

Taso Foundation Activity Report 2013-2015

Background

This paper unites and resumes reports submitted to donors and unites outcomes achieved according to goals and planning designed by Taso Foundation (TF) as national-wide active philanthropic organization. 2013 is the year of the first cycle of Community Philanthropy Program in Georgia, while 2015 is the year when, despite of significances of results TF, her grantee partners – community foundations (CFs) and their grantee partners – grassroots women’s groups & local activists achieved together, could not attract donors for continuation of the Community Philanthropy Program, crucially important for empowerment of grassroots women in their activism for social justice and peace.

TF partners grassroots women since 2004 when we still operated as OSGF WP (1998 -2006). Close cooperation with grantee partners and with rurally based ones especially, and steady, continuous work for grassroots participation in democracy building, were always of the main principles and practices. This included building capacities of rural participants through series of trainings (as CEDAW schools and in running small businesses) and continuous consulting and providing necessary technical support. Since 2006 our partnership with rural women, including ethnic minority and conflict affected women, was united under two long term programs: *Rural Women’s Empowerment for Economic Activism and Social Participation* and *Community Centers of Women’s Social Responsibility*.

In years 2010-2012, in frames of wider project *Women for Equality, Peace and Development* (WEPD), led by UN Women, TF implements mobilizing grassroots communities of internally displaced and conflict affected population of Georgia using Applied Methodology of Social Mobilization initially learned from Kyrgyz experts. TF worked over the methodology of Bangladesh origins (by Muhammad Yunus) according to country context (status of human resources including) and in response to an acute problem of social and political passiveness of population of rural Georgia (the globe-wide problem that evidently caused crisis of democracy). Accent was put on empowerment of women of target groups for social activism and participation in local governance. In summer 2012, when self-help groups (SHGs), our partners, formed and active in process of social mobilization (SM) were close to official registration of organizations, TF came to idea of continuing SM process with *community philanthropy* (CP) program. In fall 2012 the idea was shared with 8 daughter organizations of grassroots women, among them 4 formed in process of SM; the first 8 members were united in the Community Philanthropy Network (CFN); the manual of CP was developed, coordinated and shared with the Network members and CP practice was started in Georgia in yearly 2013 as part of the wider Social Justice and Peace Philanthropy Program jointly supported (in years 2013-2014) by GF^W Global Fund for Women (GF^W) and OSGF.

Social Mobilization of Rural Communities: Conflict Affected, Internally displaced and Ethnic Minority (II Phase of the WEPD project, 2013-2015)

SM starts with selecting of communities to be targeted. Process of selection itself is mutual learning: through series of meetings with members of the communities we learn about their needs and requirements and human resources - people who are ready to work together with us for social changes for better; what women learn is that making changes is their business, as they are motivated, able and have to take responsibilities of doing. People (up to 100% of them – women) form SHGs and this is how the process starts: *individual and institutional development of SHGs/members*. SM is accented on people and includes *education/skills development program and continuous coaching*. *Grantgiving* in support of both economic and social activism of program participants follows as well as *collaboration with local self-governments (LSG) for women's worthy participation in local planning and budgeting*. Women are prepared and encouraged for establishment of *community resource centers (CRC)* with variety of activities important for respective communities as delivering services free of charge, rehabilitation of kindergartens, outpatient clinics etc., organizing educational, athletic and environmental activities etc. In addition to direct evident results, this is the way of *gaining recognition of population and LSG bodies* and demonstration of the principle *small money – big impact* in action. The point is that teams of the Centers (total in frames of the both phases of WEPD project, by end 2015: 30), volunteers themselves, involve motivated community members for volunteering for benefit of the whole communities, versa complicate procedures and extremely costly actions LSG had to undertake for reaching the similar results.

In work-frames of the II phase of WEPD project TF has targeted 30 communities in 6 municipalities (plus the Gali district beyond ABL with Abkhazia) of 4 Regions of Georgia. Among 62 SHGs formed, 49 are still actively volunteering for welfare of 22 communities of conflict affected, ethnic minority and internally displaced; 4 CFs of internally displaced and conflict affected women, WEPD project participants, made 27 small grants in years 2013-2014.

