old for women and 65 for men. The age pension equals a subsistence minimum of 150 GEL. 682,886 persons receive pensions for age, moreover 174,104 persons, among them 122,078 persons with disabilities, receive a social package (Source: National Statistics Office 2013)

Government should ensure the decent life for elderly, that's all. This includes food, healthcare, transportation, in other words all spheres of life, which an elderly unemployed person needs. (Member of a group of poor)

Let's call it a House of Mercy. There are so many abandoned old persons, who do not have anybody to care for them. In this house they should have a cook, a cleaning person, teacher of fun, I do not know how to call it, who will show them movies. This will make the remaining days for them cheerful and they will not say that they have lived and worked for nothing. (Female IDP)

Society does not understand people with disabilities. Unfortunately nobody is protected from disability. That's why it is so important. It has two parties: people who look after persons with disabilities and therefore cannot work and persons with disabilities themselves. Changes in legislation should be made to guarantee pensions to persons with disabilities to enable them to live independently. These people have the right to live as anyone else. (Member of a group in Marneuli)

Goals

- Provide pensions sufficient to lead a dignified life;
- Provide job opportunities according to the capabilities of people with disabilities and the elderly population;
- Ensure a minimum basic income security for older persons and persons with disabilities;
- Ensure legal protection of persons with disabilities;
- Adapt environment to the needs for persons with disabilities;
- Develop social services;
- Invest in human capital for guaranteeing good health during the whole life cycle;
- Support maintenance of cognitive skills in older age;
- Prolong disability-free life through ensuring normal economic conditions and balanced nutrition;

Affordable and Nutritious Food

Still another element of a high standard of living is having nutritious food in sufficient quantity.

WMS data revealed the prominence of nutrition as a problem in urban areas, especially in the capital Tbilisi. 85.3 percent of its population, compared to 71.5 percent of the population in all other locations selected affordable and nutritious food among the priority areas. It was more important to urban (75.1 percent) than rural (71.9 percent) population; more for elderly (74.8 percent) than for people in middle (70.6 percent) or young (71.2 percent) adulthood; more for women (74.8 percent) than men (68.8 percent); more for people up to secondary (80.4 percent) than over secondary (71.9 percent) education.

According to discussion participants affordable and nutritious food means when calorie intake is sufficient for normal mental and physical functioning.

Malnutrition remains one of the biggest problems globally. It is especially acute in developing countries, where one in four children under the age of five is stunted due to chronic malnutrition. Besides micronutrient deficiencies, malnutrition from hidden hunger affects over 30 percent of the world's population exerting serious consequences on their health. Under nutrition leads to sub-optimal physical and cognitive development, poor learning, lower resistance to illnesses, lower productivity (UNDP, 2013). The prevalence of malnutrition in the country is substantial, as about half a million Georgians, mainly women and children suffer from some form of malnutrition (UNICEF, 2012).

The prominence of food was underlined by the participant of a discussion:

What to eat is the first question that you have in the morning. (Female member of group in Batumi)

Problems

Participants reiterated that what one eats and how much is reflected on health. Three issues, i.e., access, food quality and knowledge of healthy eating, were named as the main problems.

Access to Food. A large segment of the country's population cannot afford to have high quality food. Food prices are high, while the population's income is very low. Group members pointed out that people may not be starving, but they do not get adequate nutritious food.

Food Quality. Participants pointed out that there was not effective legislation ensuring food security. Food quality was very poor and uncontrolled. This referred to both local and imported food. In shops, the products with expired dates were sold. Group members pointed out that fertilizers were overused in agriculture. The situation in this respect deteriorated after the government provided the population with vouchers for purchasing goods for agricultural purposes in spring of 2013.

Knowledge of Healthy Eating. Participants noted that people lacked knowledge about healthy eating, not knowing what food is necessary for a child's development and healthy living.

Goals

- Provide nutrition education;
- Provide to mothers information on the importance of nutrition during 1000- day window, including pregnancy and before the child turns two;

- Ensure control of food quality;
- Equip population with knowledge of the usage of fertilizers.

4.1.3. Human Capital

Health and education are core elements of human capital.

Better Healthcare

The population's health is the central element of wellbeing and precondition of the sustainable development of the country. It contributes to high productivity and less expenditures on sickness and social benefits.

According to WMS (2013), health is more important for the Tbilisi population (90.9 percent) than for people residing in all other locations (86.9 percent); more for elderly (86.4 percent) than for people of middle age (83.5 percent) or youth (70.0 percent).

Ill health is considered as both the consequence and cause of poverty. Health-related costs push 100 million people into poverty every year (UNDP, 2013). Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) are considered as the main health threats. Cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes are four NCDs causing the most deaths. According to 2008 data, in Georgia 44.70 per cent of the population suffered from high blood pressure, with men having a higher prevalence compared to women, the world average being much lower at 32.6 per cent. On the other hand, the prevalence of cancer and diabetes in the country was lower compared to the world average. In 2010, the prevalence of cancer was 0.70 per cent, while the world average was 2.09 per cent, and the prevalence of diabetes amounted to 1.59 per cent in Georgia compared to 2.99 per cent in the world (Vobecka, Butz, & Reye, 2013).

Better healthcare was understood by people mainly as having access both to medical services and to medication. Its importance was unanimously stressed and quality of healthcare was perceived as being an indicator of government efficiency.

Problems

Participants remarked on recent improvements, namely, that of increased possibilities for coverage of health related costs by insurance, but pointed out that access still poses a problem because many services and medicines are not included in the insurance packages.

