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21 ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF SECURITY
The tasks of the OSCE Mission to Georgia have been gradually widened since the opening of the Mission in late 1992. The main activities are:

**Politico-military dimension of security**

**Conflict resolution**
The Mission promotes negotiations between the conflicting parties of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict (1992), and supports the UN-led peace negotiation process of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict (1993). The Mission is a participant in the Joint Control Commission which is co-chaired by the Georgian, Russian Federation, North Ossetian and South Ossetian sides.

**Confidence building in the zone of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict**
The Mission monitors the Joint Peacekeeping Forces (JPKF) in the zone of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict. The Mission supervises a programme, financed through the OSCE Voluntary Fund, of voluntary handover of arms within the zone of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict.

**Small arms and light weapons**
The Mission, through OSCE donor States funded a programme for the dismantling of stockpiles of obsolete ammunition, and also for the neutralising of dangerous chemicals, left on former Soviet bases in Georgia.

**Training Assistance Programme for Georgian Border Guards**
Following the request of the Georgian Government, the OSCE Permanent Council tasked the Mission to Georgia to implement the Training Assistance Programme (TAP). The TAP addresses the short and medium-term needs of the Georgian State Border Defence Department, in terms of strengthening border-management capacities and capabilities.

**Human dimension of security**

The Mission assists the Georgian government to fulfil its OSCE commitments on human rights, rule of law and democratization. The Mission monitors and supports the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Georgia, herein South Ossetia and Abkhazia, and promotes the building of civil society and democratic institutions (1994).

**Economic and Environmental dimension of security**

The Mission regularly monitors, analyses and reports on developments in the economic, energy and environmental sectors. Specific activities have focused on supporting small- and medium-size enterprise development; assisting the Georgian government in its efforts to improve economic and environmental related legislation and facilitating OSCE regional economic and environmental activities.

**Co-operation with other International Organisations**

The Mission co-operates closely with a range of international organisations and institutions on a number of issues relevant to the Mission mandate. Three relationships stand out: with the United Nations (UN); the European Commission (EC); and the Council of Europe (CoE). As well as high level co-operation, emphasis is also put on dynamic and complementary practical engagements on the ground, including in the conflict resolution processes.
Head of Mission
Ambassador Roy Stephen Reeve

Ambassador Reeve was born in London in August 1941. He joined the British Diplomatic Service in 1966 after graduating from the London School of Economics and Political Science. A Soviet specialist, Ambassador Reeve received a B.Sc. degree in Soviet Government and Politics and a M.Sc. in International Economics.

During his career with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Head of Mission had two tours of duty in the British Embassy in Moscow (1968-71 and 1978-81). He was a member of the United Kingdom Delegation to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE, now OSCE) Preparatory Talks in Dippoli and participated throughout the Geneva negotiations, which culminated in the signature of the CSCE Final Act in 1975. Ambassador Reeve also participated in the CSCE Review Conferences in Belgrade and Madrid.

Other postings included: Head of Political Affairs in Northern Ireland (1983-85); Deputy Consul General, Johannesburg (1985-88); Head of Commercial Management Department, FCO (1988-91) and Consul General, Sydney (1991-95). Until his early retirement from the Diplomatic Service in May 1999, Mr. Reeve was Ambassador to Ukraine.

Before assuming his duties on 1 August 2003 as the Head of the OSCE Mission to Georgia, Ambassador Reeve headed the OSCE Office in Yerevan from September 1999 to July 2003. He was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1998.
Mission Facts

Overall staff: 180 (staff on roll on July 31)
International staff: 65
National staff: 115
Revised Budget for 2005: €12 899 800

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Activities

POLITICO-MILITARY DIMENSION OF SECURITY
The Georgian-Ossetian conflict

Working for peaceful resolution of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict is a primary focus for the Mission which actively promotes negotiations between the conflicting parties. The Mission is a participant of the Joint Control Commission (JCC) which is co-chaired by the Georgian, Russian Federation, North Ossetian and South Ossetian sides.

