Consolidated Annual Report on Activities Implemented under the Joint Programme "Enhance Gender Equality in Georgia"

Report of the Administrative Agent
for the period 1 January - 31 December 2012

Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
Bureau of Management
United Nations Development Programme
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PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

CONTRIBUTORS

Swedish International Development Cooperation (Sida)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Consolidated Annual Report under the UN Joint Programme to Enhance Gender Equality in Georgia covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2012. This report is in fulfillment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Contributor. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the Participating Organizations, the report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by the Participating Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. The report provides the Steering Committee with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

In 2012 the UN Joint Programme to Enhance Gender Equality in Georgia has achieved substantial results in response to the planned outcomes of the program. The efforts supported and taken forward by the implementing agencies – UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA separately and jointly have contributed to the attainment of the goals as set forth by the UN Development Assistance Framework, in line with Georgia's international, constitutional and legal commitments to meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action and the government's Action Plans.

The parliamentary elections of 2012 posed a challenge for the implementation of the Joint Program. The risks related to the parliamentary elections materialized at the extent greater than expected, but the UNJP has still made significant achievements in improving policy and institutional framework for advancing gender equality agenda, creating and supporting the enabling environment to eliminate violence against women and girls (VAWG), especially domestic violence (DV) and to realize Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRH&RR) of population. In joint effort UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA extended their activities at multiple levels targeting policy and decision makers, national and local institutions and grassroots levels through employing human rights based approach in the target regions – Kakheti and Samegrelo.

Following the 2012 elections, the Georgian parliament and society in general, have made a significant step forward by almost doubling number of women in the national legislature (from 6 to 11 percent). UNJP has made its own share of contribution into increase of the number of women in parliament, but, this achievement is a result of concerted and persistent efforts of many years of many organizations, including UN, Sida and USAID, to name a few most critical actors. Yet, this significant achievement of the past elections can by no means be considered as sufficient in terms of attaining gender equality, as 11 % representation of women in the parliament is, undoubtedly, still very low. Hence, the efforts shall continue.

The highlights of the Joint Program achievements include:

- timely establishment of the Gender Equality Council in the Parliament of Georgia, with new composition and revised charter;
- greater awareness of gender issues within the executive, that, so far, translated into establishment of a position and appointment of an Assistant to the Prime Minister on Human Rights and Gender issues;
- improved access to the gender related information and sex disaggregated data availability at the GEOSTAT and NGO Women's Information Center's (www.ginsc.net) web portals;
- economic empowerment of local women through building their capacities and providing venues for vocational education in the targeted regions;
- finalized draft of the DV NAP 2013-2015 along with a package of amendments to harmonize Georgian legislation to the Istanbul Convention provisions;

- securing also the new government's commitment to take over the funding for yet another shelter for DV victims/survivors that is in the process of establishment with the financial assistance of the UNJP;
- institutionalization of training curriculum on DV by the Police Academy of Georgia;
- bridging the awareness gap in the society and stimulating the demand for SRH&RR and greater gender equality by educating various groups, such as youth, men, FBOs and media representatives in the target regions;
- strengthening health system response to DV;
- strategic and well-targeted awareness raising initiatives, including public information campaigns that contribute to increased demand on DV services and changes in the attitudes, values and structures that sustain inequality and discrimination.

Overall, the Joint Program, notwithstanding, the materialized risks and new developments, was successfully implemented in the first year. In coordination UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA have jointly overcome the obstacles, advanced joint agenda and promoted Gender Equality in Georgia.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Administrative Agent for the Joint Programme. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from Contributors, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with the decisions of Steering Committee. The Administrative Agent receives and consolidates annual reports and submits to the Steering Committee.

This report is presented in two parts. Part I is the Annual Narrative Report and Part II is the Annual Financial Report.

PART I: ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results
• Programme Title: **UNJP to Enhance Gender Equality in Georgia** • Programme Number: **00081311** • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: **00081625**	*Country/Region* **Georgia** *Priority area/ strategic results* **MDGs, UNDAF Priority 2: Democratic Development**
Participating Organization(s)	**Implementing Partners**
UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA	• The programme is directly implemented by UN agencies: UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA. • UN Women partners with: o State Fund for Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence o Anti-Violence Network of Georgia o Women's Employment Support Association "Amagdari" o Women's Advice Center "Sakhli" o Georgian Rugby Union
Joint Programme Cost (US$)	**Programme Duration**
JP Contribution from Sida (pass-through): 4,628,162 **TOTAL:** **$4,628,162**	Overall Duration *(months)* **36 months** Start Date: **December 1, 2011** Original End Date : **November 30, 2014** Current End date: **November 30, 2014**
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	**Report Submitted By**
Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* ☐ Yes ■ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy* Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach* ☐ Yes ■ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*	o Name: Inita Paulovica o Title: DRR o Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP o Email address: Inita.paulovica@undp.org

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AVNG	Anti-Violence Network of Georgia
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	Civil society organization
DEVAW	Declaration on Elimination of Violence Against Women
DV	Domestic violence
DV Council	Inter-agency Council Implementing Measures to Eliminate Domestic Violence
DV Law	2006 Law of Georgia on Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Support to its Victims
DV NAP	National Action Plan on Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance of Victims of Domestic Violence 2011-2012
FBO	Faith based organizations
GD	Coalition "Georgia Dream"
GE	Gender equality
GEC	Gender Equality Council of the Parliament of Georgia
GEL	Georgian *lari* (national currency unit)
Geostat	National Statistics Office of Georgia
GRU	Georgian Rugby Union
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICPDV	Interagency Council for Prevention of Domestic Violence
Istanbul Convention	Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MES	Ministry of Education and Science
MESD	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia
MoJ	Ministry of Justice of Georgia
MoLHSA	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Assistance of Georgia
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
PDO	Public Defender's Office of Georgia
PSA	Public service announcement
SAA	Standard Administrative Agency
SRH&RR	Sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
State Fund	State Fund for Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNM	United National Movement Party
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAWG	Violence against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Purpose

The overall goal of the programme is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through strengthening capacities in the government, civil society and communities. The overall goal is to be achieved by realization of the following outcomes:

1. Enhanced women's political and economic empowerment (led by UNDP)
2. Creating an enabling environment to eliminate violence against women, especially domestic violence (DV) (led by UN Women)
3. Gender Equality advanced by creating enabling environment to realize Sexual and Reproductive Rights of population (led by UNFPA)

The joint programme directly supports further realization of the women's rights and gender equality commitments undertaken by Georgia at international as well as national levels and intends to upscale results achieved by the country with the support of the international community, including UN agencies, in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment through innovative initiatives.

The Joint Programme to Enhance Gender Equality in Georgia directly responds to the Millennium Development Goal 3 – Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women. Within the UN Development Assistance Framework for Georgia the programme and its outcomes fall under the Thematic Area 1 – Poverty Reduction, Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups enjoy improved access to quality health, education, legal aid, justice and other essential social services and Thematic Area 2 – Democratic Development, Outcome 1 – Enhanced protection and promotion of human rights, access to justice and gender equality.

2. Results

Results by Outcome and Output

Outcome 1. Enhanced women's political and economic empowerment

Within the scope of the UNJP, UNDP serves as a lead agent and main responsible party for implementation of activities and achievement of results of outcome 1 and all the outputs therein. Through outcome 1, UNJP aims to enhance women's political and economic empowerment through advocating women's increased participation in the policy making process and empowering them economically, thus setting up sound mechanisms for political and economic activism to collectively advance the gender equality agenda at national and grassroots levels.

Political Empowerment: In the area of women's political empowerment, the UNJP aimed at the increased participation of women at decision making level. 2012 was a year of parliamentary elections and it made it possible to measure the dynamics of women's participation in nation-wide political affairs. Notably, the number of women in the Parliament did increase significantly, from 6% to 11%. This, though, cannot be attributed solely to the support of the current UNJP, but it was a result of consistent and persistent efforts of UN, Sida and other organizations over the last decade. In the executive branch the proportion of women has not changed and still account to 3 female ministers out of 19 in the cabinet. Though, as perceived, women occupy rather key ministerial positions, such as justice and foreign affairs.

As noted already, 2012 was the year of Parliamentary Elections in Georgia. These elections were one of the most competitive ones over the last 20 years. The two major players – United National Movement (UNM) and Georgian Dream (GD), launched very active campaigns from early spring. UNDP, therefore, adapted its activities and programming in response to the existing political situation.

2012 elections have been organized at a better starting point, from the women's empowerment perspective. Following long-standing and persistent advocacy by the UN and other international organizations, including Venice Commission, in 2011, the parliamentary Gender Equality Council has made a significant step and successfully advocated amendments to the Election Code of Georgia and the Law on Political Parties introducing the first voluntary quota for advancing women in politics. The changes encompassed an additional 10% in budgetary financing for a party that included at least 2 different sex respresentatives in every 10 of the election party list. The qouta did not affect the nominations for the single-mandate districts[1].

Within the framework of JP, UNDP has capitalized on the opportunities provided by the elections, and openly supported inclusion of increased number of women in the electoral lists and, broader, for considering gender lenses in the party pre-electoral programmes. For example, in addition to the meetings with individual parties on advocating active use of the voluntary quota, a special session with European male MPs was organized for the group of major party leaders. UNJP facilitated meetings of women's NGOs with representatives of four major parties to discuss platforms and commitments parties declared prior to elections. As the elections approached, parties published their election platforms, where most of the parties had a chapter dedicated to gender equality issues.

During the summer, parties made general commitment to include more women in their party lists, as well as nominate women in the single-mandate districts. At the end, around 15 % of single mandate nominations from all parties were women, compared to 12% in 2008. Major parties - UNM and Georgian Dream nominated 3 and 8 females in different districts respectively (out of 73 districts in total), which, by no means can be considered as a sufficient number. Regretfully, these two major parties did not find it important to respect voluntary gender quota either, while the 2 parties, that did, could not collect votes enough to secure sits in the parliament. This serves as a lesson learned, though, on the disadvantages of the voluntry quota and the need to advocate for further measures to increase women's participation. At the end, only 11 women became MPs from party nominations and 7 won single mandate districts. At present there are 16 female MPs (two women had to withdraw their mandates, due to their appointment at the ministerial positions in the government). This is still almost doubling of the previous women participation rate, mostly attributed to the GD nominating more women in the higher positions in the party list as well as nominating women in those single-mandate districts that were in winnable positions.

Output 1: Improved policy and institutional framework for advancing Gender Equality agenda

At Output 1, UNJP has made records for substantial achievements in the post-electoral period. *Based on the new permanent status of the parliamentary Gender Equality Council (GEC), UNJP facilitated the rapid adoption of the revised charter for the Council* and the new composition approval by the Speaker of the Parliament. *A significant achievement and a change from the previous years was the higher profile of the members* of the GEC chaired by the female Vice Speaker and uniting 5 Chairs of Committees (Agricultural, Defense, Environment, European Integration and Human Rights) and the Leader of Minority. The Council has 6 female and 6 male Members of Parliament; of its composition, 8 members represent majority, 3 members represent minority and 1 comes from the independent faction.

With the inclusion of only MPs on the Council, a noteworthy step forward was made for opening up the Council to ***all*** *local organizations working on gender equality agenda*. At the broad GEC and NGO meeting facilitated by the UNJP the decision was made to work closely in thematic groups as issues arise. The first steps of the Gender Equality Council were widely covered by the media, especially TV broadcasting. Special attention was paid by the Vice Speaker, Chair of the GEC to the issue of introducing a permanent

[1] The Parliament in Georgia is single chamber and consists of 150 Members. 77 are elected by proportional system through party lists and 73 majoritarians are elected by single-mandate districts.

gender officer in the staff of the Parliament of Georgia. The Council has raised the issue with the Speaker of the Parliament and its resolution is expected accordingly.