I will go to the doctor for free, but will the touch of his hand help me? What is needed for better health? Good work with good remuneration, i.e., good government is needed. (Member of a group in Telavi)

The importance of the quality of services -high professionalism of doctors, a caring attitude to patients, new technologies and good infrastructure - was underlined. The discussants also pointed to the difference in access to healthcare services in the capital and provinces, especially in rural and remote areas.

Better healthcare for me means that visit to doctor and testing is accessible to everyone. (Unemployed person)

The main problem is qualification of doctors. Education should fit his position. (Member of a group in Zugdidi)

Why is it not possible that each town of Georgia have a state owned, free of charge hospital, equipped with modern technologies?... This is possible. Today we have the government, which cares for people, and first of all, our face, the government's face is how it looks after people and how it loves own people. (Member of a group of poor)

Goals

- Address health needs of people at different stages of life;
- Ensure full coverage of population by medical insurance, providing them not only with medical services but also with medication;
- Ensure the quality of medical services;
- Ensure high qualification of medical personnel;
- Target assistance to reduce main killers, i.e., Cardio-vascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes and also mental disorders;
- Reduce child mortality and mother mortality;

- Develop social and medical rehabilitation services;
- Focus on preventative medicine;
- Empower and provide information to adolescents on healthy life-style.

A Good Education

Participants of discussions considered education as the central, most important precondition of success among many other spheres. In thematic consultations organized by the UN the issues of quality of education, learning outcomes and skills development have been named as key problems. The importance of the formation of values among youth and respect for others was emphasized (UNDP, 2013). The same belief was underlined by the participants of discussions in Georgia.

In my opinion education has priority. If education is not in first place in the country, than the country is not really a state. The state should invest the most resources in education if it wants to be on the highest level. If not, the state would not ever be as it should be. A better business and investment than in education does not exist. (Recovering drug-addict).

Not having education hinders any progress. Education is a base, upon which personality should be built. (Employee of an international organization)

Discussants noted that good education for them means both equity in access and a high quality of learning. Education is an issue that retains importance throughout the life-cycle and encompasses all levels - pre-primary, primary, basic, secondary, vocational, tertiary education and adult learning.

In contrast with the emphasis made on education during discussions, the overall estimation of education by the population was not very high. It was ranked only as seventh in WMS and fourth in the Youth Survey. According to the WMS data, it proved to be more important for people living in Tbilisi (52.4 percent) than in all other locations (43.8 percent); more for urban (49.1 percent), than rural (41.9 percent) population, more for young (51.0 percent) than older adults (50.4 percent of 35-54, and 37.9 percent for over 55 years olds); more for women (45.6 percent) than men (41.0 percent); more for people with over secondary (45.5 percent) than up to secondary (32.4 percent) education.

Participants of discussions linked education with government policy. They pointed out that it seemed to them that it was in the interest of authorities to keep people uneducated, as it was easier to manipulate uneducated than educated people. The choice made by the educated electorate differs from the choice made by the uneducated one.

When citizens are educated and professional they would not elect government as blindly as we do now. They will demand from this person to do the job properly. (Member of the group in Kutaisi)

Managing an uneducated society is very easy. (Ex-prison inmate)

Problems

Pre-primary education is considered to be a springboard for success in primary school (Issue brief, 8, 2013). In Georgia, the number of state-owned kindergartens dramatically declined since reestablishment of Independence. Private pre-primary institutions are inaccessible to the majority due to their cost. Therefore, many are left out of education and presumably their primary caregivers cannot work.

The access to primary and secondary education does not pose as significant a problem as does its quality. Enrollment rates in primary education are not bad in the country. 287,282 children are enrolled in primary, 145,973 in basic and 126,160 in secondary education. The problem lies in the drop-out rate from school and therefore results in a considerable amount of out of school youth. Despite efforts made in the area of inclusive education, access to education for persons with disabilities still remains a problem. It is especially problematic in the regions, rural and remote areas.

Enrollment in universities is high. In 2012-2013, 140,000 students were enrolled in state and 3,277 in private universities (National Statistics Office of Georgia, 2013).

Discussants pointed to the low quality of education and the lack of qualification, but more often to the low motivation of teachers. The latter is determined by bad educational policy, low quality of textbooks, lack of possibility for teachers to upgrade their knowledge and low salaries.

Life and work skills, global citizenship, gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and health behaviors are

not adequately dealt with by school curricula. Learning outcomes are not used as indicators of the success of the education system. A need for extra school training was acknowledged by teaching personnel in a survey of school heads and school teachers of Georgia. About one third of heads of schools and more than one fourth of teachers underlined that with the knowledge acquired at school, it was impossible for school graduates to pass national exams – the results upon which enrollment in tertiary education is determined (National Curriculum Center, 2011).

Opportunities for life-long learning in the country are in fact lacking.

Goals

- Ensure wide coverage of pre-school education;
- Ensure access to, and quality of, inclusive education;
- Design a policy for life-long education that guarantees high quality of education and access to it during the whole life-cycle;
- Ensure that national examinations' requirements are incorporated into school curricula;
- Ensure high quality of education through increased knowledge, skills and motivation of teachers;
- Strengthen skills for work and life,;
- Develop transversal skills like team work, critical thinking, problem solving and communication;
- Provide education about global citizenship;
- Link education with labour market demands;
- Increase participation of parents and students in decision-making on education issues.

4.1.4. Protection against Crime and Violence

The **WMS** revealed that protection against crime and violence is similarly evaluated by women and men, urban and rural populations, people of different ages and education status. One significant difference found is that Tbilisi dwellers worry about it less (46.3 percent) than those living in other parts of the country (52.8 percent).

