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DURABLE HOUSING SOLUTIONS FOR IDPS: LESSONS LEARNT FROM GEORGIA & STEPS FORWARD IN UKRAINE

Durable Housing Solutions (DHS) for IDPs in Georgia

There are 279,165¹ registered Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Georgia as a result of military conflicts that erupted in Georgia's breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia in the 1990s and the Georgia-Russia war in 2008.

For more than a decade, the Government of Georgia (GoG) considered IDP return as *the only durable solution*² and had no comprehensive vision to address IDP protection needs and support their integration. The GoG, with the support of international community adopted the IDP State Strategy in 2007, which has become the key guiding document for Government agencies, donors and civil society in provision of durable solutions to IDPs.

In July 2008, the IDP State Strategy Implementation Action Plan was adopted which envisioned the closure of IDP collective centres (CC) and provision of Durable Housing Solutions to IDPs through rehabilitation of CCs and idle buildings or construction of

new apartment blocks. In 2009 the Presidential Order #62 was adopted that initiated the privatization of living spaces into IDPs' private ownership. The GoG constructed cottage settlements for persons displaced by the 2008 war. The expenses of DHS programmes for IDPs were initially covered by donor agencies.



IDP Cottage Settlement in Shavshvebi, Georgia

¹ MRA, March 2018

² A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement, IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons

The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia (MRA) has continued the implementation of different DHS programmes for IDPs through state budget funds since 2014.

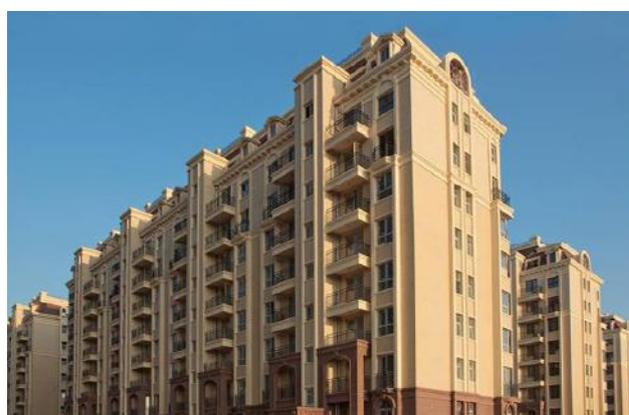
The beneficiary selection criteria and housing allocation procedures are regulated by the Ministerial Order #320 which was adopted in 2013.

In total, 109,134 IDPs (39,482 families) have received the DHS through the various programmes since the adoption of the IDP State Strategy and its Action Plan. More than 52,000 IDP families are still waiting to receive DHS in Georgia.

DHS Programmes in Georgia



◆ Individual houses in rural areas (Rural Housing Programme)



◆ Purchase of individual apartments from real estate developer companies



◆ New constructions of multi-apartment housing blocks

◆ Covering mortgage loans



◆ Privatisation of state owned living spaces of CCs into IDPs' private ownership



Statistics on the Durable Housing Solutions for IDPs in Georgia

Total Number of IDPs

279 165

Number of Displaced Families

91 672

IDPs provided with Durable Housing Solutions

109 134

Displaced Families provided with Durable Housing Solutions

39 482

Number of Women provided with DHS

57 790

Number of Men provided with DHS

51 344

Successes, Challenges and Lessons Learnt on DHS in Georgia through the Eyes of Ministry of IDPs from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees (MRA) of Georgia

Analysis of standpoint of
Mr. Murad Ablotia, Head of IDP Department, MRA

Georgia has a 25-year experience in internal displacement response as a result of the conflicts in 1992-93 in Abkhazia, and 2008 in Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia. Displacement left IDPs in disadvantaged conditions in terms of access to property, land, education, and social protection.



We are though moving steadily forward and today a new reality is in place from which best practices can be derived”



Mr. Ablotia assesses the GoG's efforts, successes and challenges on DHS in Georgia.

Successes and Lessons Learnt

The need for durable housing was the first most crucial issue for the Georgian government to handle. For many years, Georgian IDPs were marginalized because of the following two major reasons: (1) Although the Ministry of IDPs of Georgia was established in the early days of the conflict, it mainly concentrated on emergency cases than on systematic planning and design of national approaches; (2) Georgian government recognized only one option for IDP population: return to their homes - which prevented the integration of IDPs into Georgian society and has negatively affected their socio-economic situation contributing to their marginalisation. The chaotic, incoherent and urgent accommodation of displaced persons and the absence of a state policy on housing, which would have significantly facilitated the proper resettlement of IDPs, has made housing conditions one of the most difficult issues to solve.

However, the government's Action Plan adopted in 2008 for the implementation of the 2007 IDP State Strategy envisaged the provision of housing in three phases. This was a big step towards a systemic approach which any government should have whilst striving for the provision of adequate housing to IDP populations. The durable housing solution initiated by the Government in 2008 aimed at building cottages and refurbishing of multi-apartment housing blocks for newly displaced persons. The property was to be transferred to newly resettled IDPs under their ownership. The first wave of self-privatization started in state owned CCs occupied by the older caseload of IDPs. The process of transferring ownership continued in 2012 and several documents key to the protection of IDPs were revised or developed at the request of international organisations. These included the purchase agreement, minimum shelter standards, renovation standards and allocation guidelines. Standard operational procedures were also developed to guide the privatization process.

After tensions at the political forefront, Georgia now has a national legislation which fully complies with international human rights standards in several key areas including: registration, legal status, protection from arbitrary and illegal eviction, access to social benefits, and agricultural lands. On 9 August 2013 the MRA adopted the Rules and Criteria for Providing Long-Term Housing Solutions to IDPs and Regulations for the Commission on IDP Matters by the Ministerial Order #320. The new policy on IDPs was formulated in the document entitled "Rules for Long-Term Accommodation of IDPs". It specified the ways which will guide the accommodation procedures.

MRA takes responsibility to inform IDPs in those communities where the residential units have to be distributed in order to solicit applications. MRA also determines which IDP families are eligible to participate in the selection process. It is the responsibility of IDPs to apply for the state programme and participate in the evaluation and selection process organized by the MRA where the housing needs of IDP applicants are judged according to specially developed criteria. The criteria are divided into two parts: (1) criteria for determining the suitability of residential space and (2) social criteria.

Challenges

More than half of the internally displaced population (55%) reside in private accommodation – most commonly with relatives, friends or in rented flats. The majority of IDPs live in inadequate living conditions. Based on feedback from IDPs there is a public mis-assumption that IDPs residing in the private sector are in better socio-economic conditions than those accommodated at collective centres. Therefore, a strategic approach on awareness raising regarding IDP issues is one of the most important tasks for the Georgian government, to be pursued in close cooperation with civil society.

Another significant remaining challenge is the need for closure of all CCs which are not suitable for living according to national standards. The rehousing of IDPs from these mainly state-owned public buildings represents a priority of the GoG.

The third challenge reviewed is the provision of adequate housing to individuals who live in extremely poor conditions and do not have dependants (relatives or friends) to support.

In light of the aforementioned, prioritizing DHS is considered a major aspect of challenges faced by the Georgian government today.

Focus should not only be placed on resettlement, but inclusive of the provision of livelihood and job opportunities to IDPs for their long-term economic sustainability. It should be also emphasised that the full integration of IDPs in local communities is partially hindered in Georgia, due to IDP settlements being located in remote areas, mainly isolated from the wider local populations. In addition, in the initial years of displacement, the primary wish of IDPs was to return to their homes, which, hindered integration of IDPs for many years. This was not a possible option for most of the displaced. Therefore, special attention had to be placed in ensuring the best legal, social and educational foundations possible to assist IDPs acceptance of integration. In light of this

lesson, Governments should ensure provision of programmes that address the complexities of IDP displacement issues, because a lack of such dialogue and understanding can lead to disappointment and desperation of many IDPs, which often results in social passivity, reluctance to initiatives and dependence on assistance.

Nevertheless, Georgia has witnessed tremendous positive developments in terms of integration – in which the role of programmes implemented by civil society together with state programmes was integral.

In light of this, there continues ongoing discussions regarding a possible shift from status³ based assistance to needs-based targeted assistance to IDPs; ensuring the rights of IDPs to adequate housing and/or their access to other durable solutions is duly exercised.

Recommendations

It took almost 20 years for the GoG to create the countrywide registration of IDPs. Therefore, the key recommendations from state representatives are as follows:

- ◆ Adoption of a clear state policy and national vision on how to solve IDP issues;
- ◆ Development of a legislative basis -defining all important concepts, procedures and rules;
- ◆ Development of an IDP State Strategy. However, the main pre-condition for the successful implementation of a state strategy is the development of a well-planned, detailed and realistic Action Plan; reflecting not only the necessary budgetary and non-budgetary resources, but also institutional and other resources, in the short-term and mid-term perspective;
- ◆ Maintaining an up to date IDP registration system, which can contribute to effective implementation of state programmes;
- ◆ Harmonization of state programmes and establishment of effective coordination mechanisms to ensure sustainable impact and deliver results;
- ◆ Monitoring the quality standards of housing at the central level of governance and implementation of concrete programmes at the local level, reflecting the required specifications of each city;
- ◆ Dialogue with IDPs and their participation in decision-making.

³ Registered IDPs receive monthly IDP allowance based on their status in Georgia

Successes and Challenges on DHS in Georgia through the Eyes of the Georgian NGO – Consortium Legal Aid Georgia (LAG)

Interview with **Mr. Dimitri Zviadadze**,
Chairperson, LAG

The Consortium Legal Aid Georgia (LAG) was established in 2012 and has comprehensive experience working on IDP issues in Georgia. It is an umbrella organization uniting four Georgian non-governmental organizations. The main aim of the organization is to increase access to legal services for displaced populations, refugees and returnees. Dimitri Zviadadze's analysis of the DHS situation in Georgia is based on the organization's experience.



What was the role of the Government of Georgia in the provision of Durable Housing Solutions to IDPs in the post conflict situation (1993-2008)?

Actually, the resettlement process for the people who fled Abkhazia and South Ossetia in early 90s was very spontaneous and poorly planned by the authorities at that time. There was a general instruction to “not to prevent” IDPs from taking/settling in whatever living spaces they could find e.g. hotel, sanatoriums, kindergartens, other administrative buildings. This resulted in very disproportionate distribution of IDPs in various regions, districts and towns of Georgia proper.

Since then and up until end of 2008, there were no any significant efforts undertaken by the GoG in regards to provision of the Durable Housing Solutions to IDPs. Except financial compensation scheme implemented with regards to IDPs living in 2 major hotels in Tbilisi (Iveria and Adjara) and dozens of IDP populated sanatoriums on the sea coast of Adjara region (Kobuleti, Batumi) in 2004-2006. Due to investment projects implemented in above hotels and sanatoriums, IDPs were offered 7,000 USD per family as a compensation to give up and vacate their living spaces. The deal was not welcomed by everybody, there were number of IDP protests in some of those buildings. However, in the end all targeted buildings were vacated. The principal lessons learnt was that

significant number of those evicted and compensated never acquired proper housing this compensation was meant for. However, currently they are considered ineligible to apply for the GoG DHS programmes for IDPs.

What factors have impacted GOG housing policy towards IDPs through the recent years?

The State Strategy on IDPs was adopted in February 2007. The first Action Plan for its implementation was adopted in 2008 shortly before the war with Russian Federation in August 2008. However, its actual implementation started only after the August war when there was a new wave of IDPs from South Ossetia. Since end of 2008 the GoG's DHS policies have been modified and adjusted several times based on the shortcomings and lessons learnt during the process. The DHS allocation process was also influenced by change in GoG (2012) and MRA leaderships (2012 and 2014). Among the other considerable factors influencing development of the housing policies were engagement of the protection community in Georgia – international NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs).

In your opinion, what could have been done in a better way to improve the housing conditions for IDPs?

There are two major factors negatively affecting the DHS provision process in Georgia – ownership and quality of housing. Provision of the legal ownership over the provided housing is the backbone of the DHS in Georgia. The declared approach to provide IDPs with housing in ownership was very much welcomed by IDP community and most of the stakeholders at the time. However, it becomes more obvious that it will be hardly possible to achieve, given limited budg-

etary allocations, shrinking donor commitments as well as growing IDP population and limited number of new housing units made available annually. This leads to conclusion that probably there is a need to revise and re-assess the objective and definition of the “durable housing” in Georgia.

As for the quality of the provided housing, it raises lots of concerns among the stakeholders and often is far from being durable. Particularly, this is relevant for the housing units allocated before 2012, as a result of privatization of state owned IDP collective centers and their transfer into IDP ownership. Significant number of those CCs were either very poorly rehabilitated (mostly in regions) or not rehabilitated at all (in capital). There are CCs in Tbilisi which literally are falling apart, but being already privatized by IDPs, considered as “DHS provided” and IDPs living there unfortunately cannot expect/request anything else. To the benefit of MRA, it shall be mentioned that the quality of construction has been gradually improving and the newly built multi-apartment housing blocks are considerably better (IDP settlement at the Tbilisi Sea). However, it just highlights different standards and unequal conditions compared to those implemented before.

Are there still some gaps in terms of legislation/selection criteria for housing allocation?

IDP Action Plan envisions several priority initiatives of the GoG with regards to DHS provision, including privatization of remaining CCs, construction of the multi-apartment housing blocks, purchasing individual houses to IDPs, IDP mortgage loans support programme, etc. More specifically, the process of DHS allocation is regulated by the Order of IDP Minister #320 which defines criteria for assessment of eligibility and score allocation of IDP applicants for DHS programmes. The Ministerial Order #320 was amended and modified several times based on the practice and feedback provided by the stakeholders (INGOs, CSOs, etc.).

Among the criteria which meant to assess the housing needs of IDP applicants, there are various vulnerabilities and conditions which are not directly linked to housing (status of socially unprotected household, disability status, war veteran, number of minors in household, etc.). However, they all together accumulate the scores which may prioritize one applicant over the other. Accordingly, this results in providing of DHS to the IDP applicants whose actual housing needs are less desperate, but social needs/vulnerabilities are higher. As the two negative consequences, 1) there are new IDP communities created (in newly build multi-apartment housing blocks) which mostly consist of extremely vulnerable individuals and households, and 2) those who are in greater need for housing might not be prioritized due to the lower score received compared to others

whose scores were made of above mentioned social vulnerabilities.

Can you name three main challenges that IDPs face in terms of housing in Georgia and how GoG mitigates them?

There are three major challenges with regards to IDP housing in Georgia: 1) Poor quality of construction/rehabilitation for significant part of the allocated DHS solutions; 2) Housing policies/programmes contribute to creation of new IDP ghettos mostly consisting of socially and economically disadvantaged households; 3) Lack of opportunities to sustain and maintain provided housing will eventually result in either abandoning the latter or deteriorating the living conditions.

To what extent does the housing policy contribute to the general process of integration of IDPs in Georgia? (please provide concrete examples)

Housing is one of the most important part in the process of IDPs’ local integration. However, it is not the only part, and presumably not the most important part of it. As time pass it becomes more obvious that without providing sustainable livelihoods, IDPs will often abandon newly provided housing and return to their “temporary” accommodation in the areas where they can generate income and sustain their households. Current housing policies do contribute to local integration, however, subject of critical revision of some past housing programming. Thus, in order to be sustainable, these housing programmes shall be implemented in conjunction with livelihoods programmes enabling IDPs to generate reasonable income and sustain their households in new place.

What kind of responsibilities/duties are delegated to the Municipal level in terms of provision of DHS to IDPs?

Practically, very limited. The role of the municipal authorities is limited to allocation of the land plots for construction of multi-apartment housing blocks.

What can Ukraine learn from Georgia?

Instead of focusing on provision of “durable housing” solutions, which in the given scale of displacement in Ukraine would be close to impossible, Ukraine may wish to concentrate on diminishing IDP dependency on the state support. This may be achieved through targeted assistance to those IDP and non-IDP actors who may facilitate IDPs employment and creating favourable conditions for various scale entrepreneurship activities. While targeted housing assistance and any other (social, monetary) assistance can be provided to most disadvantaged IDP households and those IDPs who are less likely to be employed or engaged otherwise in income generating activities.

Successes and Challenges on DHS in Georgia through the Eyes of Public Defender's Office (PDO) of Georgia

Snapshot of standpoint of
Ms. Meri Kochlamazashvili,
Senior Adviser on Human Rights Issues of IDPs, PDO



Effective resettlement of IDPs represents a pre-condition for the improvement of their living conditions and for their integration as well



Ms. Kochlamazashvili reviews the successes and challenges experienced in the implementation of DHS in Georgia and suggests the following findings:

Successes

- ◆ Availability of strong legislative foundations – adoption of Ministerial Order #320 – covering criteria and procedures for allocating and transferring of houses to IDPs.
- ◆ Establishment and operations of transparent and open Steering Commission at MRA with special attention to its monitoring mandate, where PDO together with other represented parties has right to discuss received housing applications, make comments and eventually be part of a decision-making process. The success of this model in Georgia has been largely due to the inclusivity of the procedures and further, the Commission itself.
- ◆ Functioning systematic approach – state and non-state actors agree on long-term durable housing solutions to be integrated with creation of livelihood

support schemes and thus contributing to better living standards of IDPs.

- ◆ Access to effective awareness raising activities – today more and more IDPs are aware of their rights, state programmes and selection procedures.
- ◆ Creation of a data-collection procedure with one coordinated unit which has minimized the risk of misunderstanding and confusion.

Challenges

- ◆ Setting strategic priorities – process of moving to the provision from status to needs-based assistance to IDPs. Problems faced by IDPs in Georgia need to be evaluated, measured and prioritized according to the correct and clear criteria.
- ◆ Ensuring social equity in the process of provision of assistance to IDPs. Social equity does not exclude the possibility of prioritizing assistance to IDPs when justified.
- ◆ Reduction of number of collective centres, their gradual closure and their vacation for rehabilitation. Need for support alternative resettlement for IDPs through using case-by-case approaches.
- ◆ Voluntary decisions and free choice of IDPs – taking into account that according to the legislation of Georgia, IDPs make key decisions voluntarily and without pressure, implementation of the strategy should foresee clearly determined mechanisms for appeal.

Housing Solutions for IDPs in Ukraine

Interview with **Ms. Irina Kalupakha**,
Head of Department for IDPs and Humanitarian Cooperation,
Ministry of Temporarily Occupied Territories and IDPs (MToT) of Ukraine



What have been the major achievements of MToT (Government of Ukraine) in addressing IDP housing issues?

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #769 as of 4 October 2017 has approved the Procedure and Conditions for granting a subvention from the state budget to local budgets for measures aimed at supporting conflict-affected territories in the eastern Ukraine. The approval of the Resolution enables to support IDPs of Ukraine through providing subvention from the state budget to local budgets of conflict-affected territories in the eastern Ukraine, in particular, purchasing of housing under communal property for providing temporary housing to IDPs. The allocation of state budget subvention to support conflict-affected territories in the eastern Ukraine was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine # 813-p as of 15 November 2017.

The total subvention amount in 2017 was UAH 17 million which included UAH 16 million to purchase houses under communal property for providing temporary housing to IDPs. Thus at the expense of subvention funds distributed in 2017, 72 apartments were purchased for temporary housing of IDPs, in particular, 63 apartments in Mariupol and 9 apartments in Pokrovsk.

In order to ensure efficient use of subvention funds, the Executive Committees of the aforementioned City Councils have developed and approved the relevant procedures for housing allocation and provision of temporary housing to IDPs. These procedures have been implemented in accordance with the scoring system which considers vulnerability criteria of citizens, fair distribution and the absence of corruption factors.

It should be noted that the Law of Ukraine 'On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2018' envisions to utilize budget funds in the amount of UAH 34 million for measures aimed at supporting conflict-affected territories in the eastern Ukraine.

What are the main challenges and obstacles faced by MToT (Government of Ukraine) on housing issues?

The major challenges include the outdated housing legislation, specifically, Housing Code of Ukrainian SSR adopted on 30 June 1983. Also the Law of Ukraine 'On the Housing Fund for Social Purpose' incorporates complicated bureaucratic procedures.

What Georgian experience has MToT considered to solve IDP housing issues?

- ◆ *The implementation of activities based on Georgian experience provides prerequisites for a transparent mechanism of housing allocation and provision of temporary housing to IDPs in accordance with the scoring system;*
- ◆ *Provision of housing to the most vulnerable groups of IDPs: families with minor children, including children with disabilities, pregnant women, persons who are no longer able to work and persons of retirement age;*
- ◆ *Adaptation of IDPs in host communities;*
- ◆ *Socio-economic development of communities and regions.*

What else does MToT plan to learn from the Georgian experience to address housing issues?

Based on the Georgian experience, MToT has developed and intends to launch the database of real estate property located in the temporarily occupied territories where the right of ownership and use were denied or limited.

The development of the database will create the pre-conditions for:

- ◆ Documenting property that was left behind as a result of armed conflict in the eastern Ukraine, including the destroyed property;
- ◆ Documenting property located in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine;
- ◆ Documenting property that was captured by illegal armed formations;
- ◆ Ensuring the possibility to conduct analysis of compensation for abandoned or destroyed housing;
- ◆ Initiation of filing lawsuits against the Russian Federation to international judicial institutions;
- ◆ Ensuring the implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its protocols, by which the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has agreed to be bound.

Does Government of Ukraine have a Housing Policy / Strategy? If so, what is the role of MToT in its implementation? If no, does MToT plan to participate in the development of such Policy / Strategy?

MToT has developed the Strategy for Integration of IDPs and Implementing Long-Term Solutions to Internal Displacement for the period of 2020 (hereinafter – the ‘Strategy’) that was approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #909-p as of 15 November 2017. The Strategy is aimed at solving the problem of internal displacement of Ukrainian citizens and its consequences, in particular, host communities, establishing effective tools of public administration, addressing urgent and ongoing needs of IDPs including housing needs.

It is proposed to address IDP housing needs by introducing relevant changes to national legislation in order to grant priority to IDPs to receive social and temporary housing and also apply loan and other financial schemes for providing IDPs with durable and affordable housing. The Strategy activities and programme aspects will be reflected in the Action Plan and other relevant documents which are being developed by MToT.

Joint implementation of the Strategy by all government authorities will enable to solve major systematic challenges in the area of IDP integration, implement long-term solutions on internal displacement and ensure the realization of IDP rights considering the interests of host communities.

How does MToT plan to address IDP housing needs in 2018?

As a part of the Strategy implementation, on 17 January the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted a decision to amend the Procedure for the formation of housing stock for temporary housing and the Procedure for housing stock provision and its application for temporary housing approved by the Resolution # 422 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as of 31 March 2004.

In accordance with the amendments, IDPs will be able to receive temporary accommodation from temporary housing stock in host communities. Moreover, the Procedure for collecting required documents to register and obtain housing has been simplified. Now citizens who would like to receive temporary housing including IDPs can provide documents that confirm their family relations (marriage certificate, birth certificate, guardian’s certificate) instead of the certificate of family composition. Moreover the right to ownership has also been granted to IDPs who own housing premises in government controlled areas that are no longer suitable for habitation.

In addition, according to the Law of Ukraine ‘On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2018’, it is envisioned to allocate UAH 34 million of budget funds for measures aimed at supporting conflict-affected territories in the eastern Ukraine.

Who are MToT’s key partners at international, national, regional and local levels in the implementation of the strategy to address IDP housing issues?

In solving IDP housing issues MToT’s partners at the national level include the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Communal Services. At the local level MToT’s partners are local communities.

At the international level MToT cooperates with German government-owned development bank (KfW), World Bank, Council of Europe, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

How does MToT plan to develop strategic partnership with these institutions?

MToT’s partnership with the aforementioned actors is aimed at comprehensive engagement in the implementation of strategic documents designed to address the problems of Ukrainian citizens who have been affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in the eastern Ukraine and the temporary occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city.

This thematic bulletin stems from a recognition that many of the challenges to the support of IDPs currently faced by the Government of Ukraine, have after many years been addressed successfully by the Government of Georgia and civil society. The DRC Capacity Building Programme uses the respective experiences of the Georgian Government and NGOs to build the capacities of the Government of Ukraine and inform policies to enable effective response to IDP related challenges – by learning and applying successful lessons from Georgia.



About the Project

This thematic bulletin is issued under the project ‘Technical Assistance to the Government of Ukraine through the Georgian Experience’ which is implemented by the Danish Refugee Council Georgia and Ukraine Country Programmes with the financial support of the US Department of State – Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration. The primary objective of the project is to use the experiences of addressing internal displacement by the Government and civil society in Georgia to build the capacity of the Government of Ukraine to improve the lives of IDPs and conflict affected persons by supporting IDP integration and protection of the displaced to international standards.

Contact us



47 Volodymyrska Street, office 9,
01034 Kyiv, Ukraine

37D Chavchavadze Avenue,
0179 Tbilisi, Georgia



drc.ukraine@drc.ngo

drc@drc-sc.org



www.drc.dk

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drcddgua
drcsouthcaucasus

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@drcddgua

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