With the support of the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and a few other outstanding advocates for gender equality from international community, the Joint Program brought these agencies to the forefront in advocating for the gender equality agenda with the newly elected Parliament and the new Government. UNJP championed the broad effort unifying the contributors and international organizations working on gender equality in outlining a set of recommendations for "institutional set-up of the national gender equality mechanism". *One of the most distinguished results of the advocacy efforts was the commitment of the new Prime Minister of Georgia to introduce a position of Gender Equality Representative in the Government administration.* In the beginning of 2013, the PM has indeed appointed the renowned human rights and NGO activist as the representative in human rights and gender issues. Even though, this has fueled some skepticism around the "gender community" on the share of attention of the representative to be paid to Gender issues exclusively, still, throughout the UN gender equality work this is a rare interest on the part of the executive to engage in resolving issues and implementing gender equality work.

Despite some delays in programming related to the parliamentary elections, *the review of the Gender Equality National Action Plan 2011-2013 (NAP) implementation was conducted by the Gender Equality Council* with the support of UNJP twice during one year. All the government agencies reported to the Council on the progress in NAP implementation. It is noteworthy that many of the activities prescribed by the Plan are not supported by the state budget financing. Within the budget allocations some agencies managed to implement only part of the activities. The achieved results in many instances were supported by the contributor and international organizations, as well as local NGOs. This has provided an outright lesson to the new GEC, as well as new representatives from the executive that the upcoming process of the NAP elaboration shall be owned entirely by the government/parliament and the future NAP shall be primarily solidified through the state financial commitments. The GEC is determined to launch and lead the process of drafting the next National Action Plan in 2013, and, *lessons learned from the current NAP will guide the decision-makers to avoid the key problems*.

Finally, UNJP has provided a stimulus to Georgian government, and again specifically championed by the GEC, to organize a *competent report for the CEDAW Fourth and Fifth Periodic Report for Georgia* in April-May 2012. In consultations with government agencies, local and international NGOs and gender experts the Government's report was completed and submitted to the CEDAW Commission by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in mid 2012.

Yet, the pre-electoral period, an especially compounded political environment has hindered smooth implementation of the UNJP, and some of its elements particularly; for instance, cooperation with the Public defender's office could not have been initiated in the heated pre-electoral period and aftermath of the Georgia prison scandal[2] which led to appointment of the public defender as the Minister of Penitentiary, Probation and Legal Aid a month prior to elections. (All in all, Georgia did not have a parliament approved Public Defender till end of November[3]). UNJP has only became able to start discussions with the new Public Defender and his staff of the cooperation priorities by end 2012 and agreed to take forward support to the issue of women with disabilities with an aim to unveil the problems faced by this especially hidden/vulnerable group. Intensive work is underway and it is expected that it will stimulate and provide the Public Defender with the appropriate tools to better protect their rights.

[2] Information on the Prison Abuse cases can be found at: http://www.civil.ge/eng/article.php?id=25220

[3] The Public Defender of Georgia is appointed by the Parliament of Georgia. The Parliament stops its work a month before elections and the new parliament commences on the 20th day after the elections. After the new parliament convened, it took over a month for the Majority and Minority to agree on the candidate for the Public Defender.

Furthermore, elections posed the major obstacle for raising public awareness regarding gender equality. Among highly competitive political and campaign issues dominating media, gender equality and women's rights did not attract sufficient media interest. However, in line with the need to increase awareness of gender issues and accessibility of relevant information, UNDP supported the *strengthening of a gender web portal – www.ginsc.net (Gender Information Network of South Caucasus) run by a local NGO* – Women's Information Center, which unites gender equality related information not only for Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, but from north Caucasus and Black Sea countries. *The portal was upgraded and is now more user-friendly, enabling its existing and new users to get the interested information in a friendlier manner. The web-portal will remain to be maintained by the local NGO, also, as a bi-result, strengthening the NGO capacity to raise gender equality related issues in the agenda.*

Output 2: Gender responsive policies applied by key national and local authorities

Output 2 places a focus on streamlining Gender equality across institutions at national and local levels. At national level the programme has made a particular emphasis on supporting collection of data as evidence for gender sensitive policy making and a *remarkable progress has been demonstrated by the national statistics office of Georgia – Geostat, as they have established a system to publicize regularly gender-disaggregated data through their web-site*[4]. They have also made a commitment to update and improve the gender-disaggregated data publicity on a regular basis. *Notably, the UNJP has advocated and achieved this without allocating any financial resources,* in contrast to what was expected before, as Geostat has managed to accomplish this with their own internal data and resources. Although, when it comes to the more comprehensive coverage of the men and women statistics, that require search and research of additional (not internally available) data, Geostat still requires some support and UNJP has initiated cooperation aiming at updating "women and men" publication with the most recent data from 2010 through 2012, to be completed in summer 2013. (The last "women and men", summarizing data for 2009 was prepared with UN Women and ADB support). Now, publication "woman and man" is complemented by the Geostat own web-resource, guaranteeing sustainability of the sex-disaggregated data availability. Furthermore, Geostat is also exploring inclusion of the sex-disaggregated data in the searchable system PC-Axis[5].

2012 parliamentary elections have also significantly affected implementation of the activities under output 2, as the major attention of the national policy makers have been concentrated around the October elections. Therefore, hardly any progress can be reported on the cooperation with the national agencies. The Ministries of Education and Economy under the previous administration could only participate in the NAP initiatives. On the other hand, since the elections could affect the changes in stakeholders, UNDP considered it appropriate to postpone a number of activities till after the elections. With the full change of the government, parliament majority and some key official, UNDP used November/December for building relationships with the new counterparts. The national stakeholders at the education and economy ministries have been sensitized on the gender equality aspects and their commitments secured for cooperation with implementation of the current NAP as well as for the upcoming priorities.

Likewise, cooperation with the *local* counterparts (at regional and municipal levels) was shaped by the electoral year. Furthermore, cooperation at the local level will continue to be influenced by the upcoming 2014 municipal elections in Georgia. Therefore, support for increasing women's participation at the local level is the major target for the JP throughout its implementation. In 2012 UNDP selected local partners and launched a municipal support initiative for strengthening capacity of current female members in Municipal Councils in order to give an impetus for their further political/civic activism as well as identify and encourage more women to participate in local political processes. This component is being supported in

[4] http://geostat.ge/index.php?action=0&lang=eng
[5] http://91.208.144.188/Menu.aspx?rxid=c8ca81e9-2824-4c5b-a46a-c80202913531&px_db=Database&px_type=PX&px_language=en&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1

close synchrony with the activities of the GEC. For instance, at this stage the newly elected Parliament led by the Gender Equality Council has indicated an interest to discuss introduction of a mandatory gender quota for the upcoming local self-government elections in 2014. Further advocacy and lobbying with the Parliament and the Government need to be continued to facilitate women's participation particularly at the decision-making level, thus, contributing to forming of political will for enhancing *de facto* gender equality.

Output 3: Local women empowered economically and politically through better opportunities for income generation and political participation

Women's economic empowerment is a prerequisite and enabling factor for increased equality, self-respect and civic participation. Recognizing that labour market outcomes present an excellent yardstick for measuring women's situation in society, the Joint Programme seeks to promote gender equality by implementing an innovative approach to women's economic and civic empowerment through enabling them to free up some care-giving time, providing technical/business skills, creating employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and connecting targeted women in Samegrelo and Kakheti regions with the respective local authorities. Various pillars construct the full chain for economic and civic empowerment of women including mobilizing women and fostering their leadership skills, linking them with the local authorities, vocational education and training, provision of small financial support and helping women to improve their social lives.

Under Output 3 the first achievement was the completion of a series of vocational education training for women in Kakheti and Samegrelo with 28% employment rate for the graduates of the courses supported by UNDP. UNDP supported vocational education trainings for women in Kakheti and Samegrelo regions, provided women with relevant skills needed for the local labor market, such as agricultural professions – dairy production and fruit/vegetable cultivation, sewing and, remarkably, the courses in traditionally un-feminine professions of Cisco administration and of Electrician. The choices of professions are determined by the local labor market requirements through the specific surveys. UNDP has engaged three vocational education schools (Kachreti in Kakheti region and Zugdidi and Poti in Samgrelo region) for this activity. Each training group consists of 10-12 women and the trainings continue throughout 2013. This component lays ground for supporting employment and income generating activities of the trained females.

In addition to the professional trainings, UNJP is supporting community mobilization efforts, to reach women in these regions for fostering their leadership and civic engagement skills. The skills and knowledge acquired with the support of JP are encouraging women in Kakheti and Samegrelo not only to start business activities, or get employed, but also to become more active citizens and establish closer ties with their local authorities and advocate for resolution of the local problems.

The further stage of the support is being envisaged through engaging micro-finance institutions for extending limited financial support to targeting female business and entrepreneurial projects. Planning of the concrete mode of cooperation with the MFIs is in progress.

Overall, it can be concluded that year 2012 for UNJP outcome 1 "women's political and economic empowerment" posed immense challenges, and at the same time, opened wide opportunities for the longer-term impact. Often times, the programme had had to find itself in a waiting and observing mode when it came to cooperating with the counterparts in the heavy pre-electoral environment. However, the programme had used this as an opportunity to conceptualize fully and prepare grounds for unwinding the full scale support after completion of the elections. Furthermore, the change of power as a result of elections had truly opened up the window of opportunities much wider than before, and measurable impact has been already demonstrated by parliament and government through institutionalization of the commitments related to

gender equality work. Expectations for further accomplishments remain also high and the UNJP is positioned in the middle of the affairs to facilitate and advocate for the further reforms.

Outcome 2: Enabling environment to eliminate violence against women, especially domestic violence created in Georgia.

In line with its mandate and scope of work within the UNJP, UN Women has aspired to contribute to the advancement of gender equality through creating enabling environment to eliminate violence against women and girls (VAWG), especially domestic violence (DV). To achieve this outcome, UN Women has adopted a holistic approach by working on three different levels – policy and legislation level, institutional level and grassroots level. While developing capacities and opportunities for duty-bearers and rights-holders, the human rights based approach has been employed.

Taking stock of the results achieved in combating domestic violence (DV) in Georgia in the framework of UN Women previous interventions, within the frameworks of UNJP, efforts were targeted at further improvement of relevant policies and laws as well as further development of services provided for survivors of domestic violence both by state and non-state actors (such as shelters, crises centers, career advice, job-placement and access to justice). To ensure sustainability of these services, UNJP has been advocating with the government for increased funding. In this regard, verbal agreement has been reached with the Ministry of Health and State Fund for the Assistance and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Being and Domestic Violence that the funding for the third shelter that is in the process of establishment with the financial and technical support of UNJP will be taken over by the State Budget, after its phase out (as it has been the case with the first two shelters and a nationwide hotline established by Sida/UN Women in 2010). Further, UN Women provides support the DV Council in the costing of the DV NAP 2013-2015 that is being finalized with great support from UNJP. Also, UNJP has been working with the service providers to the victims/survivors of DV to develop and institutionalize training curricula to ensure continuation of the respective trainings after the programme's phase out by the service providers themselves (in the reporting period this work was completed with the Police Academy increasing the mandatory hours devoted to DV in the curriculum of future police officers from 6 to 8). Therefore, the basic approach throughout the Joint Programme is to enhance ownership and sustainability of the results achieved.

On the other hand, a greater emphasis is placed on the efforts that are aimed at the prevention of violence against women, especially domestic violence, through strategic and well-targeted awareness raising initiatives, to include public information campaigns that will contribute to changes in those attitudes, values and structures that sustain inequality and discrimination.