While discussing physical security, the themes of criminality, domestic violence and road safety surfaced. In discussions held in small towns, the issue of stray animals was also raised. The country context of the release of over 10,000 prison inmates (Ministry of Corrections of Georgia) after the change in government some months before consultations exacerbated fears about the threats that the streets could pose. Indeed, the release of information some months preceding the discussions on grave abuses in places of detention likely evoked discussion on threats faced by suspects in police and prison in-mates.

Protection against crime and violence does not assume filling up prisons. When the prisons are filled I would not feel myself safe. I do not want Georgia to be an area of criminal activity for neighboring countries. (Ex-prison inmate)

Discussants considered inequality, mistrust and feeling of injustice as the main drivers of violence and conflict. The importance of upbringing in curbing criminality was also underlined by discussion participants.

The foundation for not committing crime is upbringing in a normal society. A person should not be inclined to commit a crime. Neither should life, nor economic, social or other causes induce one to commit crime. One should be well provided for and child should not steal bread and be convicted for this for 10 years. (Member of the group in Mestia)

Another problem identified by group participants was domestic violence, especially targetting children and women. As in the case of criminality, the causes of aggression were seen in upbringing and family life.

Domestic violence seemed to be especially acute in Kakheti region, where members of that group initiated it as a topic for discussion.

I still think that the problem is rather in us and our families. When we look around and are surprised by these aggressive men and poor women, I say we should look at ourselves, how we treat children, how we bring them up. Our daughters and sons equally suffer from aggression. Aggression increases and increases, like a snowball and the boy goes out and has to spend this accumulated aggression somewhere, this is all natural... Then all of these repressed feelings surface in conflicts outside the family and as a result we have high incidences of violence in the country. Where does it come from? From where do they get examples? Where do they learn this? Probably from us. Probably

we make a mistake somewhere. The family, family and once more the family. (Member of women's group)

It seems to me that in every family, even in the calmest one, woman is in some extent the victim of violence. She is forced to do something. She is not allowed to be tired, to get ill, because there are things that only she should do. (Male participant of discussion group in Telavi)

A recent study on Domestic Violence in Tbilisi, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Kakheti (Institute for Policy Studies, 2013) demonstrated that the country's population considers domestic violence as a serious threat. According to the study, 77.8 percent of the population thinks that domestic violence is widespread in the country. Physical abuse is perceived as the most serious form of domestic violence, followed by controlling of other's behaviour, sexual and, least of all, verbal abuse. 58.0 percent of respondents consider violence to be unacceptable and in all cases should be punished by law. More respondents 34.0 percent evaluate it as unacceptable, but do not consider it to be universally punishable. 4.0 percent think that it can be justified and another 4 percent have no position. 69.0 percent of the surveyed considers beating a wife a criminal offence, 25.0 percent a family matter and 6.0 percent does not have a definite answer. 17.0 percent think that physical abuse of a wife could be justified under some circumstances. The majority, 79.0 percent, thinks that in case of bride kidnapping a woman should not marry the abductor, while according to 17.0 percent, she should in case of sexual intercourse, and 4.0 percent does not have a definite answer.

Seeking assistance from family, kin and friends was considered as the most accepted reaction to violence. The next often cited agent for assistance was the church, followed by barristers, police and service providers. 23.8 percent did not expect that victims of violence would seek assistance from police, the reason being first of all shame and secondly, the fear of more violence.

Road safety was still another problem discussed by participants in the security context. The number of traffic accidents increases worldwide. By 2030 it is projected to become the fifth biggest cause of mortality (Global Burden of Disease Study, 2008).

In Georgia, traffic flows increased by 8.7 percent by 2012. In a decade the number of cars in the country is projected to double. The socio-economic cost of accidents is calculated from 1 to 1.5 percent of the country's GDP. The mortality coefficient on 100 000 people in Georgia comprised 13.4 percent in 2012, which is four times higher compared to the worst indicator among the countries covered by the World Bank. As a result of 5,395 traffic accidents in the country in 2012, 7,734 persons were seriously injured and 605 persons died. The accident rates increased in the regions. Fatality among pedestrians is high. In 2011, pedestrians comprised 37.0 percent of those who died in traffic accidents (Foundation for Road Safety 2013).

In groups held in small towns, participants emphasized the threats that stray animals pose. Group members pointed out that it is dangerous to walk, as the dogs move in groups and often attack people.

Goals

- Foster an attitude in the population of intolerance towards all forms of violence;
- Strive for equality, eradicate all types of discrimination;
- Make progress towards achieving gender equality;
- Increase sanctions against fast and drunk driving;
- Achieve enforcement of law against those violating traffic rules, both for drivers and pedestrians;
- Ensure the safety of roads through improving their quality, using proper marking and fencing wherever needed.

4.2. Not Prioritized Issues

4.2.1. Access to Clean Water and Sanitation

Access to clean water and sanitation was chosen more by populations of regions (32.2 percent) than that of Tbilisi (19.1 percent); more by rural (33.8 percent) than urban (24.2 percent) populations; and more by persons with under (39.7 percent) than over (29.8 percent) secondary education. It is the issue which shows the great difference in ranking by global and local web-based surveys, being ranked 5th globally and 13th locally. Country estimations significantly differ by location. Access to water is evidently a problem for the rural population, especially for inhabitants of Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Kvemo Kartli, Kakheti and Samtskhe-Javakheti.

In the global consultations on Post 2015 (UNDP, 2013), the importance of access to water was emphasized. It was pointed out that an absence of water, sanitation and hygiene spreads preventable disease and causes death to millions. Secure access to water was proposed to be recognized as a fundamental right and a vital constituent of development.