With focus on the need to resolve the conflict through exclusively peaceful means, and the urgency to remove unauthorized units from the zone of conflict, the Mission works towards:

- promoting, in co-operation with the JPKE, the cease-fire brokered in mid-August 2004 by the JCC, and the subsequent demilitarisation of the zone of conflict;
- engaging actively in a series of JCC meetings aimed at
  - injecting impetus to the political process for peaceful resolution, and at preventing renewed violence;
  - producing, with the four sides, concept papers that propose ways of moving the political process forward;
  - promoting confidence between the sides in order to defuse tension, as well as helping create conditions for sustainable peaceful settlement;
  - co-ordinating the implementation of a project for rehabilitation of the zone of conflict and for the return of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) funded by the European Union with a grant of €2.5 million to re-build confidence and foster transparency and market economy practices;
  - facilitating the production of the official JCC Newsletter, aimed at promoting objective and transparent accounts of the JCC’s work and joint coverage in the zone of conflict.

On numerous occasions, the Joint Control Commission (JCC) has expressed concern about the detrimental effect of inaccurate and biased reporting. The Mission and the British Embassy in Tbilisi responded by co-funding and organizing a specialist training programme for Georgian and Ossetian conflict reporters, to be delivered by British media development specialists, the Thomson Foundation.

The course’s theory and practical sessions addressed techniques for fair, accurate and professional reporting in conflict zones. The programme also contributed to building confidence between the key conflict-reporting journalists of the two sides, some of whom had never met before, and others not since last summer. The course led them through a challenging process which resulted in workable links between them – foundations for co-operation in the future.
The Mission’s Tskhinvali Field Office

The Mission’s permanent field office facilitates the Mission’s efforts to maintain the negotiation process between the sides to the conflict by organizing and hosting meetings and consultations at different levels, including those connected with JCC activities and the Steering Committee on economic rehabilitation.

The Field Office provides an operational base for the Mission’s monitoring and support activities of the Joint Peacekeeping Forces. It also serves as a focal point for diplomats and international media, as well as other international actors, visiting the zone of conflict.

The Georgian - Abkhaz conflict

The Mission provides support to the United Nations-led peace process through participation in the settlement process of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict within the Geneva framework and regular liaison with the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). The Mission follows events in Abkhazia, but unlike the Georgian-Ossetian conflict, it does not monitor the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Peacekeeping Forces in the zone of conflict nor the observance of the cease-fire agreement.

Euro 2.5 Million Rehabilitation Programme in the Zone of the Georgian-Ossetian Conflict

The Mission has been co-ordinating a 2.5 million Euro programme for reconstruction of infrastructure and utilities for the return of refugees and IDPs. The grant was awarded by the EC and the Mission chairs a Steering Committee comprising representatives of the sides, and the EC, UNDP and UNHCR. As well as rehabilitation, the very implementation of the project is instrumental in itself in promoting confidence-building and market economy practices.

By mid-year 2005, the following sub-projects are underway:

1. Rehabilitation of the gas distribution network in Tskhinvali (€ 70,000)
2. Rehabilitation of the water distribution system in Tskhinvali (€ 80,000)
3. Supply and installation of electricity meters, transformers and pillars in Tskhinvali (€ 80,000)
4. Garbage processing plant (€ 80,000)
5. Rehabilitation of the water pump station in Kemereti village (€ 35,000)
6. Rehabilitation of the Edisi-Tskhinvali water pipeline (€ 60,000)
7. Connection of the villages of Avnevi, Tamarasheni and Kekhvi to the gas distribution network (€ 180,000)
8. Completion of the hydropower station of Edisi (€ 510,000)
9. Improvement of the territory and rehabilitation of the heating system of two Georgian schools in Tamarasheni and Kekhvi, and two Ossetian schools in Java (€ 69,907)

Georgian and Ossetian contractors work in partnership on the OSCE’s € 2.5 mn rehabilitation programme.
Monitoring of the Joint Peacekeeping Forces Activities in the Zone of the Georgian-Ossetian Conflict

One of the core tasks of the Mission is to monitor the Joint Peacekeeping Forces (JPKF) in the zone of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict. OSCE Mission Monitoring Officers (MMOs) accompany JPKF monitoring patrols in the zone of conflict. They also independently patrol and liaise with local military and civilian authorities.