Output 2.1: National laws and policies on domestic violence improved in line with international commitments (DEVAW, CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action).

(2.1.1-2.1.3) At this level, the interventions have focused on supporting the government to review and improve legislative and policy frameworks aimed at eliminating domestic violence with an eye on enhanced government's ownership of the improvements made. More specifically, UNJP has provided support to the Inter-Agency Council Implementing Measures to Eliminate DV in Georgia (DV Council) to conduct analysis of the acting Georgian legislation in terms of its compliance with the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). UNJP further supported the Council to develop a draft package of amendments to ensure compliance of the Georgian legislation with the provisions of the Istanbul Convention and mapping (with costing) of existing services for the victims/survivors of VAWG and DV as compared to the requirements of the Istanbul Convention. Some draft amendments have already been initiated by the Gender Equality Council of the Parliament of Georgia (GEC) for adoption by the Parliament of Georgia. It should further be noted that UNJP has been advocating with the GEC, the DV Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of

Georgia (MFA) for the ratification of the Istanbul Convention and as a result of this advocacy work, UNJP is preparing a delegation of the government of Georgia to participate in the 57th session of UN Commission on the Status of Women and in its framework it will formally declare that it will ratify the Istanbul Convention as soon as possible at the special COMMIT side event.

UNJP further supported the DV Council to conduct monitoring of the implementation of the Domestic Violence National Action Plan (DV NAP) for 2011-2012 to inform the development process of the DV NAP 2013-2015. The monitoring also included a desk review of the acting legislation and policies in the area of elimination of DV and protection and assistance of the DV victims/survivors. Based on the review, recommendations have been developed to further improve the legislation and policies in the area (DV Law, related material and procedural legislation, the National Referral Mechanism on DV, Presidential Decree on Granting DV Victim Status and etc.). Work is in progress to align these recommendations with those developed as a result of the analysis of the legislation vis-à-vis the Istanbul Convention to ultimately develop one comprehensive package of amendments. It is critical to underline that along with government counterparts, UN Women has involved representatives of civil society at each and every stage of the work described above.

Output 2.2: Capacity of key policy and service delivery institutions strengthened to promote and protect women's human rights to life free from violence, especially from DV.

An enabling institutional environment that allows victims/survivors of domestic violence to disclose their suffering and freely seek protection and assistance is the main result of the Joint Programme's work at institutional level under its Outcome 2. Capacity development work has been carried out targeting different service-providers in the field of domestic violence towards increased quality of, and demand on, these services and consequently a higher level of trust in these institutions among the victims/survivors of violence.

(2.2.1) In order to improve police response to the instances of DV, UNJP provided support to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia (MIA) in partnership with NGO the Anti-Violence Network of Georgia (AVNG) to develop recommendations for the instructions for district and patrol police response to DV cases as a detailed guidance for police officers in their day-to-day work. The draft instructions also include recommendations for the monitoring of the restrictive and protective orders by the district police. The document has been submitted to the Minister and is pending for the formal approval.

In cooperation with the Police Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia and the Anti-Violence Network of Georgia, the existing training programme on domestic violence issues for future police officers at the Police Academy has been revised in light of the amendments in the DV related legislation as a result of criminalization of domestic violence and interactive components have been integrated. The duration of the training program has been extended from 6 to 8 hours and covers theoretical aspects of domestic violence, legal basis of police action, and practical exercises regarding issuing the restrictive orders. The Police Academy requested UNJP's support to extend the training programme to also include psychological aspects of DV. The development of the psychological section of the training programme is in progress. As a result of the addition of psychological aspects, the training programme is intended to be ultimately extended from 8 to 10 hours.

Further, a respective training manual has been produced and published. Due to the absence of a formal continuous (on-the-job) education programme for police officers, as a result of UNJP's technical assistance, a mobile group of trainers has been established to provide ongoing training to acting district and patrol police officers throughout the country. The ongoing training i.a. includes a component on domestic violence. In spite of the fact that only one TOT was foreseen according to the UNJP, as a result of negotiations with the Ministry of Internal Affairs 2 two-day TOTs were conducted for 43 commanding

officers from district and patrol police in all the regions of Georgia followed by eight trainings (for 157 officers) for patrol and district police officers on domestic violence issues in the regions of Georgia.

UNJP further supported the AVNG to identify opportunities for the establishment of a national Women Police Officers' Association. For this purpose, a number of meetings were organized for the members of the local association of women police officers of Samegrelo to discuss the issue of establishing a national network of associations of women police officers. This activity will be carried forward in 2013.

(2.2.2) To develop capacities of the critical service providers to the DV victims/survivors in the law enforcement, UNJP announced a Request for Proposals (RfP) to design a training programme on domestic violence for lawyers to be institutionalized in the continuous legal education system of the Georgian Bar Association and to conduct trainings. The selection process of the bidders under the RfP is in progress.

(2.2.3) UNJP provided support to the State Fund for the Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Human Trafficking (State Fund) to establish a (third) shelter for DV victims/survivors in Kutaisi, West Georgia. The shelter will have the capacity to host up to 15 victims/survivors. The Government of Georgia committed to take over funding of the shelter from the state budget in 2014. The launch of the new shelter was planned in early 2013. However, it has been postponed for a few months and an explanation for that lies in the fact that as a result of Parliamentary elections on October 1, 2012 and formation of a completely new government, the State Fund based on written notification of UN Women dated October 19, 2012 has suspended the request for proposals and thus the procurement process for reconstruction works for the shelter until the new government was in place and had recommitted for the provision of state funding of the new shelter as of 2014 – we did not want to continue investing into something without regained guarantees for sustainability from the government. In the end, the commitment of the new government was secured and the tender was completed and the reconstruction process is to be completed and the shelter launched in July 2013. Moreover, UN Women has provided support to the State Fund for the elaboration of an electronic database of the DV victims/survivors to enhance data collection in the area of domestic violence. This process will be also completed in the coming two months.

(2.2.4) To enhance participation of the Public Defender's Office (PDO) in the National Referral Mechanism on DV (DV NRM), the UNJP has provided support the PDO's Centre for Women's and Children's Rights in the development of the monitoring of the enforcement of the Restrictive and Protective Orders tool for orders already issued to help in identifying any flaws or needs for further improvement in these protection mechanisms (such as terms, conditions, renewal, termination, etc.). The monitoring is being carried out by the Center in close collaboration with other Joint Programme partners. On completion of the monitoring (expected in May 2013), the PDO lawyer recruited within UNJP will work together with other Joint Programme partners on the development of proposed amendments to DV legislation and NRM as necessary. This work will feed in the development of the comprehensive package of amendments that was mentioned above. In addition, the Joint Programme will strengthen the individual capacity of the PDO staff on women's rights issues, especially GBV, through a series of trainings. Sustainability of the present component of the Joint Programme will be ensured through strategic approach, thinking through the mandate of the Center in its strategic plan to be developed within the Joint Programme (expected in May 2013) and developed tool for the monitoring of the enforcement of Restrictive/Protective orders.

(2.2.5) For further enhancement of the DV response in general, the role of social workers in the prevention and response to the instances of domestic violence should be extended. For this purpose, UN Women announced a Request for Proposals (RfP) for non-governmental organizations to develop a national concept on the social workers role and mandate in DV response and training of social workers on domestic violence issues. The selection process of bidders under the RfP is in progress.

(2.2.6) UNJP further supported the Women's Consultation Centre "Sakhli" to develop national concept on crisis centers for DV victims/survivors and to establish a model crisis center in Tbilisi based on the concept

defining standards and nature of services to be provided to the DV victims/survivors, the role and mandate of the crisis center in the National Referral Mechanism and etc. in line with the relevant international standards and best practices. The draft concept is under review by the relevant stakeholders in the government and civil society and is expected to be finalized by July 2013. The model crisis center was established in line with the national concept on crisis centers in December 2012 and is operational. UNJP is advocating with the Tbilisi City Hall to take over funding of the crisis center upon phase-out of the Programme.

The Women's Employment Support Association "Amagdari", with the support of UNJP developed the draft concept on the socio-economic rehabilitation of the DV victims/survivors in line with local expertise and international best practices. The document has been developed based on a comprehensive research and analysis of the existing international experience and best practices as well as evaluation of over five years of work of Amagdari in terms of socio-economic rehabilitation of DV victims/survivors and mapping of existing state and private vocational education providers and employment services. The draft concept will be presented to the stakeholders from the government and civil society for finalization in the first part of 2013. Further, Amagdari continued to provide its vocational education and job placement services to the beneficiaries (survivors of DV). More specifically, during the reporting period 15 beneficiaries were trained on the so-called general skills' test, 23 beneficiaries were placed for training in Vocational Education Centers in different subject areas, 73 beneficiaries were employed and placed in internship positions, 73 beneficiaries trained during previous years were consulted on employment, business and NGO management issues and 101 beneficiaries have benefitted from professional orientation services.

Output 2.3: Public awareness raised to support prevention and disclosure of the instances of GBV and DV.

The work under Outcome 2 of the Joint Programme at grassroots level aims at supporting prevention as well as disclosure of instances of domestic violence, aiming specifically to a) increase awareness among the target audiences of the problem of violence against women and domestic violence in particular, b) encourage disclosure of the instances of DV and promote the use of the existing victim support services; c) prevent violence from occurring in the longer run by promoting zero tolerance with regard to violence against women in general and DV in particular as they constitute criminal offences.

To achieve these goals, UNJP has conducted different kinds of multi-level local (Tbilisi, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Kakheti) and countrywide short-term and long-term awareness raising activities in partnership with local municipalities, local and regional media, opinion leaders, writers, artists and sportsmen using snowball strategy to outreach and communicate effectively. Bearing in mind the aforementioned aims of the communication efforts, the campaign had two mottos: a) for the nation-wide DV hotline: "FOR YOUR PROTECTION 2 309-903" and b) to promote zero tolerance to DV and VAWG focusing on men and boys, voiced by famous Georgian rugby players: "Let women's abusers come and scrum with us". By using entertainment media and sports, UNJP has inter alia employed unusual means to raise awareness, tackle stereotyped perceptions and attitudes towards VAWG and DV and thus encourage attitudinal changes in the society in a longer run.

To encourage public debate around the topic of VAWG and DV, UNJP in partnership with the Ministry of Culture and Monuments Protection of Georgia and the Kote Marjanishvili State Drama Theatre carried out a special initiative – playwrights' competition on VAWG and DV issues. In the frameworks of this initiative, the authors of the selected 9 best draft plays participated in a workshop on VAWG and DV issues conducted by UNJP to further raise their awareness of the problem prior to the finalization of the plays. As a result 9 plays were developed and published as a book entitled '9 plays vs violence'. The book was presented to the general public and special public readings were conducted by the Kote Marjanishvili State Drama artists

during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence. The winner play will be staged by the Kote Marjanishvili State Drama in 2013.

In the framework of the United Nations Secretary General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women Campaign, UNJP in cooperation with the Georgian Rugby Union (GRU) has conducted different awareness raising activities throughout Georgia focusing on men and boys. During the reporting period, 11 rugby matches were fully dedicated to the elimination of VAW and DV: 1) International Test Match - Russia vs Georgia national rugby teams; 2) International Test Match Fiji vs Georgia – national rugby teams 3) 8 matches conducted during Batumi International Beach Rugby Tournament and a special match dedicated to 16 Days of Violence against Women and Girls – Diplomatic corps vs Georgian rugby players. In total 4 pre match and 4 post match joint press conferences were conducted with the GRU with the special focus on elimination of DV and VAW. During all these matches DV hotline outdoor advertisements – Banners, PSAs were placed/aired and the campaign promo t-shirts with the hotline number were distributed. Within the gender week (March 3-8, 2012), UNJP in partnership with the Georgian Football Federation organized a football tournament for women promoting services for DV victims/survivors. Special information and promotion materials were distributed to the audience and the players.