Problems

The problem with clean water was seen by group participants in Georgia as encompassing both access and quality.

Access to water: Members of discussions pointed at the unjust distribution of water. In their opinion, much of it is spent in towns while many villages are left without water. For participants such a situation is unacceptable in a country rich with water resources. In many villages water is not piped and people have to fetch water for drinking, cooking and washing from the springs, often from far away. Lack of water becomes the reason for anti-sanitary conditions. In some places inhabitants collect and use rain water.

Water quality. In many regions water is not filtered or chlorinated and does not correspond to standards. Often water basins from where drinking water is distributed are contaminated. In Akhaltsikhe, the population is warned not to drink water without boiling it. In some places people use wells. But the quality of water in wells is not tested, often it is bad and is a source of waterborne diseases. Iodine deficiency is common. Participants pointed that there is no service for supervision or control of the water quality.

Sanitation. It should be noted that this is not perceived as the problem by population despite the fact that in the majority of rural areas, there is no sewage system and toilets are outhouses, with the waste water going straight to the rivers. This problem was raised only by discussants in Tbilisi and Kutaisi, and not in small towns and villages which do not have sewage systems.

Goals

A number of measures were named for the improvement of the situation:

- **Improve Water Quality.** Water quality should be improved by filtering. Water should be tested regularly. The basin from where the water comes should be cleaned and sheltered.
- **Separate Potable and Irrigation water.** There should be different sources for potable and irrigation water and different filtering mechanisms should be used.
- **Institute Autonomic Sanitation Systems.** In rural areas, where there is no central sewage system, increase demand for one and provide information on the possibilities of building autonomic sanitation systems.

4.2.2. Reliable Energy at Home

Reliable energy was selected as a priority by a very small number of respondents of both the WMS and Youth Surveys, occupying in both the 15th position. In the WMS Survey it was selected more by the young generation (10.5 percent), than people in late (8.8 percent) or middle (6.5 percent) adulthood.

The low priority of energy access in a way reflects the existing situation in the country. Three objectives are addressed, as outlined in global consultations - universal energy access, increase of energy efficiency and use of renewables (UNDP, 2013a). Access to electric power is universal in Georgia; steps are taken for increasing energy efficiency, solar and wind energy are increasingly used. The problem is a high reliance on solid fuel for heating and cooking purposes, especially in rural areas that often results in deforestation.

Problem

Participants underscored the fact that high prices for electric power hinder access. In many regions gas is not available, which poses problems.

Goal

Government should regulate prices for power and gas: According to the opinion of group members, the government either should induce private companies not to charge exorbitant prices or should create jobs for people, thus enabling them to pay for energy consumption.

4.2.3. Political Freedoms

Political Freedoms was selected by more men (17.6 percent) than women (13.5 percent).

Political freedoms was understood by participants as the possibility to express one's own political views openly, without becoming the target of persecution or discrimination. Both rights and resources are perceived to be needed for the execution of political freedoms.

A transparent election process and a multi-party parliament were understood by members of political parties as the main features of political freedoms.

Multi-party parliament is an indicator and a measure of political freedoms, as only competition can warrant progress.
(Member of political party)

Problem

The roots of the problem were seen by group participants as stemming from the polarization of society, the lack of space for moderate opinion, and the prevalence of the mentality that "if you are not with us, you are against us". Therefore, the fear of being in the minority and being discriminated against hindered free expression. Participants noted that emotions are inextricably bound with politics, a prohibiting factor for adopting a pragmatic approach.

When emotions prevail in politics, the development of the country stops. (Participant of a group of media professionals)

The participants pointed out that political parties and media were more free, than individuals, as affiliation to an opposition party could cost job loss in the public sector.

The polarization due to political affiliation was seen as a result of low levels of education and civic awareness as well as an increased role of the church.

Due to the high standing of the church, politicians became captives of the church. (Member of the group of LGTB persons)

Goals

- **Achieve Media Freedom.** Media freedom was perceived simultaneously as a necessary condition for and an indicator of political freedoms.
- **Raise Awareness.** Increase of population's awareness on their rights was seen a key.
- **Demand Political Responsibility from Leaders.** Leaders should be kept accountable for their deeds and words.

4.2.4. Equality between Men and Women

Gender equality was selected more by young adults (16.3 percent) than people in middle age (11.9 percent) or the elderly (9.4 percent); more by women (12.6 percent) than men (8.4 percent).

Gender equality was understood by participants of the discussions as an absence of discrimination due to sex, having equal access to education and employment, the satisfaction of general and specific needs of both women and men. Participants underlined freedom of choice as a sign of equality -when women can plan their lives themselves and are free to decide whether to go to work or stay at home. As a female member of the group noted:

I want to have a good husband and not need to look for job.

Georgia ranked 81 on the Gender Inequality Index (UNDP, 2013b). While ranking high on indicators of educational attainment, the portion of women in representative and decision-making bodies is nevertheless very low.

Problem

Group members outlined several problem areas associated with gender equality:

Estimation of inequality: The majority agreed that there is gender inequality and it is predicated on the distribution of labour at home. Group members noted that until they graduate university, women do better than men but when women marry, they lag behind men in their career achievements.

Some members did not consider gender equality as a prominent problem, as they thought that the country has many more urgent problems.

This is probably one of the least important problems in Georgia, we do not consider that women are devoid of their rights (Unemployed men).

Women have privileges, men pay for women in cafes, make them presents, so why do they say that are oppressed? This can rather be called a noble sexism (Male member of group in Zugdidi).

Gender inequality was more easily recognized by women in the Azeri populated regions. Participants of the group in Marneuli talked about limited freedom of movement of women and girls, including the difficulties they encounter in attending meetings and trainings.