Anti-Terrorism

In response to the OSCE Chairmanship’s wish to prioritize anti-terrorism measures, the Mission assists the Government in implementing UN SC Resolution 1373 and the Universal Conventions and Protocols on Antiterrorism. By autumn 2004 Georgia had ratified 9 out of the 12 conventions, therefore in November 2004, with the OSCE/ATU Unit and UNODC the Mission organized a workshop in Tbilisi on ratification and implementation of these conventions and protocols.

The Mission assistance relates to counter-terrorist capacity-building aimed at strengthening the co-operation between anti-terrorism departments of different Georgian state agencies, and relevant international and regional organisations.

Focus is given to developing a common system of information gathering, analysis, storage and retrieval relating to convicted or suspected terrorists and criminals.

The Mission assists the Georgian anti-terrorism structures by offering documents and examples of 'best practice', compiled from the experience of the OSCE participating States.

The Mission facilitates the participation of Georgian officials to key workshops and conferences including those on Man-Portable Air Defence Systems, travel document security, border management, and strategies to combat illicit trafficking and criminal use of chemical, biological radiological and nuclear substances and weapons.
The Mission to Georgia works closely with the OSCE’s specialized Strategic Police Matters Unit to help Georgia with its police reform programme. With the expertise of 55 States at its disposal, the OSCE is in a strong position to offer assistance in areas like introducing community policing, police training, personnel management, and overall police reform, as well as codes of conduct and international standards.

Needs Assessment and Formulation of an OSCE Police Assistance Programme for Georgia

In October 2004, the Mission signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Georgia for an in-depth needs assessment and the formulation of an OSCE Police Assistance Programme for Georgian Police Force. The OSCE completed a two-month needs assessment whose recommendations, generated by international experts teamed with local experts, serve as the basis for the formulation of the OSCE Police Assistance Programme.

Proposals for the programme focus on four themes for OSCE assistance:

- Formulating a vision, values and objectives for the reform of policing in Georgia and creating a strategic plan to deliver these aims;
- Strengthening the MoI personnel management system;
- Developing a new concept/model for basic police training;
- Introducing modern community policing concepts.

In August 2005, the Mission signed an agreement with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia for an implementation of the OSCE Short Term Assistance Project (STAP), which will last from September 2005 till February 2006.
Surplus stockpiles of munitions, in whatever condition, are a lethal hazard and might become a source of materials for terrorists. The Mission’s involvement with projects to recycle and destroy military stockpiles and neutralise dangerous chemicals is in line with the OSCE participating States’ commitment to combat terrorism as well as to address environmental threats to security.

The fund for alleviating the consequences of the withdrawal of the Soviet bases from Georgia was created in connection with the OSCE Istanbul Summit in 1999. The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Turkey were the first to contribute to the fund, which was used to implement a project for the neutralisation of 400 tons of the Liquid Missile Fuel Component (Melange) in Western Georgia. The project, stipulating the transformation of fuel into fertiliser, was completed in June 2002.

Recycling and destroying tons of unviable munitions

With the balance of funds remaining from the Melange Project the Mission completed Stage 1 of a project for the recycling and destruction of stockpiles of obsolete ammunition and bombs left on former Soviet bases in Georgia, in June 2003. With contributions made by Finland, Germany and the UK, stage 2 of the Project was finalized in June 2004. Further improvements were made to equipment and buildings at the Recycling and Destruction Centre. Large quantities of munitions were transported to the Centre from other bases. Several hundred tons of unstable and damaged bombs, missiles, cluster bomb packs and shells were destroyed.

Neutralization of dangerous chemicals

In October 2003, the Mission started a project aimed at the neutralization of dangerous chemicals stored on former Soviet bases in Georgia. The UK, Germany and Italy funded the project.

In 2004, the Mission oversaw the neutralization of approximately 60 tons of collected dangerous and other unwanted chemicals including the solidified remains of napalm.
Training Assistance Programme for Georgian Border Guards (TAP)

Following the request of the Georgian Government, the OSCE Permanent Council tasked the Mission to Georgia to implement the Training Assistance Programme (TAP). (PCDec668 of 14.04.05)

The TAP addresses the short and medium-term needs of the Georgian State Border Defence Department, in terms of strengthening border-management capacities and capabilities.

The Programme is designed for rapid impact by targeting some 800 mid-ranking officers and non-commissioned officers within the Georgian Border Guards service and its Aviation Unit.

Elements of the package include:

- Rescue operation in mountainous areas and security rules. This includes helicopter operations and pilot practical training and rescue techniques
- Planning and management of border units during the day and night
- Training in patrolling, reporting and observation techniques
- Maintenance rules of special equipment
- Map reading
- Communications
- First Aid
- Legal aspects of border policing

A team of 50 personnel, including 30 international experts, implements the programme from the OSCE Mission Headquarters in Tbilisi, as well as from four other regional centres in Lilo, Kazbegi, Lagodekhi, and Omalo.

A key asset to TAP is the specialised OSCE experience gained from 5 years of border monitoring. In Kazbegi, border guards undergo training in mountain rescue as well as core border management skills.
The first group of trainees to successfully complete the four-week TAP course receive their certificates from Head of Mission Ambassador Roy Reeve.
The Mission focuses on processes that allow effective public participation in social and political decision-making, civil society development, good governance and democratic institution building. Activities also include support to the reform of local governance and civil society development in the zone of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict and in Abkhazia, Georgia.

Strengthening Georgia’s Democratic Institutions

After presidential and parliamentary elections in early 2004, the Mission has focused on helping the Government to strengthen Georgia’s democratic institutions, to ensure that:

- **Parliament can represent the voters effectively:** the Mission actively supported the formation of a new code of ethics for Members of Parliament to guarantee they are publicly accountable.

- **Local Government can meet the demands of the local population:** The Mission supported the Council of Europe in developing a national association of local councils to provide them with a discussion forum. It also supported the publication of the Tbilisi city budget to make sure that the budgeting process is transparent.

- **The media is free to provide unbiased information:** The Mission implemented a media development project with Ajara state TV. In addition, it raised awareness among Georgian media professionals of national media legislation and international standards of freedom of expression, and provided training for media professionals in Abkhazia, Georgia.

- **Civic diplomacy:** the Mission is financing through a Belgian extra budgetary contribution a civic diplomacy project aiming at supporting disabled youth in Georgia and Abkhazia, Georgia to take control of their lives through community based advocacy campaigns and public education activities, while informing disabled youth in their communities about their rights to inclusive education. In addition the project strengthens co-operation of NGOs in the zone of conflict providing a small but significant impetus to confidence building process.

Democratization

The Mission’s Human Dimension Programme supports four fields of activities: Democratization, Human Rights, Rule of Law and Freedom of the Media. The Mission assists the Government of Georgia in fulfilling its OSCE commitments in these areas.

Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

The Mission supports the Government and NGOs to develop a framework for effective anti-trafficking activities in line with OSCE commitments and based on protecting the human rights of the victims of this modern form of slavery.

Support for anti-trafficking legislation

Through the ODIHR Anti-Trafficking Fund, the OSCE Mission has supported a project to review Georgian legislation on trafficking. As a result of the project a draft law was prepared by a group of Georgian governmental and non-governmental experts assisted by international expertise from ODIHR, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), American Bar Association / Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) and the US Department of Justice. The draft law is scheduled to be discussed in the Georgian parliament during the autumn of 2005.

Victim Protection

In line with the OSCE/ODIHR focus on victim protection the Mission carried out a study visit to Ukraine in June 2004 of a group of 20 government and non-government anti-trafficking practitioners. That group later formed the core of a working group that prepared a new Georgian Action Plan to Combat Trafficking that was developed by them during meetings at the OSCE Mission during the autumn of 2004. That plan was presented and discussed at an OSCE-ODIHR financed conference in Tbilisi in November 2004. The two-year plan was signed by President Saakashvili on 29 December 2004.

The Mission plans to support implementation of the plan in co-ordination with other key international organisations, with a particular Mission focus on coordination and victim protection. The Mission supported a comprehensive national referral mechanism assessment which was presented at a conference in Tbilisi in spring. The resulting recommendations are being used by the Mission, other international and national organisations as well as the Georgian government, to develop support structures for victims of trafficking.
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

The Mission promotes international standards of human rights aiming to integrate human rights principles into society and legislation. The Mission supports national human rights institutions, such as the Public Defender’s Office and the Human Rights Department of the National Security Council and of the General Prosecutors’ Office. The Mission is building up networks of Human Rights Defenders in the regions throughout Georgia, thereby raising awareness on human rights, rights of minorities and women’s empowerment.

Mission activity on human rights aims to:

• support integrate human rights principles into society and legislation;
• protect victims of human rights abuses;
• improve the human rights awareness and implementation of international standards throughout Georgia, in particular in areas of potential tension, such as Kvemo Kartli and Samtskhe-Javakheti and the zones of conflict;
• promote gender equality;
• combat torture and ill treatment.

Law enforcement and anti-torture

In the area of law enforcement, the Mission helped the Government to implement the National Action Plan against Torture 2003-2005. The Mission set up a procedure to combat torture and ill-treatment by:

• conducting, with relevant state bodies, unannounced monitoring visits to police stations and prisons;
• organizing training sessions for law enforcement staff on international anti-torture standards;
• building up a network of both state and civil human rights advocates;
• increasing its anti-torture activities with the Public Defender’s Office in particular areas of concern, such as the Samegrelo region bordering with Abkhazia, Georgia.

To support the Government in implementing its OSCE commitments, the Mission strengthened the national human rights institutions and dealt with individual human rights complaints. In addition, the Mission trained the staff of all six regional branches of the Public Defender’s Office and arranged roundtables on current key human rights issues. It also supported the Public Defender in drafting a law on the rights of IDPs.

Teachers and students of the non-Georgian schools in Akhaltsikhe, Georgia attended human rights education training organized by the OSCE Mission
Involving Communities in Peace-Building Processes

To reach beyond the divisions in Georgia’s conflict areas, the Mission encourages local NGOs and the media to become more active in community development activities.

For example, the Mission created a small grants programme for local NGOs and initiative groups that work for the benefit of both the Ossetian and Georgian communities living in the zone of conflict. Under this programme, during 2004-2005, more than twenty different projects have received, or are receiving, financial support from the Mission.
Rule of Law

The Mission’s Rule of Law activity focuses on process of strengthening state structures and procedures guaranteeing justice; that is, on the general situation, legislative developments, judiciary independence and transparency of the law-making process and its perception as legitimate and fairly and consistently implemented.

Particular attention is given to reforms in judiciary, constitution, civil registry and penitentiary, as well as legislative transparency issues.

Recent Mission activities and initiatives

The Mission, with international partners, launched a comprehensive training programme for newly recruited staff of the Georgia-wide Civil Registry Offices, at the Justice Training Centre. The training sessions covered: administrative law; issuance of civil status acts; ID cards and passports; access to public information; family law and international treaties and agreements on legal assistance in the civil law. Partners for this programme were GTZ and UNDP, and funding was awarded by the Belgian Government.

Assistance to the judicial reform has been two-fold. Firstly, the Mission supported the Supreme Court of Georgia in publishing its decisions of 2004. In the second place, the Mission supported the Association of Judges of Georgia to develop guide-books on methods of making court decisions in criminal, administrative and some aspects of civil law.

The Mission supported the initiative of the Ministry of Justice in setting up a legislative basis for the draft panel execution code. It also began looking at ways of assisting the practice of using alternative sentences as a means of reducing the number of prisoners.

Public discussion of current Georgian legislation and compliance with international standards is promoted at a Legal Discussion Forum which is held monthly with the support of the Mission. Legal professionals taking part in this Forum develop and submit their recommendations to the Ministry of Justice.

When the Ministry of Justice was giving consideration to amending the constitution, the Mission provided expert opinion on the draft amendments, in co-operation with the Venice Commission to the Council of Europe, the OSCE/ODIHR and the OSCE/HCNM.

Together with the OSCE/ODIHR, the Mission financed training for 20 prison security staff to improve the professionalism of penitentiary officers. This was organized with the help of local and international experts from Croatia, the Netherlands and Poland.
Freedom of the Media

The Mission’s efforts in this area aim to ensure commitment with the norms and standards accepted by the OSCE participating States. Understanding that a stable democracy can only develop freedom of expression is observed as one of the most basic human rights, the Mission has identified financial independence and the capacity of media outlets to fulfil their basic function as key issues. The particular priority is given to underdeveloped post-conflict or geographically isolated areas. The Mission is also involved in supporting media professionals to become active in defending these rights through media associations as basic freedoms must be protected in order for media to fulfil their role as public watchdog.

In October 2004, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media held the First South Caucasus Media Conference attended by media professionals from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia as well as international experts. This event was organized in Tbilisi by the OSCE and the Mission.

Regional conference “21st Century Challenges for the Media in South Caucasus.” The two-day event hosted by the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media and organised in co-operation with the OSCE Mission to Georgia enabled more than fifty journalists from Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan to discuss developments in the media field in their countries.
Human Dimension Activities in Abkhazia, Georgia

The UN Human Rights Office Abkhazia, Georgia (HROAG) was founded in 1996. On 29 April 1997, a Memorandum of Understanding between the OSCE and the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights (UNHCHR) was signed on the deployment of an OSCE Mission member to HROAG in Sukhumi. OSCE Mission to Georgia contributes one of its human rights officers to participate in carrying out the mandate of the UN Human Rights Office Abkhazia, Georgia (HROAG).

The OSCE Mission to Georgia developed a series of human dimension projects in Abkhazia, Georgia. In some cases, the UN facilitated the projects, while funding and implementation was carried out by the OSCE. In other cases the order is reverse.

Ongoing projects include support for disability advocacy youth teams, a wheelchair manufacturing assessment, conflict resolution training for IDPs and former combatants, NGO capacity-building, human rights information and promotion activities for children, and a needs assessment of freedom of the media.
Activities
ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF SECURITY
The Mission regularly monitors, analyses and reports on developments in the economic, energy and environmental sectors. Specific activities have focused on supporting small- and medium-size enterprise development; assisting the Georgian government in its efforts to improve economic and environmental related legislation and facilitating OSCE regional economic and environmental activities.

Recent Mission activities and initiatives

**Focusing on economic security**

The main focus of the Mission in the Economic and Environmental Dimension has been the fight against corruption; the development of small and medium enterprises; support to the Georgian government to develop economic strategies; and the promotion of sound local self-governance. The Mission’s efforts include the following:

- In order to promote the Georgian Government’s fight against money-laundering, the Mission organized a workshop on effective analysis of financial data that brought together experts from the UNODC, the World Bank and Interpol, as well as relevant officials from the Georgian ministries and banking community.

- Through its Young Entrepreneur Seminar (YES) Programme, the Mission provided for business training for 100 young people in Gardabani and Marneuli which is home to large minority populations and suffering from high unemployment.

- The Mission is assisting the National Security Council in an analysis of the country’s privatization plan. Sound economic growth and political security was the focus of an extensive review, and consequent recommendations will contribute to the formulation of a Georgian economic policy.

**Addressing issues of environmental security**

The Mission conducted training seminars for Government officials on the Aarhus Convention, ratified by Georgia in 2003. It continues to support the development of an Aarhus Centre, which is aimed at building partnership and trust between the Government and civil society sectors working on environmental matters.

The Mission is also working on identifying environmental problems that can result in instability and potentially conflict. With support of the OSCE/OCEEA, the Mission supported the Environment and Security (ENVSEC) initiative in developing a preliminary work programme that identifies geographic and thematic areas of environmental concerns for Georgia.

Scientists from Tbilisi State University take river samples for the OSCE/NATO Science for Peace Programme. The Mission continued to support the Programme to monitor water quality at 10 stations along the Kura River, testing samples for contamination by heavy metals, physio-chemical properties, and organic compounds. The project has created baseline environmental data that is essential for constructive international dialogue on the environmental risks.
early warning
conflict prevention
crisis management
human rights
democratization
confidence-building measures
arms control
preventive diplomacy
security-building measures
election monitoring
police training
freedom of the media
anti-trafficking
protecting national minorities
economic and environmental security
post-conflict rehabilitation
institution building
action against terrorism
building civil society