UN Women partners with the famous writers such as Dato Turashvili and Lasha Bugadze to initiate public discussion on VAW and DV and promote referral services. The writers have been engaged in the awareness raising activities as well as separately working as volunteers spreading their word in different audiences on these issues.

Overall, the progress towards the outcome 2 - "Creating enabling environment to eliminate violence against women (VAWG), especially domestic violence (DV)" has been significant in 2012, regardless of certain challenges and some delay in the implementation due to the pre and post electoral tensions in the country. The UNJP has managed to establish good working relations with the new legislature and executive government that has re-affirmed its commitment to the international obligations undertaken by Georgia under CEDAW, DEVAW and BPfA. The most important achievements within the reporting period include the Government's commitment to take over funding of the DV shelter established with UNJP support, development of DV NAP 2013-2015, while UNJP civil society partners managed to elaborate standards and establish a model crisis center and ensured institutionalization of DV curriculum in the Police Academy of Georgia. Expectations are high that the UNJP will reach its objectives within the planned time-frame of the programme.

Outcome 3: Gender Equality advanced by creating enabling environment to realize Sexual and Reproductive Rights of population

UNFPA is the leading agency contributing to the fulfillment of Outcome 3 of the UN JP. The outcome has been dedicated to creating favorable policy and sociocultural environment through integrating Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and gender equality principles to relevant policies and action plans and promoting reproductive health and rights' education in order to reduce inequalities and redress prevailing discriminatory practices impeding overall development. Achievement of these lasting results has been supported by results of various activities implemented under the relevant outputs.

During the reporting period, the UNFPA Georgia Country Office and the programme staff efforts were focused on mobilization of support at central and regional levels. Several meetings and partnership initiatives have been implemented within the frames of the UNJP with involvement of the regional government of Kakheti and Telavi municipality, USAID supported Centers for Civic Engagement in Kakheti district, civil society organizations, youth NGOs and University students in Tbilisi and Kakheti. All

of the above-mentioned created a basis for successful and efficient implementation of activities and achievement of outputs set for the year 2012 and beyond.

Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of policy makers to integrate Gender Equality and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights into the population policies and national development frameworks with particular focus on youth

Mainstreaming human rights and gender equality principles in the policy frameworks is core for the sustainable democratic development and therefore, is the main focus under **Output 3.1** of the UN JP. Throughout the reporting period, significant efforts have made to develop capacity of the policy makers for integrating these principles in policies and programmes. In collaboration with the local NGO Centre Tanadgoma, the training of 25 parliamentary members and staffers has been supported. The training was conducted on the tools and mechanisms of reflecting the disparate needs and experiences of women and men and their SRH&RR in policies and programmes related to population development. The training served as a first stage initiative in this area - through supporting the participants to acquire sound understanding on the above-mentioned issues and apply obtained knowledge in their everyday activities a basis has been created for further interventions in this area within the frames of the UN JP.

Output 3.2: Strengthened SRH&R strategies and services to address health system response to DV

The output has been targeted to addressing one of the key challenges of the DV National Referral Mechanism of Georgia, namely, the gap of health care system to respond to domestic violence and inadequate capacity of the health system professionals, including Reproductive Health care providers, to handle DV cases. Technical support in elaboration of policies and regulations and support to national capacity development have been the main interventions to achieve the planned result.

In lieu of the above-said, UNFPA Georgia continued its long-term cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia (MoLHSA) and the Interagency Council for Prevention of Domestic Violence (ICPDV) in Georgia. Due to the capacity gaps of health system of Georgia in addressing DV, the main focus of this partnership at the current stage has been to improve the health system response to DV, thus, strengthening the overall national response to DV. Therefore, in consultation with the national partners, a working group has been formed and drafting of practical recommendations (guideline) on Health System response to Domestic Violence has been initiated. The crucial steps to manage and refer cases of violence against women and children, including cases of domestic violence, by RH service providers, primary healthcare providers, pediatricians, etc. shall be spelled out by the guideline. The special section of the guideline shall be dedicated to the forensic expertise of DV victims. The working group brings together representatives of MoLHSA, ICPDV, professional associations and NGOs, as well as Medical University in order to accumulate and integrate the diverse experience and expertise of participants. The document is based on the WHO recommendations and best practices from the USA and EU countries. The draft document will be presented at the workshop convened by the ICPDV in March- April 2013 to integrate the feed-back and comments of the ICPDV members, including the MoLHSA. The final product will be the strategically important document that will play a crucial role in strengthening national efforts for preventing and combating domestic violence and violence against women and children in general, including the SRH&R strategies and services.

Output 3.3: Gender Equality and SRH&R promoted through an enabling sociocultural environment

Throughout the reporting period, significant initiatives have been spearheaded to bridge the awareness gap and stimulate the demand for reproductive rights and greater gender equality amongst various groups of rights-holders by educating target groups, such as youth, men, media representatives, etc.

Within the set results framework for the reporting year, UNJP supported empowering youth through informal education on SRH&RR and gender equality, as a cornerstone of young people's transition to adulthood, influencing outcomes for youth across a range of issues. Since May 2012, the peer education campaign has been successfully launched in Tbilisi and Kakheti region. The trainings were focused on raising the awareness of young generation on sensitive issues such as, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and rights, domestic violence, etc. and equipping them with the knowledge and skills to disseminate correct messages and information among their peers. Within the frameworks of the initiative, UN JP has supported creation of a cadre of 40 trainers. The trainers group, also consisting of ethnic minorities and LGBT group's representatives, reached out to their peers and educated them on the above-mentioned issues. The newly trained trainers were able to utilize the acquired knowledge and skills by conducting roll-out trainings and educate over 100 youngsters in Kakheti and Tbilisi. Representatives of ethnic minorities and LGBT groups were also included in the trainings, thus, making the first steps to overcome stigma and discrimination associated with minorities and facilitate their smooth integration in the usual course of youngsters' lives. Although only 143 young people were directly reached out by the peer education programme, hundreds of youngsters also benefited from the campaign indirectly. The specificity of the peer education methodology guaranteed delivering information from peer to peer, thus, increasing the impact of education on the target group in total.

The youth awareness raising component has been further strengthened within the programme by facilitating a youth conference for 15-17 year-old youngsters and students. The issues embedded in the ICPD Programme of Action, which are currently the subject of global attention due to the ongoing ICPD beyond 2014 global review, have been the focus of the youth conference organized in collaboration with the National Youth and Children Palace of Georgia. The analytical papers prepared and presented by young people to the audience of their peers, addressed reproductive health and rights, healthy life style, importance of youth participation, domestic violence, etc. The open discussion ignited interest among young people. Likewise the peer education campaign, the outcome of the initiative was further intensified, by disseminating information not only among the youngsters attending the conference, but to youth visiting the Palace and schools, thus, lightning their interest around the topics.

In frames of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence the National Youth Forum has been conducted: bringing together approximately 47 participants representing various universities and youth organizations across Georgia, National Youth Forum on youth policy issues was simultaneously held in Tbilisi, Batumi and Telavi. As a result of the Forum, a set of recommendations were elaborated on a range of youth policy issues, including healthy lifestyle, sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality, education, civic engagement and activism. The recommendations were passed on to the Georgian delegates to the Global Youth Forum (Bali, December 4-6, 2012) and were respectively incorporated in the recommendations elaborated within the framework of the Global Youth Forum. Moreover, UN JP partnered with the University of Georgia to reach out to students and ignite their interest and involvement in support of greater gender equality and human rights - screening of a movie *Mona Lisa Smile* followed by an open discussion facilitated by young expert, gave an opportunity to students to identify gender stereotypes, make comparison with women's rights in contemporary Georgia and discuss the role of youth in strengthening gender equality efforts.

In 2012, UNFPA continued active involvement in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence Campaign. Within the frameworks of the UNJP, several radio and TV talk shows were arranged with the participation of the experts in the field covering gender equality, domestic violence, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Within the frameworks of the campaign, a roundtable meeting on media standards on gender-sensitive reporting has been organized. The discussion targeted the role of media in challenging gender stereotypes. The draft recommendations on media standards on gender-sensitive reporting has been presented, which, once finalized, could serve as a basis for incorporation of these principles into the documents regulating media conduct, such as the Public Broadcasters' Code of Conduct, etc. to contribute to strengthening gender oriented vision in the media.

The UNJP contributed to engaging men and boys in support to SRH&RR issues, combating GBV and in establishing greater gender equality by employing gender transformative approaches. Since 2010, UNFPA has been a pioneer in facilitating male engagement in addressing gender inequalities and ensuring equal enjoyment of reproductive health and rights by men and women. In 2012, within the frames of the UN JP, *Men Talking to Men* trainings were conducted according to the methodology designed by Dr. Michael Kaufman, the founder of the White Ribbon Campaign. In the reporting period, the training curriculum, designed and conducted by Mr. Kaufman in Tbilisi for the South Caucasus Region in 2010, was further enriched by crucial information on reproductive health and rights. According to the specificity of the methodology, the trainings are open to male participants only, who are to effectively utilize the obtained information and become the educators to promote men's engagement in establishing gender equality in their communities. The goal of the training is to advance the role and responsibility of men in ascertaining gender equality, ending violence against women and ensuring the respect of women's sexual and reproductive health and rights. Participants also acquired communication skills to deliver messages and address the public during the public awareness campaigns. The Training of Trainers conducted in December 2012 has prepared the cadre of 20 male trainers, who in the second phase of the activity will reach out to wider groups in the target regions during 2013.

The aspiration to educate public was further strengthened by educating representatives of media on the sensitive issues, like gender equality, domestic violence, sexual and reproductive rights and sensitive reporting. It is believed that media has the power of educating people and plays fundamental role in shaping public perception. Therefore, within the frameworks of the two-day training, 25 practicing journalists and editors from central and regional media were trained to promote a new approach to media portrayal of women and men in public life in Georgia. Moreover, participants were encouraged to comprehend the importance of sexual and reproductive health and rights, to facilitate a dialogue between the journalists and editors on the importance of media coverage of social issues and to provide resources and data to the journalists for preparing informed media pieces. The training served as an excellent platform to boost media's interest towards the social issues and exchange ideas and resources for sensitively portraying the problems through different means of mass media. As an outcome of the activity, the participants initiated the "Sensitive Reporting" platform on Facebook which serves as the forum of media representatives to share the information and feedback on SRH&RR and gender equality issues.

The majority of Georgia's population (approx. 83.9%) practices Orthodox Christianity, therefore cooperation with FBOs is important for implementation of the initiatives influencing behavior, attitudes and perceptions. In 2012, UNFPA continued the tradition of cooperating with the faith-based organizations for increasing people's awareness on reproductive health, maternity, child-care, domestic violence, etc. On the first stage, within the frames of the UNJP, in consultation with the Patriarchy of Georgia, close cooperation with Theological Academy at the Patriarchy of Georgia and the Radio station "Iveria" under the Patriarchy of Georgia has been established. Under the umbrella of the Theological Academy, the students' conference has been supported. Data, reports and researches generated by UNFPA/Georgia on SRH&RR, HIV/AIDs, gender and domestic violence, have been provided to the professors and students of the Academy prior to the conference to share evidence-based information on these issues and support them in preparation of the conference papers. In fact, this conference has served multiple objectives: in addition to bridging the awareness gap and stimulating interest among the students of theological Academy, the materials prepared within the frameworks of the workshop have been compiled to raise the interest of clergies with the purpose of spreading word to their parish. On the other hand, the radio programmes dedicated to the above listed social issues were prepared and transmitted to the attention of wider spectrum of the society. Radio programmes stimulated the interest of the listeners and made them think about the essence and importance of gender equality, SRH&RR, gender based-violence, maternity and pregnancy, family and generation, etc. The experts of the above-mentioned fields were invited in the programmes to provide listeners with the evidence-based and scientific information on these issues. The number of calls received during programme

transmission proved the significance of the issues for the Georgia society. In 2013 the cooperation with FBOs will be expanded.