Some men pointed out that men and not women are suffering from inequality.

We, men are more oppressed. There is no work for men and we are unemployed (Unemployed men).

Inheritance: Inheritance is traditionally determined by the sex of the children, an inherently discriminatory practice.

My parent's house will be my brother's and the only way for me not to be left in the street is to marry. But if I am not lucky and my husband beats me, I will have to live with this as I won't be able to return to my parent's house. (Female participant of discussion in Telavi)

Horizontal segregation: Many professions are segregated by gender. For example, there are few male teachers at schools. A low salary for which men more often than women refuse to work was identified as the main reason.

Employment: Participants noted that due to greater demand for female labour, women can more easily find jobs and become family bread-winners, thus causing a change in traditional gender roles in the family.

Stereotypes: People live by the expectations set by stereotypes and are unable to express their true desires. Existing gender stereotypes contribute to men's aggressiveness.

We expect men to control their emotions and they do not express their sadness and sorrow, later these repressed emotions erupt in aggression. (Member of women's group)

Participants of discussions in Marneuli and teachers in Tbilisi noted that women often share stereotypes of female inferiority.

Church: Some participants considered the increasing power of the Georgian Orthodox Church as a hindrance to achieving gender equality.

Goals

Discussants outlined measures for achieving gender equality:

- **Formulate State Policy:** Declare achievement of gender equality as the country's priority; formulate long-term state policy aimed at increasing equality and encompassing education, family, budgeting and laws.
- **Incorporate Gender Equity in Education:** Both formal and informal education is very important. Gender equality is to be taught at schools. Different types of trainings with the participation of women can be transformative, especially for women living in remote areas.
- **Ensure More Women in Decision-making Positions.**
- **Raise Awareness of a Fair Distribution of Labour.** Children should be taught fair distribution of labour at home.

- **Change Stereotypes.** Gender stereotypes should be changed, with the family serving as the main agent of change.
- **Increase Women's Visibility.** Visibility of women should be increased. Media should expose successful career women. More women should be promoted in political and decision-making positions. A quota system in party lists should be adopted for increasing women's participation in political life.
- **Promote Equality.** In society, the demand for equality should be formed. Discussions, special programmes on the issue should be broadcasted by TV stations. TV series may become potent agents of change. Women should be educated on their rights.
- **Open Women's Clubs.** Opening clubs for women, where they will be able to meet and talk.

4.2.5. Freedom from Discrimination and Persecution

It was the least preferred issue by the respondents of the WMS and was selected more by urban (11.0 percent) than rural (6.9 percent) populations; and more by men (10.3 percent) than by women (7.2 percent). Although many groups, especially of minorities, selected it as a topic for discussion and remarked on the severity of the problem in the country.

Discrimination was understood as the existence of different starting points, and hence disparate opportunities for groups and individuals, and restriction of freedom and oppression of those who are different. Group participants considered discrimination as a sign of lack of justice. In discussants' opinion, discrimination hindered the country's development.

Representatives of religious minorities underscored that everyone is equal before God, and that restriction of a person is discrimination. They linked discrimination with freedom.

Discrimination is in a direct contradiction with freedom, which is the source of development... Everyone is not to be Christian, but everyone is to be free. (Member of the group of religious minorities)

Problem

Discrimination was perceived as the source of conflict.

Discrimination is associated with deviation from an existing norm in a given culture at a given time. Participants noted that discrimination was executed both by the government and by the population, manifested either in ignoring certain persons or groups or in persecuting them.

Participants discussed the impact of discrimination. In their opinion, discrimination closes society and makes it monotonous, breeding insecurity as anyone can become a target of discrimination. It furthermore supports the creation of an easily malleable crowd.

The content of discussions on persecution was in a considerable degree shaped by the May 17 2013 events were LGTB community's demonstration was attacked by some citizens and congregation and clergy of the Church. Some members of the discussion blamed the Georgian Orthodox Church for the support of discrimination

Members of the group underlined the impact of discrimination on the whole society. In the opinion of some participants, society suffered from discrimination more than minorities against whom it acted. Value of the society was determined by how it managed discrimination.

In reality the whole society and not minorities needs protection, as it is more dangerous for society. (Male journalist)

Value is in how society tries to establish equality. (Member of the group of religious minorities)

The reason for discrimination was first of all seen in the fact that people were not well educated and the society not developed enough to respect different opinions. Participants spoke of the existence of fear of anything different - be it religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation.

The problem is acceptance of differences. (Male journalist)

The issue of majority being the target of discrimination was also voiced. IDPs spoke about being discriminated against and that other nationalities, like Chinese, Indians, etc., have more privileges in Georgia than the local popula-

tion. The issue of the rights of the majority was raised in discussion with representatives of professional organizations and unions.

I demand that minorities should be respected and the solidarity to them to be expressed, but at the same time I demand that I, as a representative of the majority be respected- We have mutual responsibilities, which we often forget. (Representative of the group of professional organizations and unions)

Participants were definite in their opinion that many feel lonely and isolated due to discrimination. In their view, people with disabilities, LGTB persons, religious and ethnic minorities, elderly, drug addicts, persons with mental illness and people with different political views all suffered from discrimination. Participants spoke of children being discriminated against at home, as they were punished, controlled and often beaten; and of pupils who did not belong to the Georgian Orthodox Church when religious rituals were performed at schools. People with disabilities talked about being marginalized by the state and society. Recovering drug addicts felt that they and their family members were persecuted by police and discriminated by society and even by medical personnel. As one of them noted:

My kids should not be responsible for my past.