Community workers (CWs) involved, together with TF responsible for successful developments of SM at grassroots level, SHGs and the CFs with their years-long practice experience, constitute the human resource for replication of knowledge accumulated through participation in the WEPD project and widening geography of participatory, direct democracy in Georgia.

Culture of voluntarism is promoted and exercised successfully through voluntary social activism of the SHGs and *groups of young volunteers (GYV)*, including those who participate in grant-making activism of community foundations.

Though it was not designed among the objectives, wide employment and political participation opportunities were open for project participants, receivers of education&skills development sessions of the project (the wide thematic range from WHRs to computer skills and organic farming), as well as for direct and indirect beneficiaries of their social activism.

Evidence of the cost efficiency of the results of WEPD Program participants' activism, i.e. rehabilitation of buildings of kindergartens, community clubs, libraries etc. motivate local-governments for investing in grassroots organizations for benefit of the whole communities and create the background for improvements in the national legislation on local governance.

Along with growing of recognition of the groups and community foundations among the respective communities and LSGs, WEPD participants continuously accumulate power for advocacy, political participation and resultant dialogue with LSG for gender just planning and budgeting; accordingly, level of citizen' democratic participation is growing and quality of the LS governance, as democratic institution is raising: Gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) municipal work groups & GRB community committees cooperate for rural development in 5 target municipalities: From municipal budgets GEL 2, 306, 200 was spent for well-fare of the communities, while total amount of grants made from the project budget is 336, 236 GEL (\$186, 043).

The WEPD project paved a way for social movement in Georgia: the 16-days campaigns against gender based violence since 2014, campaigns for preventing VAW and child marriages, events related with International WHRs Day etc. The documentary:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wPd6KzTIGf0>

Social Mobilization of Rural, Internally Displaced and Ethnic Minority Communities Women as Agents for Change and Empowerment (WACE) project, 2014-2015; supported by USAID through Women's Information Center (WIC)

(Here, for interested readers, we try also to describe stages & components of Social Mobilization Applied Method as we reworked it through our work for mobilizing women and grassroots communities for social justice and peace)

Communities Targeted: After conducting of total project presentation meetings and intensive phone communication, 6 sites of 4 municipalities were finally selected for participation in the project. This, in fact, covers 10 villages as in Kakheti and Phshavi representatives of several neighboring villages participate in the process of community mobilization. Along with work for selection of the communities, collaboration with representatives of local government was started. In addition, the city of Gali and 2 villages of the Gali district (beyond ABL with Abkhazia) were covered by Gali based project partner organization.

Selection of community workers, Professional training and Development: Sixteen selected representatives of the all target regions received the social mobilization methodology (June 25-27, 2014 training in Tbilisi). At this training six community workers were finally selected for operating in the target communities.

Community worker, as educators of and advisors to self-help groups (SHGs), are the most important actors in the process of mobilization. Accordingly, continuous work was underway to enhance their

qualifications and the level of their responsibility. To this end, relevant environment was created by means of frequent field works with community workers and SHGs, phone & e-mail conversations, and two-day coordination and consultation meetings held at TF office.

Project Participant Self-Help Groups (SHG): At the initiative of local population, a total of 15 SHGs (besides of those active in Gali district) were established, that is, 3 SHGs in each target communities. In all, 93 people (87 women and 6 men) were involved. Each SHG has its own charter, performance bookkeeping, and petty cash funds. Together with community workers, SHGs drew a document titled *Village Profile*. This document provides a substantial description of the social situation in each community at the time when SHGs launched their activities.

SHGs, together with community workers (CWs), launch social activism and plan and implement such important activities as cleaning campaigns in the village, educational, cultural and sports initiatives, and others. Consequently, the groups gradually won recognition among local self-government and their respective communities, which later played a decisive role in providing community resource centers with workspaces. After these spaces were renovated and equipped with the active voluntary involvement of SHGs and beyond, their activism transformed into the format of community resource centers (CRCs) activities.

Adolescent/youth groups of volunteers under the project: A special educational program, focusing on developing democratic values among adolescents, was developed, and mobilization and educational work with adolescents/young people in the target villages was launched, marking a preparatory stage in promoting culture of social activism among the adolescent/young volunteers groups (GYV). Before the end of 2014, 61 adolescents, including 47 girls and 14 boys, participated in the project.

The GYVs understand and embrace the importance of their work in the success of the CRCs and in community mobilization in general. In August 2015, the family of GYVs was joined by another Shukruti children's group. At periodical meetings with the coordinator for working with youth groups/trainer, volunteers mastered terminology related to WHRs, learned computer programs and how to compose different important documents, also planning, budgeting, and project applications. They received knowledge about the importance of social activism. The libraries under community centers received issues of the *Chemi Samkaro (My World)* magazine (www.gfsis.org). Groups' members shared knowledge to educate their peers, holding seminars and conference in their respective schools.

The youth groups learned how to produce and distribute community newspapers (participants of TF project practice since 2011), publishing a total of 27 papers by the end of 2015. The youth groups' activities have grown more intense (with the exception of Tsikhisjvari site), including humanitarian activism, interviews with village elders, chess and English language courses led by visiting teachers volunteers, documentary screenings, forum theater performances and discussions on women's and girl's rights, sports events, village cleaning campaigns, and so on.

Georgian students received grades lower than average in reading, mathematics, and natural sciences (<https://mypisa.acer.edu.au>), which makes promotion of literacy among children, as well as other age groups, one of the priority objectives of the project. Therefore, on behalf of the

community centers, with active involvement of GYVs and with the support of the project's adult participants, three theatrical performance (*The Moomins* by Tove Jansson, *The Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchhausen* by Rudolf Raspe, *Fru, Gee and Others* by Eliso Chubinishvili) were held to promote literacy in each of the 6 target communities.

The GYVs, with support from the project's local leaders, organized events against gender-based violence, this way joining TF in the global 16-day campaign Against GBV.

Seven GYVs, promoted under the WACE project, joined TF's partners, 19 GYVs associated with community foundations (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/YoungGeorgianVolunteers>).

Project's Educational Program

72 people under the project participated in a one-day WHRs trainings titled ***Women's Rights: Western and Georgian Cases*** (Trainer Prof. Lela Gaprindashvili), conducted in all target communities. The participants received knowledge and offered the trainer/audience cases of violence against women to study. Violence against women, especially in light of these trainings, became one of the main topics of TF interactions with SHGs.

68 participants of the project participated in one-day informative meetings titled ***Basic of Organic Farming*** (Trainer David Chachanidze) held in all target communities. SHGs agreed to use in practice the acquired knowledge and to realize it in their households. Residents of the target villages expressed willingness to produce organic honey and vegetables and a desire to team up as cooperatives. The project's participants received continuous instructions and consultations in the field.

Professional trainings: teaching computer programs were completed in all target communities in the first quarter of 2015, after computer equipment was purchased for the community resource centers. The educational course was attended by 87 SHG members, including 6 men, nine members of young volunteers groups, and six community members.

Informative meetings on domestic violence and women's property rights make up an extremely important part of the project's educational program, which is directly tied to the growing problem of domestic violence, especially in the rural areas. The visiting trainer (Eliso Amirejibi, one of the leaders of *Antiviolence Network of Georgia*) held a cycle of meetings in the project's target villages in the second quarter of 2015. The meetings paid special attention to particular cases of violation of women's property rights, which were cited by the participants themselves, who were subsequently provided with recommendation on proper action in such cases. Useful/contact information was also distributed to be disseminated in communities.

Training seminar for community workers, SHGs and representatives of local self-government to promote cooperation between the project's participants and local self-government officers in all target regions: On June 22-24, 2015, a three-day retreat training (*Gender Equality, Local Self-Government and Mechanisms for Citizen Participation in Self-Governance*) was conducted. The training was attended by 20 participants (13 representatives of local self-government, 6 members of SHGs/agricultural cooperatives, and one community representative). Each theoretical topic was complemented by exercises and video material, and in the case of the self-governance session, by

practical work on particular cases reflecting community problems. According to the audience's assessment, the training ensured opportunities of active participation in self-governance.

Social Media, one-day seminars for women's and youth groups in all target regions to ensure sharing, learning, and coordinating activities with Women's Information Center and the other project implementing partners

These sessions were delivered by TF in all target communities in March and April 2015. The main topics of the sessions included introduction to basic online resources and their use for communication with TF and other civil society organizations and familiarization with useful educational online resources. The seminars proved productive in terms of both activating and engaging the youth groups in the work of the community centers, on one hand, and promoting the project's media visibility and cooperation between the groups, on the other.

Community Media, a professional training seminar for the implementing team of the community center project, SHG members, and community youths in all target regions

In the second quarter of 2015, a cycle of two-day training seminars were delivered by visiting expert Ketevan Khidasheli, leader of one of the most advanced community foundations. The scope of objectives included A) community mobilization, B) sharing experience in producing a community newspaper, and C) technical ways to produce a community newspaper. Besides advancing the skills and capacities of the project's participants, this activity also resulted in the production of community newspapers in all six target villages, which were distributed in the communities and shared to all grassroots activists and wider.

Project's first grant-making cycle: community resource centers (CRCs)

Since the project's inaugural partnership stage was completed, TF announced the 1st cycle of grant-making on August 26, 2014. Trainings/consultations on the ground have been delivered since, along with the establishment of initiative groups, the selection of directors based on group discussions, and delivery of project applications to TF. On October 3, 2014, grant agreements were signed in Tbilisi and project directors and community workers attended a training in financial management & reporting. Projects supported continue the process of community mobilization in the target villages, covering such important activities as providing locals with services of well-equipped offices & libraries, business meetings between the community and representatives of local self-government, meetings with village doctors/other important assets, promotion of the development and work of young volunteers groups, including production of community newspapers and recording narratives for village histories, and others depending on initiatives of the project's participants and the needs of the village.

Monitoring of social mobilization and consultations/monitoring of community centers' performance

Monitoring is inseparable from the formation and development of SHGs in the target villages, and, as we believe, implies primarily teaching and consulting and, at the same time, improving our own

performance. Besides monitoring being a direct duty of every CW, TF provided every participant with consultations and every CW and SHG with resource materials.

TF used The Outcome Mapping Method of ML&E and the questionnaires developed specially for measuring level of development of SHGs and CRCs. Consequently, the project's participants enhanced their knowledge and motivation and improved their skills, though not all of them equally. For its part, TF became closer acquainted with the project's participants, finding for further improvements planning and identifying motivated women leaders.

TF shared with project's participants sets of interviews with the SHGs' members and activists of CRCs. Histories of each of SHGs and CRCs were developed.

Community resource centers: maintaining and building on achievements

This issue is extremely important in building civil society in general and in the steady work of TF in particular, and we raise this issue at working meeting of every level. In particular, meetings with the implementing teams of CRCs' projects frequently discussed prospects of further developments and human, material, and financial resources to this end. In addition, emphasis always placed on volunteering and the specifics and working context of one community center or another. We introduced the project's participants to the activities of TF's long-term partners, *the Network of Community Foundations*. For learning on maintaining and building on the results of the social mobilization process TF connected leaders of CRCs with experienced Community Foundations. Activists of Magaroskari, Balghojiani and Toloshi CRCs registered community foundations and joined the Network.

Second grant-making cycle: supporting the income generating activities of self-help groups

Establishing agricultural cooperatives was the main activity of TF in the first quarter of 2015. This included intensive cooperation with lawyer involved and collaboration with the state Agency for Development of Agricultural Cooperatives; ten cooperatives were established under the project and trained for in business plan development and management of agricultural cooperatives.

9 among 10 cooperatives received status of *Agricultural Cooperative from the* above mentioned state agency so TF granted 9 women led cooperatives in 5 remote villages of rural Georgia. Activities of cooperatives supported are: Cattle breeding (4 cooperatives); Vegetable, leaf vegetable and horticulture (10); Rabbit farming, gardening and horticulture (1); Potato farming (1) and Beekeeping (2). Total amount of grants made: GEL 96 733.

In the second quarter of 2015, soon after the launch of the agricultural cooperatives, TF financial manager and grant administrator held working meetings in Tbilisi with representatives of the grantee cooperatives. The meetings involved instructions and practical assistance in A) cooperatives' financial reporting, B) review of available financial documentation/relevant coaching, and C) filling income statements.

Subsequently, with a view to assisting the agricultural cooperatives, the grant administrator carried out the following activities on the ground: A) review/correction of the cooperatives' financial documentation, B) assistance in implementing the instructions received at the working/consultative

meeting in Tbilisi, and C) filling up expense registers and cash management files and communication of relevant instructions. In the final quarter of project implementation (October 12—November 10), the grant administrator carried out financial management monitoring at the agricultural cooperatives and community resource centers in all six target villages of the project, developing as a result an assessment document on the cooperatives' performance, in line with which all cooperatives manage their financial documentation.

Social Media for Community Mobilization: Since the launch of the project, news on the project's implementation have been actively posted on Taso Foundation's Facebook page. Our subscribers can learn about different meetings, activities, and future plans of TF, CRC's, cooperatives, and youth groups. Besides the foundation's page, all news were uploaded on the community CRC's websites, resulting in many people being informed about the project. In 2014-2016, a total of 26,449 learned about the project (<https://www.facebook.com/TasoFoundation/?ref=hl>).

Along with the official Facebook page, another Facebook account was created to ensure active communication with the community centers, self-help groups, and youth groups (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1580623478867205/?fref=ts>). This page puts together representatives of the groups established under the project, with whom we share all important news about women's and human rights, providing educational resources, introducing training opportunities in informal education, sending links to information about early marriage, violence, environmental protection activities. This group has 99 members, mostly members of youth groups. Two years into our activities, the activity of Facebook users has made possible to inform larger social strata about the project. Our inbox contains numerous requests from the regions to engage in the project, which confirms the effectiveness of social networks and the success and visibility of the project.

Women for Wellbeing of the Community, the illustrated book about participant communities and project outcomes was published in 2016.

Social Justice and Peace Philanthropy Program (since end 2012)

Donors: GFW in years 20013-2014;
OSGF in years 2013-2014 and 2016

Since 2008 (after Russian-Georgian war) conflict affected and internally displaced women/communities are the main target groups for TF. In 2009 TF joint Foundations for Peace Network (FFP) and received the concept of Social Justice and Peace Philanthropy. There at FFP meetings, the space of mutual sharing and learning, idea of community philanthropy for Georgia arose as way of intense philanthropic work for empowerment and participation of vulnerable in democracy building.

Community Philanthropy, Case of Georgia

End 2012 was the very time for *continuing social mobilization with community philanthropy*; the concept was shared with those formed in social mobilization process and more 4 community organizations developed with our continuous support since 2006. Agreement on forming of the Network of Community Foundations was made and preparatory work for starting community philanthropy in Georgia was fulfilled with participation of the community foundations and youth groups of volunteers associated with them (total number of the youth groups active in end 2012: 19). This work included: elaboration of the manual for community philanthropy, trainings in financial management, grantmaking, ML&E, etc., conducted locally and on coordination-consultation meetings at TF office in Tbilisi.

With support of OSGF and GFW, in years 2013 and 2014 TF could conduct two full (means: with participation of all members of the Network, 8 by that times) cycles of CP in Georgia. Results recorded show that this is community philanthropy which, along with evident impact, can ensure people's commitment for changes, their growth, social involvement and "chain branching reaction" for horizontal covering with responsible and worthy participation of grassroots people. Each of the CFs cover several villages and are strengthened with solidarity support of their grantee partners and trust of communities targeted by their philanthropy activism. In years 2013 and 2014 with the support of TF and voluntary participation of grassroots groups and activists CFs made total 49 grants. Status of the communities were improved; CFs and volunteers gain recognition and were getting more and more support from LSGs.

Community Philanthropy opens participation opportunities for community members and gives sense of self-esteem and solidarity to those who takes responsibility on well-being of the community. As they say – life became interesting and joyful and now they know how much they can do for themselves, their neighbor and for the whole community.

Community foundations, daughter organizations of TF (2013-14):

- Leli community organization (village of Leliani, Lagodekhi Municipality);
- Rural Women for Human Rights (village of Saniore, Telavi Municipality);
- Rural Women for Regional Development (village of Dvabzu, Ozurgeti Municipality);
- Karaleti Women's Solidarity Center (village of Karaleti, Gori Municipality);
- Anaklia-Kakhati community fund Nepha (Zugdidi Municipality);
- Egrisi community fund (Koki and Orsantia, villages along the Enguri riverbank; Zugdidi Municipality);
- Shida Kartli Community Fund for Peace and Development (Tirdznisi Community, Gori Municipality).

Public and civil society actors awareness on social justice and peace philanthropy: This direction of the Program started in 2012 with 14 trainings for youth volunteers /community organizations in Philanthropy (understanding the notion versa charity); *the poster titled Social Justice and Peace Philanthropy, which contains determining texts, were printed and widely distributed among*

grassroots actors of civil society actors, philanthropic & civil society organizations based in the capital of the country and international networks and agencies.

In 2014 **documentary on philanthropy** was produced and widely shared/presented/screened in different audiences and internet: https://www.youtubcome./watch?v=glwVrlgZ9_4 ; TV Media broadcasting: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPNZ-JWhnOA>

Since 2013, in parallel with implementation of the Program implementation, we worked for development of the book on **Social Justice and Peace Philanthropy** (Published in Georgian in 2016, after the 3rd submission of the philanthropy draft-law to Parliament of Georgia). As said in the book preface “Thus, the *book* is our performance report, though not only ours and not as exhaustive, of course, in that it answers the “why”, “how” and “for what” questions, rather than “who” and “what”. As for the “when” question, it is answered comprehensively. This is the 11th edition in our Women’s Memory series (since 2004), and the book features a new term, “oral histories from our organizational e-mail archive” (Two histories: The background of the draft “Law of Georgian on Philanthropy, Charity and Social Partnership” and History of Community Philanthropy in Georgia. In terms of reporting, the book covers the period from 2012 through 2016. In terms of context and circumstances, earlier stories are narrated as well, with emphasis on the war in 2008. The book was published in 2017.

The draft-law titled as Law of Georgia on Philanthropy, Charity and Social Partnership was developed together with experts and more than 30 civil society organizations (CSOs), mostly – women’s NGOs – numerous of work meetings and the presentation events were organized. The draft-law was developed in response to real needs of civil society development in Georgia and based on the long-years’ experience of philanthropic work of OSGF WP& TF and other CSOs, co-authors of the draft-law. To Parliament of Georgia the law was submitted in 2013 and in 2014. The work contained lobbying, interactions with Media representatives, negotiations with leaderships of different ministries, especially and most intensively – with Ministry of Finance of Georgia, which cause the main difficulties to acceptance of the draft-law.

The draft-law is addressing **the problem of superficial democracy** and contained the set of legislative changes to ensure the direct democracy for Georgia: social and political participation of the population and therefore building of the civil society, aware and responsible; recognition of the activism of CSOs & activists by both government officials and people; strengthening of civil society organizations with the mandate of trust granted by the civil society and continuous monitoring from the civil society; promoting culture of philanthropy/voluntarism; breaking of the complete dependency of civil society organizations from foreign funding and so on.

Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation (ML&E) Program

With the support of International Network of Women's Funds (INWFs), TF staff members, together with team of the Women's Fund in Georgia (WFG) received training on Outcome Mapping Methodology (OMM) in December 2014. Trainer: Angeles Cabria. The training sessions covered the steps of OMM and tools that are useful for successful implementation of ML&E methodology in the everyday work of national women's funds. The training included practical assignments and grantee meeting also, where TF (as well as GWF together with her grantee partners) worked on the methodology with leaders of her daughter organizations – community foundations. After the OMM training Angeles Cabria delivered handouts, workbooks, presentations and guides which were designed for organizations working on the methodology implementation. Story writing is important part of the methodology.

TF started her work on implementation of the methodology learned with designing of three working directions of ML&E: 1) monitoring growth of individual and institutional development of self-help groups in process of community mobilization through field visits, 2) monitoring the quality of implementation of projects supported for establishment and running of community resource centers and 3) training of community foundations and youth groups in human centered OMM methodology of ML&E for using it in their practice of community philanthropy.

- 1) Questioner (16 questions and request for telling story of the most successful activism) for monitoring individual and institutional development of SHG TF developed as tailored to goals and methodology&process of community mobilization. In process of interviewing SHGs learn about expectations of TF towards practices of SHGs and getting encouragement and necessary advices and knowledge to improve their voluntary activism for wellbeing of their communities and getting recognition and, therefore, increasing support from community members and respective self-government bodies. Using OOM 38 SHGs based in conflict affected, IDP and ethnic minority communities were monitored with active participation of groups' members and CWs.
- 2) Another questioner (17 questions and request for telling story of the most successful activism) measure quality of practice of community resource centers. Besides it contains request for knowledge of detailed history of the center. Teams of CRCs supported by TF in years 2013-14 worked jointly to fill the questioners and create important institutional documents: organizational history and stories of successful activities of CRC.
- 3) TF shared the knowledge on ML&E methodology to CFs and representatives of the YGVs:
 - On 9-10th of July 2015 in Tbilisi, in the office of TF the ML&E evaluation training took place, in which leaders of the CFs from different parts of Georgia participated, among them – 4 CFs formed and active in frames of the WEPD project. Participants discussed and understood importance and advantage of ML&E in their organizational practices, self-development and the improvement of their work with grantees and in communities. During 2-days CFs worked on the

draft of their mission and vision statements, indicated their boundary partners, wrote outcome challenges and progress markers and formulated their fund's strategy maps. CFs got theoretical part all together with practical assignments, which gave them the better understanding of the OMM.

- From 29th of July till 1st of August the second training of ML&E took place in Aspindza Summer Camp organized by TF. CFs' representatives made presentations of their final statements of vision and mission, boundary partners, outcome challenges, progress markers, strategy maps. Some final touches were made to improve the monitoring framework and all worksheets were discussed in details. CFs understand the importance of learning from their own experience, using the appreciative inquiry and self-reflecting during the ML&E program. The focus was set on learning component of the process.
- While community funds were working on these issues, 18 youth groups' representatives also were trained in OMM in the way that was understandable and useful. As far as ML&E takes lots of time and energy, CFs have resource – the young volunteers to help them in data collection and filling the framework.

Total 8 CFs, 124 SHGs 19 GYVs participated in the ML&E program in years 2014-15. Out of SHGs 18 ones were chosen for monitoring (while interviews were carried out with much more groups). The chosen 18 groups are operating in Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Imereti and Samegrelo. As for the CFs, they work in Kakheti, Samegrelo, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Guria regions of Georgia.

Promoting *culture of voluntarism and participation* are key in results gained in social mobilization & community philanthropy programs. In 2004 with support of our grantee partners and participants of the programs we calculated the participation: Total 6 178 individuals (among them 2 686 women & 672 girls) participated in different activities/sessions/events organized by TF together with her partners; 56 events of 16-days activism against GBV were voluntarily organized and conducted with participation of 1361 individuals (among them 622 women and 178 girls) representatives of IDP, CA and rural communities.

Publication & documentaries: 2013-2015

Taso Foundation in years 2011-2012, in Georgian and English languages, 2013; donor: OSGF
Simone de Beauvoir, Anne, ou quand prime le spirituel, Georgian translation, 2014; donor: OSGF
Georgian narratives: A Century and Beyond, English version, 2013; donor: OSGF

Documentary Social Justice and Peace Philanthropy (Eng), 2014; donor: OSGF
https://www.youtubcome./watch?v=glwVrlgZ9_4
Documentary Women of Georgia; donor: OSGF

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wPd6KzTIGf0>

Total number of grants made by Taso Foundation in years 2013- 2015: 89

Total amount of grants made: equivalent of 306 453, 46 USD

Total number of grants made by community foundations in reporting period: 60

Total amount of grants made by community foundations in reporting period: equivalent of 33 088 USD

ACRONYMS

TF – Taso Foundation

CF - community foundation

CA – conflict affected

IDP – internally displaced person

OSGF WP - Women’s Program of Open Society Georgia Foundation

WEPD - Women for Equality, Peace and Development Project, led/supported by UN Women

SM - social mobilization

SHG - self-help group

CP – Community Philanthropy

CPN – Community Philanthropy Network

GFW – Global Fund for Women

LSG – local self-government

CRC – community resource center

GYV - group of young volunteers

CW – community worker

GRB – gender responsive budgeting

CSO – civil society organization

ML&E – Monitoring, learning and evaluation

OMM - Outcome Mapping Methodology

INWF – PROSPERA International Network of Women’s Funds

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