Within the reporting period, in consultation with partners and the Youth Advisory Panel, the IEC materials on various issues related to SRH&RR and gender equality, which during the previous years have been developed for youth by UNFPA and its partners have been updated and redesigned.

Overall, Outcome 3 - "Gender Equality advanced by creating enabling environment to realize Sexual and Reproductive Rights of population" has proved to be successful in 2012. Working simultaneously on the policy, institutions and grass-root level has been strategically important for creating more conductive and enabling environment for the realization of the sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender equality principles. The activities implemented, including the capacity development interventions, have supported building the political will to introduce gender-sensitive youth policies addressing Youth SRH&R issues. The progress is evident in the process of making the health system response to GBV/DV well defined and integrated in the SRH services. Partnerships strengthened with the faith-based organizations, media representatives, youth rights' activists and civil society has been an important determinant for increasing awareness on gender equality, domestic violence, reproductive health and rights among the general public and most importantly, among the youth, FBOs and male population in the target regions. The results of the first year of implementation of the UN Joint Programme laid a solid foundation for further successful implementation of the programme.

Qualitative Assessment

During 2012, UNJP has operated in the challenging environment, and used all resources to capitalize on the opportunities created. The new parliament and government have taken a more genuine interest in the gender equality agenda.

The new Gender Equality Council is actively engaging in promoting gender equality through policy decisions, discussions at local and international forums and media coverage. Appointment of the Human Rights and Gender Advisor at the Prime Minister's Administration can reinforce the involvement of the Government in successful implementation of GE NAP and create ownership in the development process of the next GE NAP (2014-2016). More institutions are disaggregating information by sex and have capacity to report on women's involvement in political, economic and social life, status and access to protection of women's rights.

It is noteworthy that the disclosure of the DV instances has dramatically increased above target as evidenced by the increased number of restrictive and protective orders issued during the reporting period, which is to a significant extent due to the extensive public awareness efforts undertaken within the UNJP. UNJP invested a lot of efforts and creativity to promote zero tolerance towards VAWG as well as existing victim/survivor support services. As a result, not only more victims/survivors have used shelter and hotline services, but also, the duty-bearers have shown increased commitment to the cause of elimination and prevention of DV and VAWG which is evidenced by the government's commitment to fund the DV shelter that is in the process of establishment in Kutaisi, preparation for the ratification of the Istanbul Convention by the line ministries and institutionalization of DV curriculum into the Police Academy. Therefore, UNJP will build on the results achieved and continue to advocate a) with central as well as local governments to endorse the DV crisis center standards and provide funding for such crises centers' functioning in pilot municipalities, b) with the Ministry of Internal Affairs to establish specialized police units for SGBV and DV related crimes and c) relevant government structures to ensure more active engagement of social workers in DV prevention and response. Partnerships with the DV Council as well as its member governmental agencies, the individual ministries and the legislature have been critical in reaching the aforementioned results.

Regular consultations with these agencies have significantly contributed to sharing of a joint vision with regard to the efforts to be undertaken for the prevention and elimination of DV and VAWG.

The national and local capacity development strategies and interventions carried out on SRH&R are among the strengths of the UN JP. Integration of GBV/DV issues into the training and information-education and communication materials on SRH&R proved to be a successful strategy. The quality of capacity development trainings and seminars is exemplary as evidenced by the data on knowledge increase among the participants. These results are crucial prerequisite for widening and deepening the programming interventions at the policy, institutions and grass-roots levels for achieving sustainable results. Effective partnerships established with the counterparts at the legislature and executive government allows bringing the cooperation at the new, higher level to support meeting Georgia's international obligations in the areas of gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and rights, youth development.

Publicity and communication through traditional and innovative means of Media

The UNJP was officially launched on March 8th 2012 with the opening of the exhibition "The Woman's Question in Georgia on the Verge of the 19th-20th Centuries" depicting famous Georgian public figures involved in the debate around the woman's question during that time, as well as their letters, essays and other works on women's education, their participation in public affairs and emancipation. The message of the exhibition is that, women have been actively debating their position in the Georgian society already in the 19th-20th centuries and thus, the concept of gender equality and women's empowerment is not a novelty for Georgia.

In the election period it was particularly challenging to attract media interests towards gender equality issues, yet, media paid attention to specific issues, for instance from the women's political participation, domestic violence and SRHR point of view.

In line with the voluntary quota introduced by the parliament most of the political parties have highlighted the need for increasing the number of women actively involved in political life of Georgia. Numerous public statements were made during the election campaign by leaders of political parties, member of the Gender Equality Council of the Parliament and government representatives, highlighting the legal requirement and promoting their female candidates. The expectation towards electing more female majoritarian candidates was notable also realized in the results of the single-mandate elections as compared to the previous years.

To reinforce the efforts aimed at changing public attitudes and perceptions, UN Women partnered with the Georgian Public Broadcaster and Tabula TV, where four TV public services announcements were aired every day during 8 months (5 times in GPB and 3 times in Tabula TV, in total 1920 times) promoting the nation-wide DV hotline and zero tolerance towards the practice of VAWG and DV. During 2012 UNJP staff participated in 3 radio talk shows – (Radio Green Wave, Folk radio, Radio One) and 2 TV talk shows specially dedicated to VAWG and DV issues. A Facebook page has been developed to popularize the nation-wide DV hotline and promote discussion of VAWG and DV issues in the social media. The page has 708 likes and reached 180.805 Facebook users. As a result of the campaign activities, in total there were 186 media reports (coverage) during 2012 of the activities carried out under the Outcome 2 of the UNJP.

The activities under the UNFPA component were also well highlighted by the national and regional media in 2012. During the reporting period more than 54 media pieces were aired or published through different means of mass media. The issues related to SRH&RR, gender equality, youth, male involvement, etc. were brought to the attention of the general public through news programmes, articles in the newspapers, social media and different talk shows on TV and Radio. Facebook page on Sensitive Reporting, initiated by

journalists - participants of the media training, served as an effective platform for sharing news and updates and discussions on sensitive topics. The media coverage was one more precondition for reaching out to the wider spectrum of the society to raise their awareness as rights holders.

Lessons and Risks Materialized

The Joint Program was officially launched and presented to public in March 2012. Despite slow start-up and the election season that altered the initial schedules of the program, UN JP seized every opportunity and managed to achieve maximum results possible. With changes in the composition of the prime stakeholders, UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA engaged new counterparts in the process of advancing gender equality agenda, building on the interest and enthusiasm of the senior public officials.

The main partners of the programme (government, civil society organizations, and youth) were initially slow in getting involved in the implementation process due to their engagement in the pre-election campaigns. Moreover, some of the state partners could have been changed after the election, therefore, the programme team considered it prudent to wait until the further developments of the political events. Considering the above-said, some of the activities planned at the beginning of the programme were postponed for the subsequent year, considering the sustainability and cost-effectiveness issues.

The shortfalls and gaps remain in the achievement of substantive gender equality along with respective implementation and enforcement of the internationally undertaken commitments in the areas of gender equality and women's empowerment. There is also evidence that public attitudes are not too sensitive to the issues of gender equality and women's rights. Subsequently, with each election most of the work related to the gender awareness needs to be restarted at the parliamentary and governmental levels.

Working with the Gender Equality Council has always been productive. Especially, since the institutional mechanisms working on gender issues are rarely mandated with decision making functions and are never financed by the state budget. Therefore, contributor support has always been a vital component of gender activities and receptiveness and cooperation on the part of the GEC was always high and encouraging.

Further elaboration of policies and a procedure for their practical application, as well as the implementation of Government programs and strategies in these areas continue to require substantial capacity support for the targeted institutions. In addition, support is needed to stimulate and involve the Gender Equality Council in the long-term social and cultural transformation processes which are required to provide equal opportunities for women and men.

UN Coordination, and management of the programme

The Joint Program *Steering Committee* co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Chair of the Parliamentary Council for Gender Equality has convened at the launching of the program and approved the first year annual plan for implementation. Though after the elections the Chair of the GEC has changed the JP team built good rapport with the new Vice-Speaker of the Parliament chairing the GEC. The Steering Committee will be convened in the first quarter of 2013 to approve the annual report and the workplan for the program activities.

The Joint Program *Coordination Team* has successfully worked throughout the reporting period. Program activities were effectively coordinated on a monthly basis by the team and a monthly calendar of events has been developed to ensure smooth implementation of activities, especially in public awareness events. As a

result, the three components jointly participated in the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence Campaign in November 2012 and UN week.

The Joint Program *Management Unit* has formed a unified programme team that operates in coordination on a daily basis. The program components occupy a single office space. All management and organizational issues are solved jointly. The program team has compiled a unified calendar of events, database of stakeholders and continuously shares information on implementation and achievements of each component. Each joint or component document is drafted in coordination and sharing manner.

Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: *Enhanced women's political and economic empowerment* Indicator: - Number of women at decision making positions increased; - Increase in Women's employment rates and their earnings (in absolute and in relative terms) Decreasing gap between men's and women's employment and earnings **Baseline:** 6% in parliament; 11% in local self-governance; 16% in government (2011) - unemployment rate - women 13.1%, men 16.7%; pay gap - 57 tetri/1 lari (2011) **Planned Target:** - 10% parliament, 15% local self-governance, 20% - government	Achieved: As a result of 2012 elections, 11% females take sits in the Parliament of Georgia	Local self governance elections scheduled for 2014; Women at senior executive (ministerial) positions account – 16 %. Employment/wage statistics for 2012 not published yet; the finalized data will be published in Q3, 2013.	Data from Legislative, executive and judicial authorities; Data from local authorities: GeoStat - Household Budget Survey, Labor Survey, Statistical information on employment and earnings
Output 1.1 *Improved policy and institutional framework for advancing gender equality agenda* **Indicator 1.1.1** Number of laws reviewed and specific GE measures incorporated **Baseline: 0** **Planned Target: 5** **Indicator 1.1.2** NAP on GE (2013-2015) drafted and adopted **Baseline: N** **Planned Target: Y** **Indicator 1.1.3** Institutional mechanisms for GE at legislature (as a minimum) operational **Baseline: Y** **Planned Target: Y**	1.1.1. In progress. GoG intends to amend labor laws; decentralization legislation; electoral legislation. JP actively involved. 1.1.2. In progress. New NAP to be developed in 2013. Preparatory works started 1.1.3. Significant progress: The new Gender Equality Council established, composition defined and new charter adopted. Permanent secretariat to be established and strengthened		Parliamentary web-site GEC web-site Governmental/parliamentary decree on adoption of the GE NAP Statements by senior executive officials Information in Media Reports/ Assessments by CSOs Reports of the Legal Aid, PDO, and Courts; GeoStat