Participants asserted that discrimination begins with the law and is evident in the Labour Code. LGTB participants spoke of the responsibility of the government, of the necessity of initiating and implementing a law against discrimination. Language of hatred in the media was named as one source of the problem.

Goals

The following ways for addressing the problem were denoted:

- **Design State Policy and Legislation.** Design state policy and draft laws that guarantee freedom from discrimination and persecution. Change the Labour Code.
- **Treat Religions Equitably.** The State should treat all religions equally, financing them proportionally.
- **Build Mass Media Capacity.** Increase media involvement, train media representatives on disability issues and human rights. Prohibit language of hatred in media.
- **Raise Awareness.** Carry out awareness raising campaigns on disability and civic rights issues.
- **Educate.** Teach courses at schools and universities, fostering understanding and respect for differences. Reach marginalized groups at places of their residence and carry out trainings about their rights. Teach parents of disabled persons how to deal with discrimination.
- **Strengthen through Civic Activities.** Strengthen oppressed groups. Provide possibilities to people who feel discriminated against to speak out through facilitated discussions regarding differences. Support targets of discrimination to defend their rights in media and courts. Involve NGOs in activities.
- **Foster Human Solidarity.** Support the people to stand on the side of justice.

The groups did not discuss Transports and Roads, Access to Phone and Internet, Action taken on Climate Change, Protection of Forests, Rivers and Oceans and therefore these spheres issues are not presented in this section.

Conclusions

What Did We Hear?

The process of consultations uncovered the yearning of the population for participation in decision-making. These desires were manifested in the enthusiasm of participants in the *Post-2015* development agenda discussions and in the hope in the possibility of engagement, which seems to a considerable extent to have been fuelled by the results of the October 2012 parliamentary elections. These new hopes are supported by an increased understanding of civic responsibility and provide a good basis for active involvement of the population in the process of sustainable development of the country.

Global Connectivity

Results of the consultations point to the connectedness of Georgia to the world, to similarities with the global agenda for development. Among the six priority areas, four are shared with those selected globally. An honest and responsive government, better healthcare, a good education and better job are areas perceived as the most important by the whole world, while protection from crime and violence and support of those who cannot work are more specific issues selected in Georgia.

The meaning of the prioritization rankings is not unambiguous, as high priorities can speak of both urgency and/or insufficient development, while low priorities can point to both less urgency and/or sufficient development. Therefore, in setting the country's goals for sustainable development, priorities should be discussed against evidence based data.

Regional Differences

The differences in attributing values to the above noted 16 issues in the regions reflect Georgia's diversity and uneven development.

During the consultation process, the interconnectedness of the 16 issues was emphasized and the differences noted not only in their values but also in their overarching character. A good and responsive government, good education and health were perceived as the fundamental areas that to a considerable extent determine all the others. For example, job opportunities, support of people who cannot work, a safe environment and availability of nutritious food all depend on good governance, education and health.

Next to regional differences and differences by residence type, especially by residing in the capital Tbilisi against any other part of Georgia, differences by age, gender, educational and economic level became evident, although these factors are not totally independent, e.g., low education levels overlaps with residence in rural areas, urban residence with residence in the capital.

Peace and Territorial Integrity

Peace and restoration of territorial integrity of the country was most often added to the priority list. Indeed, the pervasive, cross-cutting concern was evident for the more than 20 percent of Georgia's territory not under its jurisdiction.

The consolidated results of Georgia's Post-2015 debate will be shared with the UN Secretary General and the Government of Georgia. For the United Nations, these results will be the foundation for designing development programmes that directly respond to the needs of people.

The challenge for Georgia today is not simply to align government policy with its inhabitants aspirations, but to utilize the Post-2015 debate for a two-way flow of dialogue heard at all policy levels, internationally as well as domestically. We hope that results of the consultations will be incorporated into the strategic plan of the country's development

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Annex I Data of WMS by Regions %

I		Tbilisi N=361	Ajara N=223	Guria N=269	Imereti- Rach N=754	Kakheti N=512	Mtskheta- Mtianeti N=212	Kvemo- Kar5 N=434	Samtskhe- Javakheti N=276	Same- grelo- Zemo Svaneti N=371	Shida- Kartli N=314	P<
1	Affordable and nutritious food	85.3	74.4	66.9	65.4	67.0	85.8	78.6	64.1	79	73.6	000
2	Support for people who can't work	55.7	49.3	49.8	48.8	47.7	36.3	56.9	46.4	62.5	44.6	000
3	Access to clean water and sanitation	19.1	27.4	24.5	16.2	41.2	45.8	57.4	42.4	17.8	30.3	000
4	Freedom from discrimination and persecution	10.2	6.3	4.8	7.3	6.4	9.0	12.0	8.0	9.2	8.0	000
5	Better healthcare	90.9	93.3	88.5	86.1	86.9	88.2	86.9	93.5	77.1	87.6	000
6	Action taken on climate change	2.5	6.7	5.6	7.7	11.9	6.1	16.4	8.3	18.6	6.1	000
7	Reliable energy at home	8.0	13.9	10.0	6.2	8.8	9.0	7.4	12.7	6.5	5.4	001
8	Political freedoms	14.1	13.0	16.7	19.5	15.2	12.7	12.7	16.3	10.8	10.5	001
9	Phone and internet access	5.0	9.0	11.5	11.3	15.8	12.7	10.1	7.6	13.7	18.2	000
10	Equality between men and women	13.0	17.5	4.5	11.5	10.7	12.7	13.4	6.2	10.0	11.8	000
11	Better job opportunities	92.2	79.4	91.1	86.6	82.6	79.2	76.7	88.6	87.6	78.0	000
12	An honest and responsive government	76.2	65.5	69.9	66.7	74.6	65.1	41.7	80.8	77.9	80.6	000
13	Better transport and roads	8.6	31.4	29.0	32.8	20.1	38.2	32.0	19.2	15.1	29.0	000
14	Protection of forests, rivers and oceans	10.5	17.5	8.9	18.2	19.9	15.6	21.7	22.1	11.1	14.6	000
15	Protection against crime and violence	46.3	44.4	58.7	61.3	50.6	42.9	41.0	40.2	62.8	59.6	000
16	A good education	52.4	45.7	57.6	51.2	38.7	35.4	33.9	43.5	40.2	38.9	000
17	Other	10.0	5.4	1.9	3.3	1.8	5.2	1.4	2.2	0.3	3.5	