Indicator 1.1.4 number of public statements made by high level state officials on GE issues **Baseline:** 270 media articles (2011) **Planned Target:** An average annual increase by 10 %	1.1.4. 534 media articles in 2012 in total incl. radio, TV, internet and press (over 100 % raise).		
Indicator 1.1.5 no. and substance of application of women to legal aid service, PDO and courts **Baseline:** legal aid (civil & administrative cases) – 8,630 (2011); Courts – N/A (2011) PDO – baseline can be established in 2013 **Planned Target:** An annual increase by 10 %	1.1.5. 2012 - Legal aid (civil and administrative cases) – 10,528; Increase by 18 %;	1.1.5. Courts do not collect sex disaggregated data. PDO plans to disaggregate all incoming applications/claims by sex starting from April 2013.	
Indicator 1.1.6 no. of women's rights violation claims reviewed and effectively addressed by PDO; **Baseline:** 27 (2011) **Planned Target:** An annual increase by 15 %	1.1.6. 28 cases in 2012; Increase less than 1 %.		
Activity 1.1.1 *Active and Sustainable Gender Equality Council to independently organize advocacy of Gender Equality*			
Indicator 1.1.1.1 Secretariat for the GEC established and funded from the State Budget (Y/N)	1.1.1.1. Advocacy in progress		
Indicator 1.1.1.2 No of legislative initiatives advocated by the GEC at the parliament and the proportion of successful initiatives **Baseline:** 1(2011) **Target**: advocacy - 10 initiatives, successful 20 %	1.1.1.2. None;	1.1.1.2. Due to elections, GEC did not initiate gender related laws in 2012	
Indicator 1.1.1.3 CSO advisory board established and managed by the GEC (Y/N)	1.1.1.3. The GEC made a decision not to formalize any special structure for its cooperation		

	with CSOs. They will work on ad hoc basis as issues arise.		
Activity 1.1.2 *Current Gender Equality NAP effectively implemented with involvement of relevant executives and the next one adopted with realistic targets* **Indicator 1.1.2.1 -** The proportion of implementation of NAP actions; **Target:** 50 % **Indicator 1.1.2.2** No of GEC monitoring recommendations addressed by the executive in their actions. **Target:** 30 % **Indicator 1.1.2.3** level of involvement of executive in preparation of the next NAP **Target:** At least 3 agencies actively involved	1.1.2.1. Based on the GEC report the current NAP implementation has reached 60% 1.1.2.2. No GEC recommendations issued so far. 1.1.2.3. To be measured end 2013.	1.1.2.3. Drafting the new NAP is planned in 2013	
Activity 1.1.3 *Public awareness on GE raised; Women are better able to claim their rights as per the fundamental principles of HR* **Indicator 1.1.3.1** no. of CSOs (national and regional) actively working on the issue **Target:** an annual increase by 10 % **Indicator 1.1.3.2 -** Proportion of the people aware of the GE issues and sensitive to the problems **Target:** increase by 20 % **Indicator 1.1.3.2** No and nature of gender based discrimination issues addressed to PDO. **Baseline:** 27 (2011) **Target:** An annual increase by 15 %	1.1.3.1. 44 active Gender CSOs in 2012 (can be set as baseline) 1.1.3.2. Perception study underway and the results will be measured end 2013. 1.1.3.2. 28 cases in 2012; Increase by less than 1 percent		

Indicator 1.1.3.3 - No and nature of women's claims at the Legal Aid service and Courts. **Baseline:** legal aid (civil & administrative cases) – 8,630 (2011); Courts – N/A **Target:** An annual increase by 10 %	1.1.3.3. 2012 - Legal aid (civil and administrative cases) – 10,528; Increase by 18 %;	1.1.3.3. Courts do not collect sex disaggregated data.	
Output 1.2 *Gender responsive policies applied by key national and Local authorities* **Indicator 1.2.1**- production of regular sex disaggregated data formalized by the government decree **Baseline: Y** **Planned Target: Y** **Indicator 1.2.2** -number of substantive measures of central/local authorities to expand gender analysis of key national and local programs undertaken **Baseline: 0** **Planned Target:** an annual increase by 10 %)	1.2.1 Sex disaggregated data placed on the GEOSTAT website as a separate element (2012) 1.2.2. No change. Advocacy work underway (2012)	1.2.2. The interest and commitment on gender analysis is yet to be generated within the new government.	Government/parliament decisions Decisions of local authorities NGO Assessments; Reports of Media
Activity 1.2.1. *Institutional mechanisms for a regular production of sex-disaggregated data established for informed policy-making and implementation* **Indicator 1.2.1.1** "Women and Man" publication by the GEOSTAT. (Y/N) **Indicator 1.2.1.2** A special web-page in the site of the GEOSTAT, providing sex-desegregated data (Y/N)	1.2.1.1. Preparation of "Women and Men 2010-2012" in progress and to be finalized fall 2013. 1.2.1.2. Gender statistics placed on GEOSTAT website under separate category		
Activity 1.2.2. *MOED and MOES have the capacity to analyze the impact of their programs on women and men and observe differences in provided opportunities* **Indicator 1.2.2.1** Gender analysis of the	1.2.2.1. No change. Intensive advocacy	The interest and commitment on gender	

key programmes implemented by MOES and MOED available; (Y/N)	efforts underway.	analysis is yet to be generated within the new government	
Activity 1.2.3 *Local authorities consider gender differences while planning and delivering local services (in pilot municipalities)* **Indicator 1.2.3.1** Analysis of the local budgets from Gender perspective demonstrating the positive dynamics (Y/N)	1.2.3.1. 2013 budget analysis in progress;	Thorough 2013 budget analysis will be completed in spring 2013. Support for drafting gender sensitive 2014 local budgets in targeted municipalities will be completed in summer 2013	
Output 1.3 *Local women empowered economically and politically through better opportunities for income generation and political participation* **Indicator 1.3.1**- Women candidates running for local elections; **Baseline: 0** **Planned Target:** 20 % of the all candidates **Indicator 1.3.2**- Number of households /women that improved their economic/social conditions as a result of the programme **Baseline: 0** **Planned Target:** at least 180 **Indicator 1.3.3** Ratio of women employed after the trainings **Baseline: 0** **Planned Target:** 60 %	1.3.1. To be measured in 2014 1.3.2. Activities in progress; Results to be measured in 2013 1.3.3. 28% employed after completing the training. (2012)	Local elections are scheduled for 2014	CEC reports; Interview reports with the beneficiaries;
Activity 1.3.1. *Women's income generation opportunities increased in pilot regions* **Indicator 1.3.1.1.** number and proportion of successful income generation projects	1.3.1.1. Activities in progress; results to be measured since 2013.	The actual results are anticipated by the end of the program. Interim result will be reported at the end of year two.	

and beneficiaries **Target:** projects - 180, beneficiaries 500 **Indicator 1.3.1.2.** number of women trained **Target:** 450	1.3.1.2. 55 women trained in various vocations; intensive trainings in progress throughout 2013;		
Activity 1.3.2. *Women's participation and activity enhanced in economic and political processes (local decision-making)* **Indicator 1.3.2.1** no. of initiatives advocated by active women at least at the local level **Target:** 20 **Indicator 1.3.2.2.** Proportion of initiatives that found solution after women's advocacy **Target:** 30 %	1.3.2.1. Activities underway; initial results to be measured in 2013; 1.3.2.2. Activities underway; initial results to be measured in 2013;	The actual results are anticipated by the end of the program. Interim results will be reported at the end of year two.	
Outcome 2 *Enabling environment to eliminate violence against women, especially domestic violence created in Georgia* **Indicator 2.1:** Increase of the number of protective and restrictive orders issued by the judiciary and police respectively. **Baseline:** 132 restrictive and 34 protective orders in 2010 (9 months) **Planned Target:** 10-20% **Indicator 2.2:** Increase in the state budget allocations for DV issues by 2013. **Baseline:** GEL 773,000 allocated p.a. (DV and TIP)	**Indicator 2.1**: During 2011: 257 restrictive orders issued (95% increase) 52 protective orders issued (53% increase) During 2012: 361 restrictive orders issued (174% increase) No data available at this time on the number of protective orders issued in 2012 **Indicator 2.2**: GEL 799,243 (2012)		External evaluation report; DV NAP 2011-2012 monitoring report; CEDAW concluding comments and observations to Georgia's 4-5 periodic reports State budget.

Planned Target: 10-20%			
Output 2.1 *National laws and policies on domestic violence improved in line with international commitments (DEVAW CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action)* **Indicator 2.1.1** DV NAP for 2013-2015 adopted by 2013 with implementation mechanism and budget (Yes/No) **Baseline:** DV NAP for 2013-2015 not elaborated (2011) **Planned Target:** Yes **Indicator 2.1.2** Recommendations for amending DV law drafted (in line with the recommendations under the DV NAP 2011-2012 monitoring report and the monitoring report on the enforcement of restrictive and protective orders) and submitted to Parliament of Georgia (Yes/No) **Baseline:** Recommendations for amending DV law not drafted **Planned Target:** Yes	Draft 2013-2015 prepared and costing *in progress.* Recommendations drafted and partially submitted to Parliament of Georgia. *In progress*		Formal communication with the DV Council on the incorporation of the recommendations under the DV NAP 2011-2012 monitoring report into the DV NAP 2013-2015. DV NAP 2011-2012 monitoring report (section of the review of legislation) Package of the legislative amendments submitted to Parliament; explanatory note.
Activity 2.1.1 *Capacity of the DV Council developed to effectively coordinate implementation and facilitate monitoring of national laws and policies on domestic violence* **Indicator 2.1.1 a):** Improved coordination of the implementation of national laws and policies on DV by the DV Council; **Indicator 2.1.1 b)**: Equipment and facilities provided to the DV Council to effectively coordinate implementation and facilitate monitoring of national laws and	Indicator 2.1.1 a): *In progress* Indicator 2.1.2 b) Partially complete, *in progress*	The computer equipment for the DV Council has been procured, however the transfer and set up of facilities has been delayed due to the renovations in progress in the State Chancellery building, where the DV Council's office is located. To be completed in 2013.	External evaluation report; DV NAP 2011-2012 monitoring report; Procurement and handover documentation of equipment to DV Council; Annual progress reports of the DV Council

policies on DV			
Activity 2.1.2 *a) Improved implementation and monitoring of the DV NAP 2011-2012 b) informed and participatory process of the drafting of the DV NAP 2013-2014* **Indicator 2.1.2 a)**: DV NAP 2011-2012 monitoring report developed and its recommendations considered in the DV NAP 2013-2015 **Indicator 2.1.2 b)**: DV NAP 2013-2015 drafted through a participatory process incorporating recommendations of the DV NAP 2011-2012 monitoring report and submitted to the GoG for approval	Indicator 2.1.2 a): Complete, 70% of recommendations incorporated in the draft DV NAP 2013-2015. Indicator 2.1.2 b): *In progress*, 70% of recommendations incorporated in the draft DV NAP 2013-2015 expected to be submitted for approval by April 2013.		Formal communication with the DV Council on the receipt of the DV NAP 2011-2012 monitoring report for discussion and approval Formal communication with the DV Council to the GoG on the submission of the DV NAP 2013-2015 for approval
Activity 2.1.3 *Technical and financial support provided to the DV Council to carry out analysis and prepare needed amendments to the DV Law and relevant policies (NRM, DV Victim status granting, data collection and analysis in the field of DV etc.)* **Indicator 2.1.3**: Technical and financial support provided to the DV Council to carry out analysis and prepare needed amendments to the DVL and relevant policies (NRM, DV Victim status granting, data collection and analysis in the field of DV etc.)	Indicator 2.1.3.: Complete. Data collection and analysis section *in progress*		Formal communication with the DV Council on the receipt of the draft amendments to the DVL for the submission to the Parliament of Georgia for adoption
Activity 2.1.4 *Training on Results Based Management and Monitoring and Evaluation provided to the national partners* **Indicator 2.1.4:** Training on RBM and M&E conducted for national partners **Target:** At least 2 trainings for at least 20 participants each	Indicator 2.1.4.: Partially complete*, in progress.* One training session for 10 participants complete		ToR of the training and list of participants; External evaluation report

Output 2.2 *Capacity of key policy and service delivery institutions strengthened to promote and protect women's human rights to life free from violence, especially from DV*			External evaluation report Periodic reports by the implementing partner and external evaluation report;
Indicator 2.2.1 Three shelters for DV victims/survivors functional and funded from the state budget by 2013 (Yes/No) **Baseline:** Two shelters for DV victims/survivors functional and funded from the state budget (2011) **Planned Target:** Yes	Indicator 2.2.1.: *In progress* (launch expected by July 2013)		Baseline and final capacity assessment report; Formal communication with the MIA, HSOJ, MoLHSA on the institutionalization of the DV training curricula developed within the programme;
Indicator 2.2.2 National concept on DV crisis centers developed and applied by crisis centers by 2013 (Yes/No) **Baseline:** No national concept on DV crisis centers exists (2011) **Planned Target:** Yes	Indicator 2.2.2.: *In progress*, draft concept developed and under review by stakeholders.		Formal communication with the MIA on the submission of the draft instructions for approval;
Indicator 2.2.3 Evidence of positive changes in capacity of core service providers to respond to DV cases (Yes/No) **Baseline:** To be set by the inception capacity assessment **Planned Target:** Yes	Indicator 2.2.3.: *In progress,* model crisis center established and operational		Formal communication with the MoLHSA on the submission of the concept note defining status and mandate of social workers in relation to DV.
Indicator 2.2.4 Recommendations on instructions for district and patrol police on response to DV cases developed and submitted to MIA for adoption (Yes/No) **Baseline:** No formal instructions for district and patrol police exist for efficient response to DV (2011) **Planned Target:** Yes	Indicator 2.2.4.: *In progress,* recommendations developed and submitted to MIA for approval.		
Indicator 2.2.5 Decree on the status and mandate of social workers in relation to DV drafted and submitted to MoLHSA for adoption (Yes/No) **Baseline:** MoLHSA procedures do not include	Indicator 2.2.5.: Selection of the NGO to develop the decree *in progress.*		

provisions on the status and mandate of social workers in relation to DV (2011) **Planned Target:** Yes			
Activity 2.2.1 *Knowledge on DV among patrol and district police strengthened* **Indicator 2.2.1 a):** Curricula for future patrol and district police included in the regular training programme of the Police Academy (Yes/No) **Target**: Yes **Indicator 2.2.1 b):** Number of district and patrol police officers trained on DV issues **Target**: At least 300 police officers trained	Indicator 2.2.1. a) Complete Indicator 2.2.1. b) *In progress.* In total 157 police officers and 43 commanding officers (TOT) trained during 2012.		Formal communication with the Police Academy and the MIA Periodic reports by the implementing partner and external evaluation report
Activity 2.2.2 *Knowledge of judges, lawyers and prosecutors on DV strengthened.* **Indicator 2.2.2 a):** DV curriculum for judges developed and included in the regular training programme of the HSOJ **Indicator 2.2.2 b):** DV curriculum for lawyers developed and included in the regular training programme of the CLE programme of the GBA **Indicator 2.2.2 c):** DV curriculum for prosecutors developed and included in the	Indicator 2.2.2. *a) Has been planned for 2014* Indicator 2.2.2. *b) In progress* Indicator 2.2.2. *c) Planned for 2013*		Formal communication with the HSOJ; Formal communication with the GBA; Formal communication with the MOJ.

regular training programme of the Training Centre for Justice			
Activity 2.2.3 *One additional shelter established by the State Fund for DV victims and unified electronic database of DV victims/survivors using shelter services created* **Indicator 2.2.3 a):** A new DV shelter established and operational with funding ensured through the State Budget from 2013 in a target region of the programme **Indicator 2.2.3 b):** Unified electronic database of DV victims/survivors operational and used by state and non-state run shelters	Indicator 2.2.3. *a) In progress,* Kutaisi (West Georgia) Indicator 2.2.3. *b) In progress*	The activity has been delayed as a result of Parliamentary elections and appointment of a completely new government. Therefore, the State Fund based on written notification of UN Women dated October 19, 2012 has suspended the request for proposals and thus the procurement process for reconstruction works for the shelter until the new government was in place and had recommitted for the provision of state funding of the new shelter as of 2014. The reconstruction process is now underway is expected to be completed in July 2013, thus the shelter will be launched in July).	Quality control report by an independent expert and State Fund budget; Formal communication with the State Fund and non-state run shelters on the launch of the electronic database and final report by UN Women including statistics in the database
Activity 2.2.4 *Capacity of the PDO Center for Children and Women's Rights strengthened to provide legal assistance to GBV and DV victims and monitor the enforcement of restrictive and protective orders* **Indicator 2.2.4 a):** Methodology for monitoring of the enforcement of restrictive and protective orders developed and applied. **Indicator 2.2.4 b):** Monitoring report on the enforcement of the restrictive and protective orders prepared based on the methodology by the Center and submitted to the DV Council	Indicator 2.2.4. a) Complete Indicator 2.2.4. b) *In progress (expected by May 2013)*		External evaluation report; Formal communication with the PDO and the DV Council on the submission of the report to the DV Council including data from the report
Activity 2.2.5 *Support provided to the MoLHSA to define status and mandate of social workers vis-à-vis combating domestic violence*			TOR of the working group and minutes of the working group meetings; Minutes of the working group meetings and formal

Indicator 2.2.5 a): A joint working group established with the MoLHSA and the Association of the Social Workers of Georgia to define status and mandate of social workers in relation to DV. **Indicator 2.2.5 b):** A draft concept note defining status and mandate of the social workers vis-à-vis combatting DV developed through a participatory process.	Indicator 2.2.5. *a) In progress* Indicator 2.2.5. *b) In progress*		communication with the MoLHSA on the submission of the draft concept note
Activity 2.2.6 *A model crisis center for the victims/survivors of DV and a model for the provision of socio-economic rehabilitation for the DV victims/survivors established under the overall supervision of the State Fund.* **Indicator 2.2.6 a):** A model crisis center for the DV victims/survivors established and operational in line with local experience and international best practices. **Indicator 2.2.6 b):** Monitoring report on the enforcement of the restrictive and protective orders prepared based on the methodology by the Center and submitted to the DV Council	Indicator 2.2.6. a) Complete (December 2012) Indicator 2.2.6. *b) In progress*		Periodic reports of the implementing partner; Periodic reports of the implementing partner and formal communication with the State Fund on the submission of the concept.
Output 2.3 *Public awareness raised to support prevention and disclosure of the instances of GBV and DV* **Indicator 2.3 a):** Increase in public awareness of the DV law and relevant services in Tbilisi and target regions above the baseline by 2013; **Baseline:** To be set by the baseline survey **Planned Target:** 10-20% increase **Indicator 2.3 b):** Positive change in societal	Indicator 2.3. a) *In progress* Indicator 2.3. b) *In progress*	Baseline study on public awareness and perceptions with regards to Violence against Women and Girls and Domestic Violence in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti regions of Georgia (baseline survey) has been postponed due to the tensions with regard to pre-parliamentary elections period, elections themselves and formation of the new government. However, management decision was made to use relevant findings of UNFPA Nation-wide Survey on Domestic Violence Against Women	Baseline survey in the beginning of the Programme and final survey by the end of 2013.

attitudes towards zero tolerance to DV in Tbilisi and target regions above the baseline by 2013 To be set by the baseline survey **Planned Target:** 10-20% increase		(2009) as the baseline instead, whereas this survey will be used as a mid-term survey to track progress.	
Activity 2.3.1 *Communications strategy on public awareness activities to popularize services established and promote zero tolerance towards GBV and DV developed and implemented* **Indicator 2.3.1:** Number of media coverages of the problem of DV stimulated the project p.a. **Baseline:** Up to 20 media coverages (2010) **Planned Target:** At least 40 coverages	Indicator 2.3.1: Total 186 media reports during 2012		Communications campaign report; Periodic reports of the state fund; State fund admission statistics and hotline statistics; Media tracking reports; Social media tracking reports.
Activity 2.3.2 *General public awareness campaign conducted to promote existing services for the victims/survivors of DV* **Indicator 2.3.2 a)**: Number of reported cases of DV registered in the State Fund shelters and hotline **Baseline**: 723 calls on the hotline and 48 victims served (June 2011) **Planned Target**: At least 1000 cases **Indicator 2.3.2 b)**: Proportion of service users who received information on the services through awareness raising efforts **Baseline**: 80% of services users received information on the services through awareness raising efforts **Planned Target**: At least 80-90%	Indicator 2.3.2 a) Total 604 calls on the hotline and 88 DV victims/survivors served (December 2012) Indicator 2.3.2 b) 80% of services users received information on the services through awareness raising efforts		
Activity 2.3.3 *Public awareness initiatives carried out to promote zero tolerance towards DV in partnership with celebrities from the fields of sport and arts*			

Indicator 2.3.3 a): Number of media coverages promoting zero tolerance towards DV **Baseline:** Up to 10 media coverages (2010) **Planned Target:** At least 20 coverages **Indicator 2.3.3 b)**: Number of media coverages promoting existing services for the DV victims/survivors **Baseline:** Up to 10 media coverages (2010) **Planned Target:** At least 20 coverages	Indicator 2.3.3 a): Total 186 media reports during 2012 Indicator 2.3.3 b): Total 186 media reports during 2012		
Outcome 3 *Gender Equality advanced by creating enabling environment to realize Sexual and Reproductive Rights of population* **Indicator:** the status of SRH&RR of population are reflected in CEDAW reports and demonstrate improvements; (Yes/No) **Baseline:** **Planned Target:** Yes	In progress		Data of the Parliament of Georgia, CEDAW reports
Output 3.1 - *Enhanced capacity of policy makers to integrate Gender Equality and Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights (SRH&R) into the Population policies and national development frameworks with particular focus on Youth* **Indicator 1**: Youth policy, integrating SRH&R and gender, developed (Yes/No) **Baseline**: No (as of March, 2011) **Indicator 2**: # of policies (newly developed and amended), where SRH&R and gender is integrated **Baseline**: 0 (as of March, 2011) **Target**: At least one policy where SRH & gender is integrated	Indicator 1: Youth policy, integrating SRH&R and gender has been developed Indicators 2: In progress	Output indicators are to be reached by the end of the Programme	Programme Reports; Parliament data

Activity 3.1.1 *Members of the Gender Equality Council (GEC), Parliamentary All-Party Group on MDGs and the Parliamentary Committee on Health and Social Affairs are better prepared to integrate SRH&R and Gender Equality in the Population policies and frameworks with particular focus on Youth;* Indicator **1.** # of policy-makers and staffers of the Parliament trained on integration of SRH&RR and GE into the policies and national development frameworks **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target[6]:** At least 25 policy-makers and staffers	Indicator 1: 25 policy makers and staffers trained		Training reports
Activity 3.1.2 *Political will to support gender-sensitive Youth Policies' development strengthened by fostering regional and sub-regional partnerships among policy-makers and exchange of knowledge and information;* Indicator **1. #** of Regional multi-sectoral forums conducted to promote gender-sensitive Youth policies' formulation and implementation at the national level **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** 2 forums conducted Indicator 2. Joint Declaration of Commitment in support to gender-sensitive Youth policies adopted (Yes/No)	Indicator 1: 3 national youth forums conducted	The regional forum has been postponed for 2013, due to the elections and changing political environment in the country, consequently the adoption of the Joint Declaration has been postponed as well.	Programme Reports