Annex 2 Data of WMS on Inhabitants of Tbilisi and All Other Regions %

		Tbilisi N=361	All other N=3365	P<.
1	Affordable and nutritious food	85.3	71.5	001
2	Support for people who can't work	55.7	49.9	05
3	Access to clean water and sanitation	19.1	32.2	001
4	Freedom from discrimination and persecution	10.2	7.9	n.s
5	Better healthcare	90.9	86.9	05
6	Action taken on climate change	2.5	10.2	001
7	Reliable energy at home	8.0	8.2	n.s
8	Political freedoms	14.1	14.8	n.s
9	Phone and internet access	5.0	12.4	001
10	Equality between men and women	13.0	11.0	n.s
11	Better job opportunities	92.2	83.4	001
12	An honest and responsive government	76.2	68.4	005
13	Better transport and roads	8.6	27.3	001
14	Protection of forests, rivers and oceans	10.5	17.1	001
15	Protection against crime and violence	46.3	52.8	05
16	A good education	52.4	43.8	001
17	Other	10.0	2.6	

Annex 3 Data of WMS by Residence Type %

		Rural N=2608	Urban N=1118	P<.
1	Affordable and Nutritious Food	71.9	75.1	05
2	Support for People Who Can't Work	49.0	53.8	05
3	Access to Clean Water and Sanitation	33.8	24.2	001
4	Freedom from Discrimination and Persecution	6.9	11.0	001
5	Better Healthcare	87.2	87.5	n.s
6	Action taken on Climate Change	10.8	6.4	001
7	Reliable Energy at Home	8.4	7.7	n.s
8	Political Freedom	14.1	16.4	n.s
9	Phone and internet access	13.4	7.7	001
10	Equality between Men and Women	10.8	12	n.s
11	Better Job Opportunities	83.7	85.7	n.s
12	An honest and Responsive Government	32.9	74.2	001
13	Better Transport and Roads	30.2	14.4	001
14	Protection of Forests, Rivers and Oceans	16.7	16.1	n.s
15	Protection against Crime and Violence	51.8	53.2	n.s
16	A Good Education	41.9	49.1	001

Annex 4 Data of WMS by Age of Respondents %

		18-34 N=496	35-54 N=1317	55-90 N=1903	P<.
1	Affordable and Nutritious Food	71.2	70.6	74.8	05
2	Support for People Who Can't work	43.8	46.1	55.2	001
3	Access to Clean Water and Sanitation	31.9	31.9	30.0	n.s
4	Freedom from Discrimination and Persecution	10.3	8.5	7.4	n.s
5	Better Healthcare	70.0	83.5	86.4	005
6	Action taken on Climate Change	7.5	9.3	10.1	n.s
7	Reliable Energy at Home	10.5	6.5	8.8	05
8	Political Freedom	14.1	13.5	15.9	n.s
9	Phone and Internet Access	18.8	14.0	8.3	001
10	Equality between Men and Women	16.3	11.9	9.4	001
11	Better Job Opportunities	87.7	89.5	79.9	001
12	An Honest and Responsive government	58.5	67.0	73.3	001
13	Better Transport and Roads	28.4	24.5	25.4	n.s
14	Protection of Forests, Rivers and Oceans	15.1	15.9	17.1	n.s
15	Protection against Crime and Violence	49.2	51.0	53.9	n.s
16	A Good Education	51.0	50.4	37.9	001
17	Other	2.4	2.8	3.8	

Annex 5 Data of WMS by Gender of Respondents %

		Male N=1219	Female N=2497	P<.
1	Affordable and Nutritious Food	68.8	74.8	001
2	Support for People who Can't work	51.8	49.7	n.s
3	Access to Clean Water and Sanitation	32.2	30.3	n.s
4	Freedom from Discrimination and Persecution	10.3	7.2	001
5	Better Healthcare	86.4	87.7	n.s
6	Action taken on Climate Change	10.8	8.8	05
7	Reliable Energy at Home	8.4	8.1	n.s
8	Political Freedom	17.6	13.5	001
9	Phone and Internet Access	9.4	12.8	005
10	Equality between men and women	8.4	12.6	001
11	Better Job Opportunities	84.7	84.1	n.s
12	An Honest and Responsive Government	69.4	69.0	n.s
13	Better Transport and Roads	27.3	24.6	n.s
14	Protection of Forests, Rivers and Oceans	18.9	15.3	005
15	Protection against Crime and Violence	48.3	52.5	n.s
16	A Good Education	41.0	45.6	05
17	Other	3.0	3.4	

Annex 6 Data of WMS by Education Status of Respondents %

		Up to secondary N=413	More than secondary N=2374	P<
1	Affordable and nutritious food	80.4	71.9	001
2	Support for people who can't work	53.3	49.9	n.s
3	Access to clean water and sanitation	39.7	29.8	001
4	Freedom from discrimination and persecution	6.8	8.4	n.s
5	Better healthcare	89.6	87.0	n.s
6	Action taken on climate change	12.6	9.1	05
7	Reliable energy at home	7.0	8.4	n.s
8	Political freedoms	13.3	15.0	n.s
9	Phone and internet access	6.3	12.4	000
10	Equality between men and women	12.1	11.1	n.s
11	Better job opportunities	75.3	85.5	001
12	An honest and responsive government	63.9	69.8	05
13	Better transport and roads	29.5	25.0	05
14	Protection of forests, rivers and oceans	20.3	16.0	05
15	Protection against crime and violence	52.1	52.3	n.s
16	A good education	32.4	45.5	001
17	Other	5.3	0	

Annex 7 Data of WMS by Economic Status of Respondents %

		Very poor N=831	Poor N=802	Medium N=748	Rich N=725	Very rich N=620	P<
1	Affordable and nutritious food	78.6	76.8	73.8	71.4	60.5	001
2	Support for people who can't work	51.1	50.7	51.7	50.5	47.7	n.s
3	Access to clean water and sanitation	30.7	29.9	32.6	32.0	29.4	n.s
4	Freedom from discrimination and persecution	6.3	7.6	6.7	10.1	11.0	005
5	Better healthcare	88.7	85.9	87.4	87.0	87.1	n.s
6	Action taken on climate change	8.5	9.0	10.2	8.6	11.6	n.s
7	Reliable energy at home	8.2	9.1	8.0	7.3	8.4	n.s
8	Political freedoms	11.3	15.0	13.9	15.2	19.7	001
9	Phone and internet access	12.8	11.0	11.6	11.7	11.1	n.s
10	Equality between men and women	9.3	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.1	n.s
11	Better job opportunities	87.6	83.3	84.0	82.9	83.2	n.s
12	An honest and responsive government	67.9	68.1	70.3	69.9	70.2	n.s
13	Better transport and roads	25.8	29.1	27.8	22.6	21.0	005
14	Protection of forests, rivers and oceans	13.2	16.0	17.2	16.8	20.3	05
15	Protection against crime and violence	56.2	50.5	48.9	52.1	53.1	05
16	A good education	41.5	43.0	41.6	46.1	49.7	005
17	Other	2.4	3.9	2.7	3.6	4.0	n.s

Annex 8 Location of Focus Group Discussions on MYWorld Post 2015 in Georgia

Location	IPS				Youth Parliament				Hera				All	
	GR No	Male	Fem	Total	GR No	Male	Fem	Total	GR No	Male	Fem	Total	GR No	Total
Tbilisi	18	67	103	170									18	170
Ambrolauri	1	10	4	14	1	2	12	14					2	28
Dusheti	1	3	5	8									1	8
Karaleti	1	5	8	13									1	13
Batumi	2	10	11	21	1	12	12	24					3	45
Mestia	1	7	6	13									1	13
Zugdidi	2	12	10	22	1	6	14	20					3	42
Kutaisi	1	6	5	11	1	5	10	15	6	5	41	46	9	72
Akhaltzikhe	1	4	10	14	1	4	10	14	9	27	53	80	11	108
Marneuli	1	2	11	13									1	13
Telavi	1	6	5	11									1	11
Sagarejo					1	5	15	20					1	20
Signagi					1	14	14	28						28
Nikozhi					1	8	14	22						22
Poti					1	7	9	16						16
Lanchkhuti					1	6	4	10						10
Ozurgeti					1	3	7	10						10
Rustavi					1	5	5	10						10
Kobuleti					1	4	7	11						11
Oni					1	4	15	19						19
Zestaponi					1	8	20	28						28
Tianeti					1	10	18	28						28
Total	30	132	178	310	16	103	186	289	15	32	94	126	61	725

Annex 9 Topics Discussed by Groups

GR. No	Group/issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	UNDP Staff																+
2	Ambrolauri population												+				
3	Returnees											+	+			+	
4	Poor	+	+			+											
6	Elderly																+
7	Unemployed			+		+					+						
8	Dusheti population												+				
9	Members of trade Unions and professional associations				+							+					+
10	Business representatives											+	+				+
11	Media representatives				+				+								
12	Members of political parties								+				+				+
13	IDP population in Karaleti		+		+							+					
14	Persons with disabilities	+	+		+	+											
15	Ex-in mates					+							+			+	
16	Employs of state institutions		+										+				
17	Members of UNWOMEN advisory board										+					+	
18	Recovering drug addicts		+		+												+
19	LGTB persons				+				+								
20	Congregation of Georgian Orthodox church											+					
21	Representatives of religious minorities				+												
22	Batumi population											+					
23	Representatives of civil society in Batumi	+															
24	Mestia population												+			+	
25	Zugdidi population					+						+					+
26	IDP population in Samegrelo					+											
27	Kutaisi population			+									+				+
28	Akhaltikhe population							+					+				+
29	Marneuli population		+								+						
30	Telavi population					+										+	
31	Teachers										+						+
	Total number	3	6	2	7	7	0	1	3	0	4	7	10	0	0	5	10

LIST OF TOPICS

1	Affordable and nutritious food
2	Support for people who can't work
3	Access to clean water and sanitation
4	Freedom from discrimination and persecution
5	Better healthcare
6	Action taken on climate change
7	Reliable energy at home
8	Political freedoms
9	Phone and internet access
10	Equality between men and women
11	Better job opportunities
12	An honest and responsive government
13	Better transport and roads
14	Protection of forests, rivers and oceans
15	Protection against crime and violence
16	A good education