[6] Note: All Targets are provided as per the UN JP document, defined for the entire programme time-frame

Activity 3.1.3 *Knowledge resources produced through conducting in-depth research on SRH&R, gender, youth and other topical population issues to be used for advocacy purposes and policy elaboration* Indicator **1. #** of qualitative researches on SRH&RR, gender, youth undertaken, findings disseminated; **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** 2 qualitative researches undertaken		The implementation of the activity has been postponed for 2013, due to the changing political environment in the country	
Output 3.2 - *Strengthened SRH&R strategies and services to address health system response to DV* **Indicator 1**: # of health facilities, involved in the DV response mechanisms by applying RH service Guideline/s and Protocol/s integrating the response to DV **Baseline**: 0 (as of March, 2011) **Target**: at least 15 health facilities **Indicator 2**: RH service Guideline/s and Protocol/s integrating the response to DV incorporated in in-service training of health service providers (Yes/No) **Baseline**: No (as of March, 2011)	In progress	Output indicators are to be reached by the end of the Programme	
Activity 3.2.1 *Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs is supported to coordinate and lead integration of the health system response on DV into the SRH strategies and services* Indicator 1. RH service Guideline/s and Protocol/s integrating the response to DV developed (Yes/No)	Indicator 1. Drafting of the guideline has been initiated in 2012 and will be finalized in 2013		Programme Reports, ICPDV meeting Notes

Baseline: No **Planned Target:** Yes			
Activity 3.2.2 *Health care providers (mainly, SRH service providers) are better prepared to apply the DV Guideline and Protocol in practice* Indicator 1. % of RH service providers - training participants prepared to apply the RH service Guideline/s and Protocol/s integrating the response to DV in practice **Baseline:** 0 **Planned Target:** at least 95% of training participants Indicator **2.** DV issues are integrated into the post-graduate education of RH service providers (Yes/No)		The activity is planned for in 2013 and 2014 after the finalization of the guideline on health care system response to DV	
Output 3.3 - *Gender Equality and SRH&RR promoted through an enabling sociocultural environment* Indicator 1: The set of indicators related to attitudes and opinions toward family and Reproductive roles **Baseline**: RH Survey 2010 data (will be available in Sept, 2011) **Indicator 2**: The index of gender values in Georgia for men and women **Baseline**: Men:12.7; Women: 13.6 (Gender and Generations Survey in Georgia - II Wave, 2010)	In progress	Output indicators are to be reached by the end of the Programme	
Activity 3.3.1: *Awareness on Sexual and Reproductive Rights and gender equality among targeted groups of youth, men, and faith based organizations increased.*			Reports of the trainings, conferences, workshops

Indicator 1. % of knowledge increase of training participants (men, youth) on gender equality and SRH&RR concepts. **Planned Target:** At least 10% of knowledge increase of training participants Indicator 2. # of Youth (both sexes) reached out by educational activities and annual Youth Festivals in target regions; **Baseline:** Up to 2,000 young people reached in 2010 country-wide **Planned Target:** At least 3,000 youth reached annually	Indicator 1. Around 50% knowledge increase on gender equality and SRH&RR among trained youth based on pre and post training questioners' assessments. Around 35% knowledge increase on gender equality and SRH&RR among trained men based on pre and post training questioners' assessments. Indicator 2. TOT and cascade training on peer education - 143 young people trained, including 23 vulnerable youth; Youth National Forum – 45 young people participated; Youth conference at the Youth Palace – 50 young people participated; Movie screening and discussion – 25 students participated; Student's Conference at the Orthodox Academy – 100 students participated; Men Talking to Men trainings – 20 trainers trained; Media – 25 journalists trained; Radio programmes – 24 radio programmes aired, approx. the audience of 2,000 radio listeners covered; Estimated number of young population reached out by IEC activities, including through social media: at least 3,000 (during 8 months period of Programme implementation: May1 – Dec 31, 2012)		
Activity 3.3.2: *Strengthened media capacity to cover reproductive health and rights and gender issues.* Indicator 1. # of media coverage (including social media) on SRH&RR	54 media coverage in the reporting period		Media monitoring reports (UNFPA news)

and Gender issues **Baseline:** Up to 15 media coverage in 2010 **Planned Target:** At least 25 media coverage annually			

3. A Specific Story

Problem / Challenge faced:
UNFPA acknowledges the crucial role of the Orthodox Christian (83.9% of population) religious leaders and institutions in shaping public opinion and influencing behavior, attitudes and perceptions of general public; therefore partnership with FBOs is one of the innovative strategies introduced by the organization.

Programmeme Interventions:
Considering the extremely sensitive nature of the issue, UNFPA has established partnership with the Theological Academy at the Patriarchy of Georgia, as an entry point for expanding its partnership with the FBOs in Georgia. By supporting Students' Conference at the Theological Academy in 2012, UNFPA has managed to educate young people on social issues and develop a compilation of materials for integrating in the curriculum of the Academy. Furthermore, the compilation of materials, available as a publication, will be promoted to raise the interest amongst the clergy. Within the frames of this partnership UNFPA has also started airing radio programs on the Radio Station Iveria at the Patriarchy of Georgia with participation of experts in the field, thus, reaching out the widest religious community in the country and increasing their understanding on gender equality, healthy life style, Reproductive Health and Rights, etc.

Result:
As a result of this initiative the Orthodox Academy professors and students became interested to understand better the reproductive health and rights issues and the trends in the country based on the evidence generated through UNFPA supported surveys and research. The explicit result of this partnership initiative is the long-term cooperation plans with the Academy and the Radio Station Iveria to address sensitive issues of reproductive health and rights, gender equality and domestic violence.

Lessons Learned:
UNFPA considers partnership with FBOs as a strategic issue-based alliance. This alliance is focused on the common ground that allows engagement and joint efforts to achieve the ultimate objectives of improving the reproductive health and rights of the population and reaching greater gender equality, and is targeting specific issues. UNFPA has found that leaders of faith-based organizations are open to discussing reproductive health, if issues are addressed with care and sensitivity. One effective approach to build this mutual understanding is to use objective evidence on issues such as infant and maternal mortality, violence against women, and HIV and AIDS prevalence.

PART II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

2012 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This chapter presents financial data[7] and analysis of the Joint Programme funds. Financial information is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/JGE00.

1. Sources and Uses of Funds

As of 31 December 2012, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency has deposited US$ 2,981,800 and US$ 7,833 has been earned in interest, bringing the cumulative source of funds to US$ 2,899,633. Of this amount, US$ 2,862,881 has been transferred to three Participating Organizations of which US$ 674,146 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US$ 28,918. Table 1.1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Joint Programme funds as of 31 December 2012.

Table 1.1. Financial Overview (in US Dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Sources of Funds			
Gross Contributions	2,891,800	-	2,891,800
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	5,016	2,817	7,833
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	**2,896,816**	**2,817**	**2,899,633**
Uses of Funds			
Transfer to Participating Organizations	-	2,862,881	2,862,881
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	-	-
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	**-**	**2,862,881**	**2,862,881**
Administrative Agent Fees	28,918	-	28,918
Direct Costs (Steering Committee, Secretariat…)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	34	45	80
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	**28,952**	**2,862,926**	**2,891,879**
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	**2,867,864**	**(2,860,110)**	**7,754**
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	-	2,862,881	2,862,881
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	-	674,146	674,146
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	**-**	**2,188,735**	**2,188,735**

[7] Due to rounding, total in the tables may not add up.

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent ('Fund earned interest'), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules do not prohibit the return of interest. As of 31 December 2012, Fund earned interest amounts to US$ 7,833 and no interest was received from Participating Organizations. Details are shown in the table below.

Table 1.2. Sources of Interest and Investment Income (in US dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	5,016	2,817	7,833
Total: Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	**5,016**	**2,817**	**7,833**
Participating Organization (PO) Earned Interest Income			
Participating Organization (PO)	-	-	-
Total: Interest Income received from PO	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**5,016**	**2,817**	**7,833**

2. Contributions

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from Sida as at 31 December 2012.

Table 2. Contributions (in US dollars)

	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)	2,891,800	-	2,891,800
Total	2,891,800	**-**	**2,891,800**

3. Transfer of Funds

Allocations to the JP Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent (AA). The AA has transferred US$ 2,862,881 to three Participating Organizations (UNDP, UNFPA and UN WOMEN) as of 31 December 2012. Table 3 provides information on the cumulative amount transferred to each Participating Organization.

Table 3. Transfers by Participating Organization (in US dollars)

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31 Dec 2011	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL
	Transferred Amount	Transferred Amount	Transferred Amount
UNDP	-	1,195,389	1,195,389
UNFPA	-	458,028	458,028
UN WOMEN	-	1,209,464	1,209,464
Total	**-**	**2,862,881**	**2,862,881**

4. Overall Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates

All expenditures reported for the year 2012 were submitted by the Headquarters' of the Participating Organizations via the MPTF Office Reporting Portal. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

4.1 Expenditure Reported by Participating Organization

As shown in table 4.1, cumulative net funded amount is US$ 2,862,881 and cumulative expenditures amount reported by the Participating Organizations is US$ 674,146. This equates to an expenditure delivery rate of 23%. As indicated in the narrative chapter, the Joint Programme faced some external challenges during the first months of implementation, which explains this low delivery rate percentage. The term "Net funded amount" refers to funds transferred to a Participating Organization less any unspent balances returned by the Participating Organization to the AA.

Table 4.1. Cumulative Expenditure of Participating Organizations and Financial Delivery Rate (in US dollars)

Participating Organization	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate Percentage
UNDP	1,195,389	175,486	14.68
UNFPA	458,028	154,347	33.70
UN WOMEN	1,209,464	344,313	28.47
Total	**2,862,881**	**674,146**	**23.55**

4.2. Total Expenditure Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for harmonized inter-agency reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) set six categories against which UN entities must report project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories. The old and new categories are noted below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories	2006 UNDG Expense Categories
1. Staff and personnel costs	1. Supplies
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	2. Personnel
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	3. Training
4. Contractual services	4. Contracts
5. Travel	5. Other direct costs
6. Transfers and grants	
7. General operating expenses	
8. Indirect costs	6. Indirect costs

Table 4.2 reflects expenditure as categorized in the UNDG approved 8-category expenditure format as of 31 December 2012.

In 2012, the highest percentage of expenditure was reported on Supplies, commodities and materials (26%). The second highest expenditure was reported on General operating (22%), and the third, on Staff and personnel costs (20%). Indirect support costs are within range at 5%.

Table 4.2. Total Expenditure by Category (in US dollars)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-11	Current Year Jan-Dec 2012	TOTAL	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	-	127,302	127,302	19.78
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	-	169,800	169,800	26.38
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	-	10,215	10,215	1.59
Contractual Services (New)	-	83,007	83,007	12.90
Travel (New)	-	50,236	50,236	7.80
Transfers and Grants (New)	-	59,048	59,048	9.17
General Operating (New)	-	144,059	144,059	22.38
Programme Costs Total	**-**	**643,668**	**643,668**	**100.00**
Indirect Support Costs Total	-	30,479	30,479	4.74
Total	**-**	**674,146**	**674,146**	

5. Transparency and accountability

The MPTF Office continued to provide information on its GATEWAY (http://mptf.undp.org) a knowledge platform providing real-time data, with a maximum two-hour refresh, on financial information from the MPTF Office accounting system on contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating Organizations. All narrative reports are published on the MPTF Office GATEWAY which provides easy access to nearly 9,600 relevant reports and documents, with tools and tables displaying financial and programme data. By providing easy access to the growing number of progress reports and related documents uploaded by users in the field, it facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the UN system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. The MPTF Office GATEWAY has been recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners.