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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women



UN JOINT PROGRAMME FOR GENDER EQUALITY ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2016

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| Programme Title & Project Number | Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results² |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality Programme Number (if applicable) 00097295 MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ | <p><i>Country/Region: Georgia</i></p> |
| Participating Organization(s) | Implementing Partners |
| UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA | <p>The programme is directly implemented by UN agencies: UNDP, UN Women, and UNFPA and partners with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Equality Council of the Parliament of Georgia (GEC) - Inter-agency Council Implementing Measures to Eliminate DV in Georgia (DV Council) |
| Programme/Project Cost (US\$) | Programme Duration |
| <p>Total approved budget as per project document: 8,177,048USD</p> <p>MPTF /JP Contribution⁴: <i>Sida (pass-through)</i></p> | <p>Overall Duration <i>61.5 months</i></p> <p>Start Date⁵ <i>15 January 2016</i></p> <p>Original End Date⁶ <i>31 December 2020</i></p> <p>Current End date⁷ <i>(31 December 2020)</i></p> |
| Other Contributions Swedish Development Cooperation (Sida) | |
| TOTAL: 8,177,048USD | |

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as “Project ID” on the project’s factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁶ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁷ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

**Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term
Eval.**

Final Evaluation

Yes No **Date:** 2020

Mid-Term Evaluation

Yes No **Date:** 2018

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ACCRONYMS

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
VAWG/DV NAP - National Action Plan for 2016-2017 on the Measures to be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims/Survivors
FBO Faith-Based Organizations
GBSS Gender Based Sex Selection
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
Istanbul Convention Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
KRDF Kakheti Regional Development Fund
SDGs Sustainable Development Goals
MoA Ministry of Agriculture
MES Ministry of Education and Science
MESD Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
MFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIA 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
NPA National Probation Agency of the Ministry of Corrections
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
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
UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAWG Violence against Women and Girls
WHO World Health Organization
WIC Women’s Information Center

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2016 the UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality has achieved substantial results in response to the planned outcomes of the program.

Within the reporting period, UNJP has supported the government of Georgia in the establishment of an institutional mechanism on gender equality, women's empowerment and VAWG within the executive branch of the government. It is expected that the mechanism will be established in first half of 2017 under the Prime Minister's Office and be comprised of line ministries and relevant governmental agencies on the deputy ministerial level.

UNJP has facilitated advocacy for adoption of legislative changes to the Gender Equality Law aimed at institutionalizing GE mechanisms at the local level. UNJP's coordinated efforts within Task Force on Women's Political Participation and advocacy for legislative tools to increase women's representation in elected offices led to the increase in the number of female MPs from 12 percent to 15 percent in the Parliament of Georgia. Gender equality principles have been mainstreamed in the draft by-laws and bills within the framework of civil service reform.

UNJP continued to advocate for the speedy ratification of the Istanbul Convention. The ratification bill, as well as a package of legislative amendments developed with UNJP's support by the MOJ aimed at harmonization of the legislation with the Istanbul Convention is pending before the Parliament for adoption, expected in early 2017.

In 2017 a Memorandum of Understanding will be concluded between the UNJP and the MES aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Ministry in the field of formal education; non-formal education and the development of the vocational education and training system education.

UNJP succeeded in putting the prevention of harmful practices against women and girls high on the government and public agenda and in integrating respective measures in the key national action plans related to Human Rights and Violence Against Women and Girls/Domestic Violence.

The efforts aimed at supporting policy/legislative environment and capacitating institutions were strengthened with awareness raising and mobilization interventions targeting women, youth and men to increase public advocacy and demand for social changes and gender transformation.

I. 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 sexual and domestic violence (DV) (led by UN Women);
3. Advanced gender equality and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable women, adolescents and youth (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 UNJP is fully aligned with national priorities in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment and the stated goals and priority areas of UN Partnership for Sustainable Development for 2016-2020 (UNPSD Outcome 2: focus area 1 - democratic governance and Outcome 4: focus area 2 - Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection), as well as the Results Strategy for Sweden's Reform Cooperation with Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and Turkey (2014 – 2020). The Programme is further in line with Georgia's commitments under nationalized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially with Goal 1 (target 1.4), Goal 3 (targets 3.1 & 3.7), Goal 4 (targets 4.3.a and 4.7), Goal 5 (targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.6 and 5.c) and Goal 16 (targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.7 and 16.b).

II. Assessment of Program Results

i) Narrative Reporting on Results

Outcome 1 – Enhanced women's political and economic empowerment

Within the UNJP, UNDP has been taking a lead at women's political and economic empowerment component and has been responsible for implementation of activities and achievement of results under Outcome 1 and all the outputs therein. It has also been ensuring the coordination among PUNOs to achieve the best attainable results under this Outcome.

UNJP has been providing support to public institutions across the executive, legislative and judicial branches, as well as local self-governance authorities to strengthen their capacity, stimulate policy change and establish gender-sensitive service delivery at central and local levels. Given the 2016 parliamentary elections, the primary focus of UNJP's activities within the political empowerment has been facilitating greater women's participation in political life, more specifically higher representation of women in national legislative body. UNJP has been contributing to this objective via active engagement with the Task Force on Women's Political Participation supporting the legislative initiative aimed at introduction of temporary special measures. UNJP's coordinated efforts within the Task Force and advocacy for legislative tools to increase women's representation in elected offices, on the top of other initiatives, led to the increase in the number of female MPs from 12 percent to 15 percent in the Parliament of Georgia. This is the highest representation of women at the Parliament of Georgia since the independence with 40% of committee chairs being women.

To enhance women's economic empowerment (WEE) UNJP has upscaled its interventions in Samegrelo and Kakheti regions with robust efforts to enhance the employability of rural women, equip them with income generating skills and expose various funding and resource opportunities to them. The activities aimed at increased participation of women in economic life have been coupled with empowerment interventions building women's self-confidence and enhancing their participation in local decision-making processes. UNJP has also supported the targeted professional development courses at Vocational Education and Training (VET) colleges for female residents of Samegrelo and Kakheti regions.

The UNJP interventions aimed at women's political and economic empowerment have been accompanied by the awareness raising campaign aimed at demonstrating that gender equality is at the heart of Georgian traditions and it is not a foreign concept. By undertaking Chemi Rustaveli campaign featuring the well-

known Georgian poem from the 12th century, it was demonstrated that these principles were working in Georgian society already centuries ago.

Output 1.1. Duty bearers and rights holders are better able to advance gender equality

UNJP has successfully advocated adoption of important changes to the legislative framework enabling duty bearers to further advance the gender equality agenda of the country. UNJP's interventions have contributed to strengthening the national institution of gender equality (GE), creating of GE mechanisms at the local level and fine-tuning the legislative framework. To that end, UNJP worked closely with the institutional mechanism at the Parliament of Georgia - the Gender Equality Council (GEC), in finalizing the implementation report 2015 for the Gender Equality National Action Plan (NAP) 2014-2016. The second-year implementation report focused on Georgia's achievements in 2015 on the way to gender equality in all aspects of political, economic and social life, as well as on the challenges faced by the country in this area. The public discussion of the report provided an important forum for stake-holders, and civil society organizations to provide essential feedback on further strengthening of the GEC's role in advancing the gender equality.

UNDP, along with UN Women and UNFPA, continued advocating the creating of a separate institutional mechanism on GE at the executive level. The concept note on the Institutional Mechanism for Gender Equality was jointly developed by PUNOs of the UNJP and was used during the reporting period for the advocacy purposes. With UNJP's technical assistance, legislative amendments to the Gender Equality Law were prepared aimed at adapting it to current needs and priorities from the gender equality agenda. While the draft decree of the commission was developed based on the UNJP concept note during the reporting period, it was not adopted at the Cabinet meeting due to parliamentary elections and shifted priorities of the Government of Georgia. UNJP will launch its capacity building activities with the Commission as soon as it is created.

Institutionalizing GE mechanisms at the local level was one of the priority areas for UNJP during the reporting period. To that end, it supported the activities of a local civil society organization Women's Information Center (WIC) to advocate legislative amendments to the Gender Equality Law of Georgia making it mandatory for GE mechanisms to be created in each municipality. The Parliament of Georgia passed the respective changes to the law in April, 2016.

UNJP's interventions in the reporting period aimed at increasing the public awareness on GE issues and facilitate greater public support to women's engagement in political, economic and social life. To that end, UNJP ran the Chemi Rustaveli campaign reclaiming Georgian ownership towards the gender equality principle. The campaign was built around the famous Georgian poem from the 12th century 'The Knight in the Panther's Skin' and the idea that the notion of gender equality existed at the time. A wide range of events took place, including the essay competition and meetings with the youth. UNJP cooperated closely with Ministry of Education and Science, and Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection as two winners of the essay competition were granted the UNJP fellowship and were placed at these ministries. Two fellows were able to learn more about the gender equality and develop their professional skills via spending three months with UNJP.

UNJP contributed to women's active engagement in social life and their leadership by partnering with Tbilisi Photo Festival 2016 and facilitating the discussion on Women in Photography, and the challenges women photographers face in a male-dominated field. In addition, UNJP has contributed to Kato Mikeladze Awards 2016 which aims at recognizing distinguished women's rights advocates in Georgia. It is an annual award managed by Women's Fund Georgia and Deputy Public Defender became the award recipient in 2016. The award also serves the purpose of reclaiming the ownership towards the gender equality and remembering the history by celebrating one of the first Georgian feminists Kato Mikeladze.

To further facilitate women's active engagement in political life, UNJP has launched a partnership with a local NGO Sapari during the reporting period. The two studies will be presented in the next reporting period – one research will highlight recruitment practices of parliamentary parties in Georgia and the challenges the

female members may face. Understanding the details will help UNJP and Sapari design a campaign aimed at deconstructing myths about women's low representation in politics. Another study will collect and analyse the existing research on women's economic empowerment with the goal of holding consultations with respective ministries (Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Education and Science) on drafting a holistic strategy on WEE.

Output 1.2. Gender responsive policies implemented by national and local authorities

UNJP facilitated the gender mainstreaming of the civil service reform which was taking place during the reporting period. Civil service reform is part of the Public Administration Reform and ensuring adoption of gender equality principles would ensure the sustainability of the UNJP interventions. The Female Councilor's Forum, created and facilitated by the UNJP, has successfully advocated important aspects of the kindergarten reform before the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia. In addition, the UNJP efforts led to the Ministry of Finance introducing gender indicators in local budgets.

To ensure gender mainstreaming of the reform, UNJP assisted the provision of analysis of draft Civil Service Law from the gender equality perspective. Due to timing, the findings of the UNJP commissioned analysis was unable to be factored into the final version of the Law. However, the main findings of the analysis were constantly used in the consultations with government counterparts and Head of the Civil Service Bureau (CSB), the state entity responsible for the civil service reform, committed to consider them in other normative acts to the extent possible.

Within the UNJP provided technical assistance to CSB, 11 important pieces of draft legislation were analyzed aimed at inclusion of gender equality principles into the civil service reform. This included by-laws to be adopted by the CSB as well as draft laws on remuneration, and legal public entities. CSB pledged to take into account most of the recommendations and findings of the assessment of draft legal acts. However, due to the delay of civil service reform until 30 June 2017, the respective normative acts were not adopted within the reporting period. The changes would ensure greater protection of women from gender-based biases in the recruitment, and promotion processes, and would establish safer work environment by introducing the concept of sexual harassment at the workplace.

UNJP conducted pilot training programmes for selected parliamentary committee staff, HR heads of ministries and heads of departments of Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI). The training programme aimed at testing the module on gender equality and gender mainstreaming at the workplace both at legislative and executive levels. UNJP will use this module, taking into account the feedback of participants, in training all line ministries, as prescribed by ProDoc and selected committees of the Parliament (Legal Affairs; Human Rights and Civil Integration; Budget and Finances; Foreign Affairs; European Integration; Education, Science and Culture) during the next reporting period.

UNJP upscaled its interventions with local governments as well to ensure adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive policies at the local level too. UNJP, with the assistance of the local NGO Municipal Service Providers' Association (MSPA), continued supporting the Women Councilors' Forum and its elected Task Force, established during the first phase of the programme. The Task Force has effectively continued advocacy for streamlining women's needs and priorities into the local programs and policies. The good example of the advocacy is the pre-school education reform. The Task Force has been cooperating with the Ministry of Education and Science to the great extent to advocate the gender-sensitive approach towards the pre-school education reform and to deliver the local concerns to the central government while undertaking the reform of such huge local implications. UNJP has provided trainings to the Forum and Task Force members to enhance their technical skills and understanding of policy issues. UNJP provided individual consultations and targeted trainings for female councilors/members of the Task Force on image of women politicians. The assistance aimed at helping beneficiaries acquire the professional look in politics.

UNJP upscaled promotion of institutionalization of gender-responsive service delivery at the local level through fostering participatory budgeting process reflecting gender considerations and advocating for incorporation of gender indicators into the budget development instructions for municipalities. In

cooperation with the UNJP project ‘Fostering Regional and Local Development in Georgia’, UNJP updated the training curriculum of gender budgeting for local officials and conducted trainings for finance officers from city halls in self-governing cities in Samegrelo, Racha-Lechkhumi, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Kvemo Kartli, Guria and Imereti regions.

To facilitate the effective implementation of the provisions of the Law on Gender Equality (GE) regarding GE mechanisms at the local level, UNJP piloted a small intervention in Tbilisi Municipality. With the support of a local NGO WIC, it provided the technical assistance to the GE Council of Tbilisi Municipality which consists of representatives of both local legislative and executive bodies. The GE Council drafted the GE Strategy and Action Plan of Tbilisi Municipality with the adoption date set in early 2017. Both documents were developed with active participation of both local council and mayor’s office representatives, including the opposition. The civil society organizations were also engaged in public discussions of the GE strategy and action plan providing feedback and finetuning the documents.

Output 1.3. Local women empowered economically and politically through capacity building and engagement in local decision-making

UNJP’s interventions aimed at women’s economic and political empowerment at the local level led to employment of 109 VET female graduates, and 64 successfully advocated and funded projects by women in target regions of Kakheti and Samegrelo. In addition, 15 women have applied and received state funding, and seven women have formed a cooperative. In addition, UNJP’s interventions have contributed to establishing these active women as leaders at the local level.

UNJP has been contributing to increase women’s employability in Samegrelo and Kakheti regions by addressing the skills mismatch on labour market. In addition to labour market surveys, the demand of female applicants at the VET centers have been taking into account and in conjunction with labour market survey finding, the most demanded professions have been identified. Emerging market needs have also been factored into the course selection process (i.e. construction of Anaklia port in Samegrelo). Accordingly, UNJP supported three vocational education and training centers in Kakheti and Samegrelo: Kachreti Vocational College ‘Aisi’ in Kakheti, Vocational College ‘Pazisi’ (Poti) and Zugdidi State Teaching University (including its Senaki agricultural VET) in Samegrelo. All courses on agricultural and non-agricultural professions include mandatory hours on small business planning and basic computer software skills (MS Office). In addition to training courses, VETs offer consultation services to female farmers. Also, the demonstration plots have been arranged for teaching agricultural professions and providing consultations on job. Under the II Phase, the higher emphasis is placed on women with more than 95% of beneficiaries being women. Ethnic minorities residing in Kakheti region, particularly ethnic Chechen women residing in Pankisi gorse, were targeted by Kakheti based VET and its branch in Lagodekhi municipality. UNJP also provided trainings for teaching staff of all partner VETs aimed at building their capacity and understanding of gender equality issues, and ensure equality based teaching.

UNJP continued supporting Women Farmers Association (WFA) in the reporting period. WFA was created during I Phase of the project, and aims to support capacity building of women farmers, protection of the property and other constitutional rights, as well as to strengthen their financial independence. During the reporting period, the TA of the UNJP was aimed at strengthening the organizational capacity of the association to help the WFA become more sustainable. To that end, UNJP’s consultants provided the recommendations on aspects of further organizational development, including on by-laws, management structures, and relationship with members. In addition to improving the organizational development aspects, WFA has upscaled its presence in regions and built its membership outside target regions. Its members are up to 200 female farmers in 21 municipalities of four regions (Kakheti, Shida Kartli, Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvemo Svaneti, and Ajara Autonomous Republic). Apart from individual farmers, legal entities have also expressed the desire to join the association. The draft by-laws to be approved in the next reporting period would accommodate such demand. Accordingly, the Association changed its name (originally it was Association of Kakheti Women Farmers). Diversification of membership would further contribute to the

sustainability of WFA. In 2017, UNJP will provide another grant to AWF to facilitate implementation of recommendations while the Association works towards achieving its financial and organizational sustainability. On October 16, WFA celebrated International Rural Women's Day bringing all its members together in Kachreti, Kakheti.

Through community mobilization efforts UNJP has contributed to enhance women's participation and activity in local decision making. To that end, UNJP again partnered with the consortium of Georgian NGOs - Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia (CSRDG), Civil Development Association (GCDA) from Lagodekhi and Association Atinati from Zugdidi. Under the II phase, the consortium expanded its activities in 3 additional municipalities of targeted regions and as a result UNJP works with community women in 5 municipalities of Samegrelo and 6 municipalities of Kakheti regions. During the reporting period, CSRDG contributed to promoting gender equality and women's civic and economic empowerment through conducting two rounds of trainings in target regions on citizen participation in the local self-governance with total of 32 female participants. In addition, UNJP continued supporting women's initiatives groups by helping them develop and implement activity plans at the local level. UNJP's interventions, similar to I Phase, also include the micro-grants component which will be launched and upscaled in the next reporting period.

To facilitate women's participation and activity in local decision making processes among ethnic minorities of Pankisi Gorge, UNJP has partnered with a local group Kakheti Regional Development Foundation (KRDF). The assistance, mostly to be implemented in the next reporting period, aims at building the capacity of local women and providing small grants to enhance their participation in the economic life. In light of the upcoming 2017 local elections, KRDF will engage with local female leaders to encourage women's participation in electoral processes as voters and as candidates. KRDF will run an awareness raising campaign to combat the gender based stereotypes which is particularly prevalent in the gorge.

Outcome 2: Enabling environment to eliminate VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence created in Georgia

In line with its mandate and scope of work within the UNJP, UN Women has aspired to enhance gender equality through contributing to the creation of an enabling environment to eliminate violence against women and girls (VAWG), especially sexual and domestic violence (DV). Efforts were targeted at further improvement of relevant policies and laws as well as further development of services for DV survivors provided by both, state and non-state actors (such as shelters, crises centers, career advice, job-placement and access to justice).

During the reporting period, with the support of UN Women and co-funding from the state budget, the State Fund has opened the first state-run crisis center for DV victims/survivors in Georgia substantially contributing to closing a significant gap in ensuring universal, free of charge access to services to DV victims/survivors. UN Women has further supported the State Fund in expanding the DV crisis center and hotline services to victims/survivors of intimate partner and non-partner sexual violence. To this end, in cooperation with UNFPA a concept on the Standards of Services for Victims of Sexual Violence and the training module for the State Fund's relevant staff on the issues of sexual violence have been elaborated. During the reporting period, the crisis center has served 5 DV survivors and 19 alleged DV victims⁸ and

⁸ An alleged DV victim/survivor is a person without a legal status of DV victim/survivor, i.e. a person for whom a restrictive/protective order has not been issued, the DV victim status group has not granted her the status, or the person has not been found victim in a domestic violence criminal case.

four existing shelters have served 260 DV victims/survivors while the nation-wide DV hotline served 1,419 beneficiaries.

Further, UN Women provided support to the DV Council in the elaboration of the 2016-2017 DV/VAWG NAP approved by #341 Governmental Decree of 21 July 2016 which extends its scope beyond domestic violence issues and also covers other forms of VAWG, such as sexual violence and early marriages.

During the reporting period, in order to enhance national ownership and ensure sustainability of capacity development results of UNJP, UN Women contributed to the improvement of the institutionalized training curricula for the police officers, prosecutors and lawyers.

UN Women has also supported the LEPL National Probation Agency of the Ministry of Corrections (NPA) in developing GBV Perpetrators Rehabilitation Programme for probationers and respective training module for NPA professionals. The programme has already been launched in two pilot cities- Mtskheta and Kutaisi.

UNJP put great emphasis on prevention of VAWG, especially DV. Strategic and well-targeted awareness raising initiatives, including public information campaigns have been implemented, contributing to a shift in public attitudes, that perpetuate inequality and discrimination. One concrete and measurable result thereof is the increased disclosure of and response to the instance of DV⁹.

Output 2.1: National laws and policies on VAWG, especially on sexual and domestic violence improved in line with international commitments (DEVAW, CEDAW, Bpfa, Istanbul Convention)

UNJP has continued to aspire for further enhancement of the respective policies and laws in the area of VAWG and DV.

Technical support has been provided to the government of Georgia in the establishment of an institutional mechanism on gender equality, women's empowerment and VAWG within the executive branch of the government, particularly in the development of a concept of the institutional mechanism and drafting of its bylaws. It is expected that the mechanism will be established in first half of 2017 under the Prime' Minister's Office and be comprised of line ministries and relevant governmental agencies on the deputy ministerial level.

During the reporting period, the Government of Georgia approved the 2016-2017 DV/VAWG NAP developed with UN Women's support as part of the broader Human Rights Action Plan for 2016-2017. However, as a result of UN Women's advocacy work with the government, the NAP has also been approved as a separate policy document by #341 Governmental Decree of 21 July 2016. It extends its scope beyond DV issues and also covers other forms of VAWG, such as sexual violence and early marriages. To ensure efficient implementation of the 2016-2017 DV/VAWG NAP, clear cut indicators, baselines and targets have been determined on the outcome and output levels in line with results-based management principles to allow for proper monitoring and evaluation of results.

In addition, to ensure effective coordination and monitoring of the NAP UN Women has provided technical support to the DV Council to develop individual reporting tools in accordance to the indicators of the NAP for each implementing agency.

⁹ Number of restrictive orders issued and approved by year: issued: 2015 -2726, 2016- 3089, approved: 2015 – 2,598; 2016- 2877 (Source: MIA). Number of protective orders issued by year: 2015 – 173; 2016 - 178 (Source: Supreme Court of Georgia).

As a result of UN Women's technical assistance to the DV Council and in particular, to the Ministry of Justice of Georgia (MOJ) during 2015 a comprehensive set of legislative amendments have been elaborated aimed at the harmonization of the Georgian legislation with the Istanbul Convention. Due to the Parliamentary Elections of October 2016, the submission of the package for adoption has been put on hold by the MOJ. UN Women has hired a consultant in December 2016 to support further improvement of the acting legislation. The consultant has also been tasked to lead a working group composed of representatives of NGOs, UN agencies, UN Women, relevant Ministries, Prosecutor General's Office and sitting judges targeted at further enhancement of the VAWG/DV related legislation, inter alia comprehensive regulation regarding sexual harassment; battered women's syndrome¹⁰; victim status duration and other compelling issues.

Output 2.2 Capacity of key policy and service delivery institutions strengthened to promote and protect women's human rights to life free from sexual violence, VAWG and 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 DV towards increased quality of, and demand on services, with an ultimate goal to increase trust of victims/survivors in these institutions.

In order to improve police response to the instances of DV, UNJP partnered with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia (MIA) and NGO the Anti-Violence Network of Georgia (AVNG). The working group organized by AVNG has conducted working meetings aimed at revising and updating the existing DV training module for patrol and district police officers to also cover other forms of VAWG. The electronic version of the updated module has been finalized. A number of working group meetings were devoted to peculiarities of investigating DV and sexual violence crimes and preparing the specialized training manual for criminal police on efficient response to sexual violence cases as well.

During the reporting period, AVNG has engaged in consultations with the MoIA on the establishment and development of a specialized unit/division to oversee investigations into and response to VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV cases and analyze relevant data. However, no decision has been made yet. The aforesaid issue, among others, is envisaged in the draft Memorandum of Understanding to be concluded between UN Women and the MoIA in 2017 in order to strengthen the capacity of the police forces to promote and protect women's human rights to life free from violence, especially from domestic and sexual violence.

To develop capacities of the critical service providers to the DV victims/survivors in the law enforcement, UNJP worked together with the Georgian Bar Association (GBA). The existing training module for lawyers on DV issues has been revised to cover recent legislative changes as well as sexual violence issues. One TOT has been conducted for 12 trainers followed by trainings for 56 legal aid service lawyers in Tbilisi. In addition, seven trainings were conducted in total for 164 lawyers in Tbilisi, Batumi, Zugdidi and Kutaisi.

To enhance capacity of prosecutors in addressing the issues of violence against women and girls and with a special focus on DV and sexual violence, UN Women has continued collaboration with the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia (CPOG).

¹⁰ As per the recommendation of Ms. Dubravka Simonovic, Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its Causes and Consequences reflected in her report on the mission to Georgia, 9 June 2016, p.21

On 22 March 2016, the UN Women Country Office in Georgia, in cooperation with the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, organized a conference to present a study on VAWG/DV cases inter alia femicide, early marriage, etc to various government bodies, international organizations and local NGOs. The findings of the studies illustrated that following active awareness raising campaigns and improved criminal law policy, the rate of reporting to law enforcement agencies has doubled and the degree of cooperation of victims/survivors with law enforcement agencies had increased; and this ultimately resulted in higher rates of investigations¹¹ and convictions¹².

As a result of training of prosecutors on DV supported by UN Women in 2015, the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia developed prosecutorial guidelines for investigators and prosecutors to be used as guidance in the handling of VAWG/DV cases. As a result, the timeliness of investigations into VAWG/DV has significantly increased, as has the ability to accurately identify the legal grounds for such cases. Moreover, all of the femicide cases from 2015 were solved. It should be further emphasized, that the application of discretionary powers by prosecutors in VAWG/DV cases has been reduced to a minimum, and sanctions for perpetrators have become increasingly proportional¹³.

In 2016 based on the training module on VAWG/DV issues elaborated and institutionalized with the support of UN Women trainings were conducted for 29 prosecutors from different regions of Georgia. UN Women also supported the Prosecutor General's Office to conduct a specialized training for 20 prosecutors from different regions of Georgia and 15 coordinators of witnesses and victims. The current training module will be revised to cover sexual violence issues pending adoption of legislative amendments deriving from the Istanbul Convention in 2017.

A number of landmark cases of the European Court of Human Rights regarding DV issues have been translated into Georgian for the use of the Prosecutor's Office to inform development of special recommendations for prosecutors on DV/VAWG cases.

UN Women has also supported the LEPL National Probation Agency of the Ministry of Corrections (NPA) in developing GBV Perpetrators Rehabilitation Programme for probationers as a result of the Study Tour on Prevention and Response to Domestic Violence in Spain, organized by UN Women in November 2014 for the representatives of the Government of Georgia. The programme is built on the Spanish model "GBV – Intervention Programme for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators" (PRIA), selected by NPA in consultation with UN Women as one of the most successful models of its kind worldwide. UNJP has supported trainings for NPA professionals (in total 109 participants). As the aftermath the programme has already been launched in Mtskheta (6 beneficiaries) and Kutaisi (8 beneficiaries).

During the reporting period with the support of UN Women, the LEPL State Fund for the Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Human Trafficking (State Fund) has opened the first state-run crisis center for the victims/survivors of domestic violence in Tbilisi with co-funding from the state budget. The center can accommodate 18 persons at once, including children and persons with special needs (disabilities). During the reporting period, the crisis center has served 5 DV survivors and 19 alleged DV victims.

¹¹ In 2014 (9 months) investigation has been launched with regards to 330 family violence crimes as to 2015 (9 months) with regards to 680 and in 2016 with regards to 1985 crimes (12 months);

¹² In 2015 (9 months) courts have issued 271 guilty verdicts on family violence cases and in 2016 (12 months) – 811 guilty verdicts

¹³ <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/03/chief-prosecutors-office-of-georgia-analyzes-cases-of-violence-against-women-and-girls>

UN Women has supported the State Fund in expanding the DV crisis center and hotline services to victims/survivors of intimate partner and non-partner sexual violence. For that end a concept on the Standards of Services for Victims of Sexual Violence and the training module for the State Fund's relevant staff on the issues of sexual violence have been elaborated. A pilot training for the employees of the crisis center and shelters have been conducted. Two rounds of training aimed at capacity building of the State Fund's relevant personnel on DV issues were held in October, 2016.

A technical upgrade of the DV/VAWG nation-wide hotline 116 006 has been completed, i.e. installation of an electronic monitoring system; creation of conferencing-mode system (for involvement of an interpreter for Russian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Arabic and English to ensure communication with minorities and foreigners).

During the reporting period 1419 beneficiaries received consultations on the nation-wide DV hotline 116006 and 260 victims/survivors used shelter services.

In order to further strengthen the capacity of the MoLHSA and the "State Fund" a Memorandum of Understanding has been drafted to be concluded between UNJP (UN Women and UNFPA) and the MoLHSA in 2017. UN Women – as the convening agency for UNJP is leading the process.

UN Women has continued partnership with the Public Defender's Office of Georgia. PDO has carried out its routine monitoring of the shelters for DV victims/survivors in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori and Tsnori (as per the monitoring methodology developed with UN Women's support) PDO is in the process of elaborating a comprehensive report regarding the carried-out monitoring comprising relevant recommendations.

During the reporting period with the support of UN Women Women's Consultation Center Sakhli (Sakhli) has engaged in consultations with the municipalities of Telavi and Zugdidi on the allocation of administrative buildings to be rehabilitated and equipped by Sakhli for DV/VAWG crisis centers. The crisis centers will be operated by Sakhli until 2020 and then will be taken over by local municipalities. The Zugididi and Telavi municipalities have already allocated relevant buildings.

UN Women has also supported the Women's Employment Support Association Amagdari (Amagdari). The database of Amagdari comprises 900 beneficiaries, among them 317 are women DV victims/survivors. During the reporting period 95 beneficiaries have been consulted on the employment issues. "Amagdari" has identified beneficiaries for vocational education courses and employment support and conducted assessment of their background, qualifications and needs as the aftermath of which 9 beneficiaries got involved in vocational education courses, 12 beneficiaries have recruited internship, 24 beneficiaries have been employed. 54 beneficiaries were trained in English and the so-called general skills' test as well as social and economic rights.

In addition, an agreement with a private business consulting company "PMO" has been made to conduct regular training sessions for Amagdari's beneficiaries. During the reporting period PMO has conducted trainings on Customer Service, Sales Basics and Financial Management Principles for 31 beneficiaries of Amagdari.

PMO, in collaboration with UN Women, invited its business clients to a brainstorming meeting to generate ideas of how companies can prevent VAWG/DV and lend a supporting hand to women who are establishing a new life, free from violence. One beneficiary has already been employed by one of the companies – a micro-finance Company Credo.

During the reporting period, thirty-four trainers of the Teachers' Professional Development Center (TPDC) – the official teacher training agency under the Ministry of Education and Science, underwent intensive trainings on gender equality issues during the two sessions organized jointly by UN Women and Millennium Challenge Account - Georgia. The trainers will apply their newly acquired knowledge in further education of public school teachers and principals throughout the country. It is also expected that the newly acquired knowledge will support demand for revised curricula of public schools -- work planned for 2017 and beyond.

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

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

UNJP has continued its partnership with the Georgian Rugby Union. In the framework of this cooperation on March 19, in front of 52,000 fans at the Tbilisi Dinamo Arena, the national rugby teams of Georgia and Romania have once again expressed their support to the UN Women's solidarity movement for gender equality – He for She and devoted the most important match of the season to this campaign.

On 19 November, 2016 In front of 27 000 fans at the Mikheil Meskhi stadium the national rugby teams of Georgia and Samoa expressed their support to the United Nations Secretary General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women Campaign.

The Georgian rugby players have also inspired other athletes beyond the borders of Georgia to engage in the fight against DV/VAWG. During the reporting period, the Spanish football club Valencia invited UN Women's Specialist on Sport and Youth issues to share his experience with the Spanish athletes, as part of the new partnership between UN Women HQ and FC Valencia to promote gender equality through sports. Moreover, the Samoan rugby team has followed the Georgian national team's example by expressing their support to the UNiTE campaign.

UN Women has also supported the Georgian Rugby Union (GRU) to mainstream GE/VAWG issues into the manual for rugby coaches designed by the Rugby Academy. GRU will start training the Rugby coaches on the basis of the manual in the first half of 2017.

In the reporting period UN Women's partner, Public Defender's Office - PDO has designed and institutionalized a training module for journalists on gender- sensitive and ethical reporting with a focus on VAWG/DV in its Human Rights Academy. A training for 15 journalists has already been conducted.

During the reporting period, partnership has been established with the Kakheti Regional Development Fund (KRDF) to promote existing services for DV victims/survivors in the Kakhe region, Pankisi gorge densely populated with ethnic and religious minorities. KRDF has conducted different types of sports activities (in total 50 participants); excursions (in total 160 participants); meetings (in total 195 participants); trainings (in total 290 participants); intellectual game (in total 20 participants) for local Kist, Chechen and Georgian children aged 14-16 aimed at raising their awareness on gender equality and VAWG/DV. 50 DV hotline promotion posters have been spread in in the villages of Pankisi.

The theatre play *Lysistrata* by Lasha Bugadze, based on the comedy by Aristophanes about power relations between men and women staged by the Rustaveli theatre with the support of UN Women has achieved substantial critical acclaim in 2016. On 27 December, 2016 at the eighth annual Duruji Theatre Award ceremony hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia three of the four principal awards went to *Lysistrata*.

UNJP has organized screenings of the documentary “Speak Out!” produced by UNJP in cooperation with the Georgian National Film Center throughout Georgia for different audiences inter alia different professionals (more than 200 participants in total). The screenings were typically associated with follow up discussions about VAWG/DV issues, with participation of experts and/or gender equality advocates.

UNJP hosted a high-level meeting with over 100 participants on ending violence against women and girls within the framework of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence. Members of the Parliament, the Government of Georgia, ambassadors and representatives of international organizations and civil society organizations took stock of the progress made in achieving gender equality and preventing and combating VAWG/DV and recommitted to build a society free from violence for all women and girls.

Events organized by UN Women in the frameworks of 16 days of activism campaign resulted in 27 media coverages, in total the number of media coverages on the problem of DV and VAWG stimulated by the project amounted to 126.

We believe that UNJP’s awareness raising and capacity development initiatives significantly contributed to positive shifts in public attitudes towards domestic violence as well as to the improved response to cases of DV. Increased awareness is evidenced by the increased disclosure of DV instances. For example, the emergency management center “112” received 15,910 calls about domestic conflicts in 2015. Out of these calls, 2726 cases resulted in restraining orders being issued. While in 2016, the hotline “112” received 18163 calls about domestic conflict resulting in 3089 restraining orders. Moreover, in 2016 for committing a family crime -112 persons have been imprisoned; 518 placed on probation; 175 have been imposed community service while 7 persons have been fined and 11 acquitted.

Overall, the progress towards the outcome **2-Creating enabling environment to eliminate VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence in Georgia** has been significant in 2016. The most important achievements within the reporting period include establishment of the first State-run crisis center and adoption of the comprehensive 2016-2017 DV/VAWG NAP. Expectations are high that the UNJP will reach its objectives within the planned timeframe of the programme.

Outcome 3. Advanced gender equality and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable women, adolescents and youth

Starting February 2016, UNFPA in cooperation with UNDP and UN Women commenced Phase II of the UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality. In the reporting period UNFPA continued to combine its core expertise in SRH&RR, gender equality, and VAW/DV with innovative and gender transformative programming in order to strengthen national policies and systems and public advocacy for advancement of gender equality and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable women, adolescents and youth.

Within the frameworks of the Phase II of the programme, UNFPA continued to support the government of Georgia to respond to the international commitments in the area of gender equality and reproductive rights. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) that covers the full range of human rights, has been identified as one

of the key instruments for leading advocacy and policy dialogue with the governmental counterparts on core issues. The analysis of the Georgia's second review (November 10, 2015) documentation showed that out of 203 recommendations to Georgia 70 (34%) were raised in relation to SRHR. Out of this number, Georgia accepted 69. These recommendations present several opportunities for UNJP to assist the Georgian government in designing specific plans and actions to implement/operationalize them in order to ensure that the follow up is holistic and human rights-based. Recommendations on early marriage and SRH services and information to be available, accessible and affordable to all women and girls, including in rural areas, are specifically well-suited to benefit from UNFPA expertise.

In the reporting period UNFPA continued to support the government to efficiently respond to these recommendations. In 2016 UNFPA has implemented and/or started various interventions to prevent harmful practices of early marriage, GBSS and son preference, to support advancement of youth sexual and reproductive health and rights, and to foster male involvement for attaining gender equality – by integrating respective measures in the government action plans, supporting coordination and advocacy, mobilizing social support. At the same time, UNFPA started preparatory activities to reinforce National Human Right Institution (NHRI) – the Public Defender's Office to prepare the country assessment in relation to the sexual and reproductive health and well-being in 2017 with the ultimate aim of integrating these issue into the national Human Rights monitoring framework. Thus, within the frameworks of UN Joint Programme, UNFPA strategically supports the country's efforts to meet its international obligations related to gender equality and reproductive rights by strengthening national policies, plans and monitoring frameworks that, among others, will be reflected and measured through the UPR process.

Output 3.1. Strengthened evidence-based policy advocacy to advance an enabling environment for gender equality and reproductive rights and prevention of violence and harmful practices against women, and girls;

Under Output 3.1 UNFPA Georgia aims to strengthen a legal framework and policy environment conducive to enhancing gender equality and reproductive health and reproductive rights by leading evidence-based policy advocacy on issues related to GE, VAW/DV, SRH&RR, and harmful practices. In response to the above-said, UNFPA supported several important initiatives in 2016.

In collaboration with UNDP and UN Women technical support has been provided to the government of Georgia in the development of a concept of the institutional mechanism on gender equality, women's empowerment and VAWG within the executive branch and drafting of its bylaw. It is expected that the mechanism will be established in first half of 2017 under the Prime' Minister's Office and be comprised of line ministries and relevant governmental agencies on the deputy ministerial level.

One of the major achievements during the reporting period was integration of Early/Child marriage and gender-biased sex selection prevention measures into the relevant national action plans. As a result of UNFPA's technical assistance and coordination support, the special Task Force on Early/Child Marriage issue, co-chaired by the Assistant to the Prime Minister on HR and GE issues and UNFPA, has been operational, serving as a coordination, advocacy and policy dialogue platform. Based on the recommendations elaborated by the TF with the UNFPA technical assistance, harmful practices' prevention activities and monitoring indicators have been integrated into two major National Action Plans elaborated and adopted in 2016: *The Action Plan of the Government of Georgia on the Protection of Human Rights 2016-2017* and *2016-2017 National Action Plan on the Measures to Be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims/Survivors*. UNFPA has actively participated in the process of working on the national action plans to ensure that documents are in full

compliance with the international commitments assumed by Georgia and reflect the issues identified by the UPR process.

Moreover, as a result of UNFPA advocacy and TA efforts, the *2016-2017 National Action Plan on the Measures to Be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims/Survivors* spells out crucial role of the healthcare institutions in response to GBV/DV in the country.

To reinforce the capacity and coordination of the relevant state agencies to prevent and combat VAW/DV, in March 2016, UNFPA and UN Women have jointly supported governmental representatives' participation in the UNFPA *Inter-regional Training Workshop: Effective response to gender-based violence by the multi-sectorial teams in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) Region*. Representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, and Social Service Agency of Georgia got acquainted with the newly developed Global Essential Services Package for Victims and Survivors of Violence and the *Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs)* developed with the support of the UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Through the joint initiative, the concept of the multi-sectoral response to VAW/DV has been brought to the attention of the decision makers to ensure coordination between three state agencies playing crucial role in combating VAW/DV. The resources and information gained through the workshop was largely integrated in the revised and updated *National Referral Mechanism on DV/VAW*, developed with MoLHSA leadership and inputs from UNFPA, USAID project and UN Women.

To further advocate with the Government of Georgia (GoG) for the increased due diligence in creating enabling environment for effective prevention and response to violence against women and girls and domestic violence in light of Georgia's national and international commitments, UN Women and UNFPA have jointly organized the High Level Meeting on Violence against Women and Girls and Domestic Violence in November 2016. The meeting was aimed at advocating for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), establishment of a National Coordination structure on GE, EVAWG and DV within the executive branch of the GoG, and reviewing progress made in implementation of the recommendations foreseen in the Report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, in Universal Periodic Review and CEDAW 2014 Concluding Observations. UNFPA presented the UNFPA Regional Concept and SOPs on Multi-sectoral Response to VAWG and DV¹⁴ and advocated for strengthening multi-sectoral response, including through establishing a comprehensive national coordination structure covering GE, VAWG / DV within the executive branch of the GoG.

To strengthen the body of evidence for supporting evidence-based policy formulation and planning, as well as responding to the UPR and CEDAW Committee Concluding observations on the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Georgia (2014)¹⁵, during the reporting period UNFPA has focused on the issue of Early/Child Marriage that lies at the crossroads of human rights, gender equality and sexual and reproductive health. UNFPA CO Georgia has put the ground to a nation-wide qualitative research on the harmful practices of Early/Child Marriage in Georgia. The initiative is being implemented in partnership with National Center for Disease Control and public Health (NCDC&PH), international non-governmental organization - Promundo US (Promundo), and UNICEF. Originally the research was designed as a mixed

¹⁴ [http://eeca.unfpa.org/en/publications?title=Multi-](http://eeca.unfpa.org/en/publications?title=Multi-sectoral+response+to+GBV&field_thematic_area_tid=All&field_publication_date_value%5Bvalue%5D%5Byear%5D=)

http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fGEO%2fCO%2f4-5&Lang=en

methodology exercise, incorporating qualitative as well as quantitative components. However, in the course of programme implementation, it had been determined that Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) would be undertaken with UNICEF leadership in 2017-2018. Since MICS is designed to collect data on key indicators that are used to assess the situation of children and women in the country and its questionnaire includes full module on Marriage, the wider scope of this survey made it logical to delegate quantitative component of the Early/Child Marriage research to MICS for cost efficiency and increased effectiveness. Thus, adapting to the emerged reality, the ToR of the research was subsequently amended enhancing the research qualitative component significantly.

Moreover, by the end of the reporting period, the information about the existence in Georgia of yet another harmful practice, Female Genital Mutilation, has been revealed through media. UNFPA has committed to provide technical assistance to the government of Georgia to explore the extent of the problem through integrating the issue in the planned qualitative research on Early/Child Marriage. It has been agreed with the donor and the main stakeholders that such approach will result in obtaining valid data without further stigmatizing and marginalizing the affected population.

Considering the above-said, in the reporting period, the Terms of Reference (ToR) outlining the duties and responsibilities of the implementing partners have been defined and agreed with government partners; NCDC&PH has obtained ethical approval for undertaking the research in Georgia, as well as conducted 8 (eight) pilot in-depth interviews with key informants for preparing qualitative instrument of the research.

Considering its core expertise, UNFPA obtained the donor's approval for integration of FGM prevention interventions into the existing framework of the UN Joint Programme. UNFPA provided technical inputs and resources on the essence of this harmful practice, best practices and UN recommendations for its prevention and elimination to the Assistant to the Prime Minister on GE and HR Issues, the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Justice to help in planning the prevention intervention and drafting the legislative norm on banning the FGM, as part of the legislative package for ratification of Istanbul Convention, to be adopted in 2017.

To reinforce government's commitment over the international obligations, UNFPA has undertaken substantial efforts to create greater social support for ensuring wider gender equality, respecting reproductive rights and combating harmful practices. For this purpose, youth has been prioritized as the most important target group for creating sustainable social demand as the right-holders. Therefore, to empower young people advocate for their rights, demand gender equality and realize their reproductive rights, UNFPA Georgia has implemented various initiatives on the policy, as well as the grass root level. Young people were reached through various youth advocacy events conducted within the reporting period. In cooperation with youth organizations, European Youth Parliament – Georgia and NGO Center for Youth Development - XXI Century, informational sessions were arranged in Tbilisi, Samegrelo and Kakheti regions of Georgia. Young people received evidence based information on gender equality, healthy lifestyle, reproductive health and reproductive rights, as well as the harmful practices of Early/Child marriage. 151 youngsters, including ethnic minorities, have participated in the informational sessions. The most active ones were nominated to participate in the Youth National Forum conducted in Tbilisi as the concluding event for summing up young people's recommendations/ideas regarding the challenges related to gender equality and SRH that young people are facing. Thus, informational sessions created the venue for youngsters to discuss and identify the issues critical for their advancement, whereas Youth National Forum has served as an effective platform for young people to share their concerns and needs and elaborate recommendations for addressing them.

In close cooperation with the European Youth Parliament-Georgia, Youth National Forum was conducted in December 2016, in the framework of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence. By hosting the Youth Forum, UNFPA Georgia has also joined annual “10 Days of Activism” campaign organized by Y-PEER Network worldwide to raise awareness of the critical period that adolescents, especially girls, go through. In the framework of the campaign UNFPA Georgia integrated “Adolescents’ rights” as one of the main topics of discussion on National Youth Forum attended by 50 participants including youth from Kakheti and Samegrelo region and ethnic minorities. Four main issues were discussed at the forum: harmful practice of early marriage, importance of education on SRH issues, adolescents’ needs and rights and male engagement for advancing gender equality. Participants of the Youth Forum elaborated the recommendations for supporting youth development and realization of their rights. The recommendations were developed for decision makers to ensure youth needs are reflected and considered during the development of the national policies and plans. Participants of the event specifically highlighted the need for further programming and efforts in the following directions: ensuring awareness raising activities in Georgian regions to reach different target groups including the ones living in the high mountainous regions of Georgia; using formal and non-formal education methods about gender equality, gender based violence, adolescent’s rights, early marriage prevention, HIV prevention, etc.; ensuring access to high quality youth friendly reproductive health information and services.

Output 3.2. Strengthened capacity of public organizations and national human rights institution to advance gender equality and reproductive rights and prevention of gender-based violence and harmful practices

Responding to the essential need of updating and strengthening the National Referral Mechanism on DV and expanding it to cover Violence Against Women, including Sexual Violence, including through enhancing health care system response to Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, UNFPA has continued cooperation with the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Social Affairs of Georgia (hereinafter referred to as MoLHSA) and the State Fund for the Protection and Assistance of the (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking (hereinafter referred to as Atip Fund). With UNFPA support the concept of the multi-sectoral response has been integrated in the updated version of the *National Referral Mechanism* on DV. The new version of the document explicitly spells out responsibilities of MoLHSA, healthcare facilities (healthcare professionals), and SSA to assist victims of DV/VAW. Based on the same document, Standard Operational Procedure (SOPs) has been updated for the healthcare professionals, which determines rules and guidelines for identifying, documenting, treating and referring victims of violence. Advocacy will continue with the Ministry of Interior about adopting the SOP under the Multi-Sectoral approach.

Furthermore, addressing the enhanced role of the healthcare professionals in the NRM, special additions/addendums to the In-patient and Out-Patient Cards have been prepared to document cases of violence. Moreover, the healthcare department of MoLHSA has determined the state funding mechanism for services to be rendered to victims/survivors. Thus, in the reporting period the overall package has been prepared related to health system response to VAW/DV. Once the National Referral Mechanism is adopted the government of Georgia, the piloting of the initiative will commence. In order to make SOPs and medical documentation operational, three trainings have arranged using nationally adapted version of the UNFPA EECARO regional Training Manual for health system response to GBV/VAW; 44 medical professionals from Tbilisi and Kakheti region have been familiarized with SOPs and relevant package to be implemented in practice once adopted.

In the reporting period, UNFPA has also facilitated preparing the analysis of the major legislative acts regulating the healthcare response to VAW/DV. As a result of the exercise several legal collisions have been identified requiring further consultations and considerations. The issues identified and the necessity of

possible legislative amendments will be further discussed in 2017 with relevant stakeholders in order to ensure the effectiveness of healthcare system response to VAW/DV.

In order to enhance coordinated support to MoLHSA and the ATIP fund, UNFPA and UN Women have drafted a special MoU with the Ministry, anticipated to be signed in 2017.

UNFPA multi-year advocacy (since 2006), collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES), providing technical assistance and piloting of the HR&RH module for adolescents in the school education (within the frames of the UN JP Phase I) has substantially contributed to creating the ground for expanding the collaboration with the Ministry to integrate Human Rights, gender equality, healthy life-style and reproductive health and rights issues into the formal education system. The three UN agencies in consultation with the new leadership of the Ministry have drafted the MoU with the MoES that will be signed in 2017.

In the reporting period based on *Pass-through Standard on Healthy Life Style* (that integrates gender equality and RH issues) specific subject standards such as “Me and My Society” and “Nature” for the grades I-IV have been reviewed with UNFPA technical assistance and enhanced by inclusion of age-sensitive information.

Moreover, UNFPA has provided technical assistance to MoES to strengthen the re-established school health professionals’ system (within the frame of tripartite agreement among UNFPA, EuTEACH at the Continuing Education Service of the University of Lausanne, NCDC&PH, 2015). The training module on Adolescent and Youth SRH, communication skills and healthy life-style, mental health and first Aid is the first ever module developed in Georgia, based on the European framework for quality standards and competences in school health services. In 2016, the training module has been accredited by the Continuous Medical Education (CME) system at Tbilisi State Medical University. NCDC&PH led the process and serves as the owner of the training module.. The module will be further used in 2017 for expanding the training of school health professionals in Kakheti and Samegrelo. As the schools are the primary institutions able to reach majority of adolescents, the need of strengthening capacity of school health professionals to ensure youth and adolescent access to SRH information and services was deemed highly important, in absence of such services and CSE education.

Output 3.3. Strengthened public advocacy for enhancing de facto Gender Equality and promotion of SRH&RR

During the reporting period UNFPA has supported strengthening social support to key advocacy and communication issues - prevention of harmful practices, strengthening male support to gender equality, promoting SRH&RR.

For UNFPA fostering male engagement has long been a logical imperative in combatting gender discrimination and violence against women and girls. In 2016, UNFPA CO Georgia continued advancing gender transformative programming through designing and launching awareness raising/communication campaign on male involvement for promoting gender equality: the National Campaign *MenCare Georgia* has been designed together with the national partner – the NGO We Care, with the technical assistance of the international non-governmental organization Promundo US, which leads the global MenCare Campaign. While designing the campaign, UNFPA has ensured the participatory approach by inviting the potential stakeholders working in the field and integrating their ideas/recommendations in the overall campaign concept.

National campaign MenCare Georgia aims at promoting men’s involvement as equitable, nonviolent fathers and partners in order to achieve better health and family well-being and to support women’s social and

economic participation. The Campaign launching event attracted wide public attention and served as a forum for mobilizing public and political support to this idea. Well known male politicians, sportsmen, writers, artists, etc. gathered to commit their support to the purpose of the campaign. The Advisor to the Prime Minister on Human Rights and Gender Equality issues, presented the Prime Minister's address, highlighting his support and the importance of the campaign for the development of the Georgian society. Three short videos were designed and aired at the launching ceremony accentuating the problem of inequality and the purpose of the MenCare campaign in Georgia. The event caused immense public interest, it was widely covered by different media. Videos were shared through social media - FB and were posted on official web pages of UNICEF and Saatchi & Saatchi. More than 157 000 people reached the videos and they were shared by about 800 people. The success of the campaign is largely determined by the fact, that it has been designed based on evidence¹⁶ and considering socio-cultural context of Georgia.

Throughout 2016, the national campaign MenCare Georgia has been unfolded and spread out. For the first time in Georgia, Father's Day was celebrated on 19th of June promoting men's role as caring fathers and equitable partners. Special video clip dedicated to Father's Day was uploaded on Facebook. It was reached by 56,000 different users. A new publication "*Reading for Children*" was designed and issued. The book represents the compilation of letters, tales, and extracts from various publications dedicated by prominent Georgian fathers to their sons or daughters. The purpose of the initiative was to raise public awareness on the importance of caring fatherhood and to dismantle misconception of masculinity on the example of ancestors widely respected in the Georgian society.

Moreover, a one-day training module was elaborated with the technical support of Promundo US, and a cadre of trainers and social media champions were prepared as partners and allies for the implementation of the campaign. The training module encompasses specific activities for combating harmful stereotypes on masculinity, explaining the importance of sharing household chores and responsibilities, respecting and supporting reproductive rights of the partners/spouses, etc. Based on the training module, follow-up training sessions were conducted in Tbilisi, Telavi and Zugdidi, reaching out to 51 young men in total. The overall aim of this training is to expand the circle of like-minded male individuals to foster social support to the idea of male role and involvement for advancing gender equality.

In the framework of MenCare Georgia, the social media project "Fathers' Diaries" was also successfully implemented. Four fathers writing diaries described the days they spent with their kids, explaining their involvement in caring and having fun together, engaging in different activities with them. The project lasted for 2 months and it grabbed public interest. Posts of the "Fathers' Diaries" were liked by more than 5,000 people on Facebook and shared by more than 2,400 different users.

Social platform has been widely used in the reporting period for communicating on priority advocacy issues. Rich material related to fatherhood and male involvement has been regularly uploaded and shared on the special Facebook page. Special videos have been prepared and disseminated on the page featuring fathers reflecting on the importance of men's role in the upbringing of their children. Posters were prepared and uploaded highlighting positive impact of fathers' involvement in the lives of their children. The posters designed to trigger rethinking the prevailing stereotypes were seen by more than 10,000 people. A photo project "Fathers of Tbilisi" portrayed ordinary men in the streets and parks of Georgia caring about and spending time with their children. The photos were very popular: the album was shared by more than 1,500 different users, and liked by 4500 people. A "Letter to a Father" was another social media initiative that

¹⁶ Men and Gender Relations in Georgia, UNFPA, 2013; <http://eeca.unfpa.org/publications/men-and-gender-relations-georgia> (the research is based on IMAGES methodology and covers wide range of issues, including violence against women/domestic violence)

generated huge public interest. Ten famous persons were chosen to write letters to their fathers and reflect on their role in their development. Letters were uploaded on the blog and shared on Facebook. The project was reached by more than 160,000 Facebook users, liked by more than 90,000 users and shared by 45,000 users. A public book reading for kids by Giorgi Kekelidze, writer and the Director of the National Library was also arranged within the frameworks of the campaign. The event has been dedicated to promoting the idea of men engagement.

Prevention of Early/Child marriage has also been among the priority advocacy and communication issues during the reporting period. UNFPA addressed the issue through providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia (MoES) to implement parents' education programme. The initiative envisaged arranging informational meetings in the regions of Georgia, where the prevalence of school drop-outs, and the risk of early marriages is high. The expert commissioned by UNFPA and the representatives of MoES and MIA held meetings with parents at schools of Kakheti region and discussed consequences of early marriages on the healthy and sustainable development of young generation, as well as its legal implications. Moreover, with the technical assistance of UNFPA CO Georgia, IEC materials have been prepared on three main topics such as harmful practice of Early Marriages, Adolescence and Healthy Lifestyle. The information/brochures will be uploaded on the web portal devised by the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia in support of parents' education.

The photo exhibition of a young Georgian photographer woman Daro Sulakauri under the headline "*Deprived of Adolescence*", displayed at Zurab Tsereteli Museum of Modern Art in Tbilisi vividly showed documentary images of adolescent brides and their families, harsh reality in the regions of Georgia. The exhibition once again accentuated the acute problem of early marriages in Georgia and brought the phenomenon to the attention of the public through wide coverage by national media.

The partnership with the World Bank, started with the joint research on the issue of GBSS in 2014, continued in 2016 with elaboration of the public communication campaign plan for prevention of this harmful practice. Such approach will enable cost-effectiveness of the interventions, as well as wider scope of the initiative. It is remarkable, that this campaign will be evaluated with the WB support, thus enabling creation of the knowledge product to be shared with other countries affected by this phenomenon. The planning process included thorough desk research, analysis and identifying of the target groups. UNFPA prepared the communication toolkit and elaborated the concept for the awareness raising campaign. The campaign encompass nation-wide media campaign and the local intervention in Kakheti region targeting couples where women's age is 19-39. UNFPA has launched the campaign in November 2016, within the frames of 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence with a documentary photography project exhibition "*A Girl is Born*" to show happy families from different backgrounds and regions, having only girls. The photos were accompanied by quotes of the members of the families, mainly fathers, on how they treasure their daughters and happy to be fathers of a girl. The exhibition, and consequently, the GBSS issue have been widely covered by media; it is believed that such efforts will trigger more public discussion about importance of changing attitudes towards son preference and gender discrimination. The full scale awareness raising campaign will be unfolded in 2017.

To equip youth with age appropriate information on Gender equality, HIV/AIDS, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights UNFPA together with Georgian Youth Development and Education Association (GYDEA) organized trainings and information sessions for total of 2515 youth (Age 15-25): sessions at Government supported Anaklia Youth camp, training for Peer Educators in Telavi, and Tbilisi, Training of Peer Education Trainers (TOT) in Zugdidi. Peer education methodology ensures that correct information is spread within young generation in their communities.

To reach the wider spectrum of the young people through an innovative approach, UNFPA CO Georgia also partnered with TEDx Youth, where two young speakers – activists, involved in UNFPA supported initiatives, unfolded the topics on harmful practice of early marriage and the importance of male involvement for gender equality. The format of TEDx Youth enabled to deliver specific messages to young people in a youth-friendly way, generating genuine interest and support.

Communications and advocacy activities supported by UNFPA Georgia in the frameworks of UNJP, generated great interest from the side of media and general public. Annual number of media pieces, including information about UNJP activities, reached 88. Preliminary estimations show that almost 40,000 people followed the campaigns on social media.

The success was largely determined by the following contributing factors:

- Careful planning of the communication and advocacy activities, which were culturally sensitive and evidence-based;
- Sustainable partnership with media;
- Selection of partners and campaign participants – with different social background and different age groups, who were able to reach out different segments of the society through different channels;
- Variety of communication channels, which included traditional media, social media platforms, events and meetings;
- The major events during the year have been planned and scheduled strategically to attract the attention of stakeholders and media;
- Active social media platforms (Facebook pages of UNFPA Georgia CO and MenCare Georgia)

Overall, in 2016 the progress has been made in achieving the outcome 3 - Advanced gender equality and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable women, adolescents and youth. Some of the most remarkable achievements within the reporting period include strengthening policy frameworks for prevention of harmful practices and VAW/DV and contributing to changing public perceptions about men, as caring and non-violent fathers and partners.

- **Describe any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:**

Parliamentary elections in October, and second rounds in half of the single-mandate constituencies, caused delays in UNJP's ability to pursue the prescribed activities under outcome 1. The Gender Equality Council at the Parliament of Georgia (GEC), and parliamentary committees, switched to the pre-election mode soon after adoption of the legislative changes to the Gender Equality Law in April, 2016. And the UNJP resumed its technical assistance efforts to GEC in December, 2016. The elections also delayed the process of forming the GE commission at the AoG.

As a result of UN Women's technical assistance to the DV Council and in particular, to the Ministry of Justice of Georgia (MOJ) during 2015 a comprehensive set of legislative amendments have been elaborated aimed at the harmonization of the Georgian legislation with the Istanbul Convention. Due to the Parliamentary Elections of October 2016, the submission of the package for adoption and ensuing ratification of Istanbul Convention has been put on hold.

The delay of civil service reform has also delayed some of the TA to the CSB, including the adoption of by-laws, and training of trainers for gender focal points. This activity is anticipated to pick up its speed in the second half of 2017, once the respective normative acts enter into force.

Female beneficiaries of the WEE component remain reluctant to undertake loans from banks. Financial institutions remain skeptical to introduce special conditions (i.e. longer interest rate free period) for future female entrepreneurs. The UNJP will intensify its discussions with banks and financial institutions on methods to encourage entrepreneurial activities run by women.

- **Qualitative assessment:** The joint advocacy efforts by PUNOs at the national policy level should be noted. The negotiations with the MoES on Memorandum of Understanding and advocacy before Parliament and AoG on establishment of GE institutional mechanism at AoG should be particularly highlighted.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

| | <u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u> | Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any) | Source of Verification |
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| <p>Outcome 1. Enhanced women’s political and economic empowerment</p> <p>Indicator 1.1 Proportion of women to men in the Parliament / local councils Baseline: 11.3% in parliament; 11.6% in local self-governance (2014) Planned Target 2016: 2016 parliamentary elections - 15% women in the Parliament</p> <p>Indicator 1.2. Increase in Women's employment and economic activity Baseline: employment rate - women 49.8%, men 64.5% (2013); economic activity rate - women 56.8%, men 77.3% (2013) Planned target: N/A</p> | <p>Indicator 1.1. Percentage of women as a result of 2016 parliamentary elections increased from 12% to 15% (i.e. 3% increase); <u>Target has been met.</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.2. 2015 employment rate: women – 52.9%, men – 67.6% (i.e. increase among women by 3.1%); 2015 economic activity rate: women – 58.9%, men – 78.1% (i.e. increase among women by 2.1%).</p> | <p>GeoStat will publish the 2016 data in October, 2017</p> | <p>1.1. Central Election Commission (CEC)</p> <p>1.2. GeoStat - Household Budget Survey, Labor Survey, Statistical information on employment and earnings</p> |

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| <p><i>Output 1.1. Duty bearers and rights holders are better able to advance gender equality</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. institutional mechanism for GE at legislature operational (Y/N) Planned Target 2016: Yes</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. institutional mechanism for GE at executive operational Planned Target 2016: Yes</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3. Percent of population aware of GE issues; Percent of women and men supporting women's engagement in political economic and social life Baseline: 63.8% of population aware of GE issues (2013); Target 2020: increase by 10 % Planned Target 2016: increase by 6%</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4 Proportion of women (to men) participating as candidates in parliamentary and local elections (Target: 30 % of the all candidates) Planned Target 2016: 30%</p> | <p>Indicator 1.1.1 Yes <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. No <u>Target has not been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3. 74% of Georgian population think there should be at least 30% of female MPs in Parliament and 60% support mandatory gender quotas (NDI 2016 survey); <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4. Proportion of women (to men) candidates on party lists in 2016 parliamentary elections was 37% (to 63%). <u>Target has been met and surpassed.</u></p> | <p>Indicator 1.1.2. The GoG did not adopt the decree establishing the institutional mechanism at AoG due to parliamentary elections. Set to be established in first half of 2017.</p> | <p>1.1.1. Parliamentary web-site; GEC web-site</p> <p>1.1.2. Government web-site</p> <p>1.1.3. Information in Media; Public awareness surveys; Reports/ Assessments by CSOs</p> <p>1.1.4. CEC</p> |
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| <p><i>Activity 1.1.1. Human Rights Inter-Agency Coordination Council (HRIAC), its working group on Gender Equality and the dedicated secretariat structure have a greater capacity and positioning as a gender equality advocate</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.1 GE Working Group institutionalized, organized and effective (Y/N) Planned Target 2016: N</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.2 HRIAC leads the next NAP(s) preparation and adoption (Y/N) Planned Target 2016: Y</p> | <p>Indicator 1.1.1.1. Yes, target has been met</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.1 No <u>Target has not been met</u></p> | <p>The institutional mechanism at AoG was not established in 2016 which will take the lead on NAP, instead of HRIAC</p> | <p>1.1.1.1 Government website</p> <p>1.1.1.2. Activity reports</p> |
| <p><i>Activity 1.1.2. Gender Equality Council has a greater capacity and positioning to champion policy change on gender equality</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2.1 Number of legislative and policy initiatives advocated by the GEC; Target 2020: advocacy - 10 initiatives, successful 20% Planned target 2016: 0</p> | <p>Indicator 1.1.2.1 GEC advocated the amendments to the Gender Equality Law passed in April 2016; <u>target has been met and surpassed by 100%</u></p> | | <p>1.1.2.1. Parliamentary web-site GEC web-site</p> |

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| <p><i>Activity: 1.1.3. Public better aware of GE issues and supportive to women's engagement in political, economic and social life</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3.1 Number of media coverages reflecting adequately GE and women's rights issues Baseline: 903 media articles in 2014 incl. radio, TV, internet and press (2014) Target: (a) annual increase by 10%; (b) GE issues largely adequately reflected (Y/N) Planned Target 2016: (a) increase by 10%; (b) Y</p> | <p>Indicator 1.1.3.1 a) 2236 (i.e. 248% increase from the baseline) b) Y <u>Target has been met and significantly surpassed</u></p> | | <p>1.1.3.1 Media monitoring</p> |
| <p><i>Output 1.2. Gender responsive policies applied by national and local authorities</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of gender-sensitive national and/or local programmes/policies approved (Target 2020: 10) Planned Target 2016: 3</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. The proportion of implementation of NAP actions; (Target: 80%) Planned Target 2016: 80% (NAP ends in 2016)</p> | <p>Indicator 1.2.1 Preschool education reform; gender indicators in local budgets introduced by MoF; changes to GE Law institutionalizing GE mechanisms at local level; <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. 57% of 2014-2016 NAP actions fully or partially implemented and 10% of NAP actions ongoing. <u>Target has been partially met</u></p> | <p>1.2.2. Lack of coordination among agencies and financial resources have been named as a primary reason for not fulfilling the NAP commitments. The new institutional mechanism at AoG should partially address this issue.</p> | <p>1.2.1 Government website; Government decisions</p> <p>1.2.2. GEC report</p> |

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| <p><i>Activity 1.2.1 Target executive branch agencies (MOF, MOA, MES, MRDI, MESD, CSB) have greater capacities to implement the GE NAP</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1.1. Proportion of activities from NAP implemented by each target institution Planned Target 2016: 90%</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1.2. Number of capacity building measures, bringing along measurable change in understanding of respective issues; Target 2020: 15 Planned Target 2016: 3</p> | <p>Indicator 1.2.1.1 82% MoF – N/A MoA – 100% implemented or partially implemented; MoES – 70% implemented or partially implemented; MRDI – 90% implemented or partially implemented; MESD – 50% partially implemented; CSB – 100% implemented <u>Target has not been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1.2 Three trainings were conducted for MRDI, CSB, and Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee and five consultations with CSB and MRDI aimed at their capacity building <u>Target has been met</u></p> | <p>Indicator 1.2.1.1 No actions were prescribed for MoF under 2014-2016 NAP</p> | <p>1.2.1.1. GEC report; government web-site</p> <p>1.2.1.2. Activity Reports</p> |
| <p><i>Activity 1.2.2. Gender Equality institutionalized in the standard judicial training curriculum and Courts collect sex disaggregated data</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.1 number (or percentage) of judges and court staff trained in GE Planned Target 2016: 25</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.2 courts produce sex disaggregated data (Y/N) Planned Target 2016: N</p> | <p>Indicator 1.2.2.1 0 <u>Target has not been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2.2 N/A UNJP held consultations with stake-holders with the purpose of establishing the working group on data collection at courts, including the collection of sex-</p> | <p>Indicator 1.2.2.1 UNJP was primarily targeting the Supreme Court of Justice and due to ongoing developments with the court system, it was difficult to find the time that would work both for the Supreme Court and the trainer that is suitable for such an intervention. UNJP will undertake the training in the first half of 2017.</p> | <p>1.2.2.1 HCOJ report</p> <p>1.2.2.2 Court statistics</p> |

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| | disaggregated data. | | |
| <p><i>Activity 1.2.3. Local Authorities consider gender differences while planning and delivering local services (in collaboration with UN Women and UNFPA)</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.1 Number of LG units incorporating gender indicators in their programmes (Target 2020: 5) Planned Target 2016: not set</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.2 Analysis of the local budgets from gender perspective demonstrating the positive dynamics (Y/N) Planned Target 2016: Y</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.3 Women candidates running for local elections supported by UNDP Planned Target 2016: 100</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.4 Number of initiatives advocated by the Women Councilors Forum with Regional and/or central authorities; Target 2020: 5 initiatives Planned Target 2016: 1</p> | <p>Indicator 1.2.3.1 N/A</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.2 Yes. Analysis of 2016 budgets in target regions identified positive trends, i.e. municipalities use gender indicators (both quantitative and qualitative), municipalities have gender budget specialists. <u>Target has been met.</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.3. N/A</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3.4 2 – Women Councilor’s Forum and its Task Force advocated important changes to the pre-school education system and services adopted by the Parliament in summer 2016; Forum and Task Force advocated and succeeded fixing the water system in the local community of Gori municipality. <u>Target met and surpassed</u></p> | <p>Indicator 1.2.3.1 Target was not set for 2016</p> <p>1.2.3.3 Local elections are scheduled in 2017</p> | <p>1.2.3.1. Decisions of local authorities</p> <p>1.2.3.2 Activity reports</p> <p>1.2.3.3 CEC</p> <p>1.2.3.4 Activity reports</p> |

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| <p><i>Output 1.3 Local women empowered economically and politically through capacity building and engagement in local decision making</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of women that improved their economic/social conditions as a result of the programme; Target 2020: at least 180 Planned Target 2016: 30</p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.1 131 women have improved their economic conditions – 109 women trained at VETs got employed; 15 women have applied and received state funding; seven women have formed a cooperative. <u>Target met and surpassed</u></p> | | <p>1.3.1 Activity reports</p> |
| <p><i>Women workforce better equipped with income generation skills through tailored professional education programs offered at VET centers and more women engaged in agricultural cooperatives</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.1 Number of women trained; Target 2020: 700 Planned Target 2016: 100</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.2 number of cooperatives formed and operational; Target 2020: 5 Planned Target 2016: N/A</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.3 Ratio of women employed as a result of the trainings</p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.1.1 372 women were trained <u>Target has been met and significantly surpassed</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.2 1 agriculture cooperative was formed by female farmers (seven members) <u>Target has been met and significantly surpassed</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.3 n/a</p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.1.2 2016 target not set</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.3 VET institutions started provision of trainings for women in November 2016, and some trainings from 2016 continued into 2017. The status of employment status will be verified in 2nd half of 2017.</p> | <p>1.3.1.1 Desk review</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Field visits/observations interviews with beneficiaries</p> <p>1.3.1.3 VET institution reports</p> |

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| <p><i>Activity 1.3.2. Local women have better entrepreneurial/life skills and enjoy improved access to financial resources through micro credits and/or government programs</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.1 number of women applied for financing; Target 2020: 100 women Planned Target 2016: N/A</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.2 proportion of projects financed; Target 2020: 30% Planned Target 2016: N/A</p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.2.1 Nine projects submitted for funding by 18 women <u>Target has been met and significantly surpassed</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.2 Seven projects were financed – 5 by Produce in Georgia (ten women) and 2 by Preferential Agro Credit Program (five women) <u>Target has been met and significantly surpassed</u></p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.2.1 2016 target not set</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.1 2016 target not set</p> | <p>1.3.2.1 Activity reports</p> <p>1.3.2.2 Activity reports</p> |
| <p><i>Activity 1.3.3. Community mobilization results in enhanced women's participation and activity in local decision making.</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3.1 no. of initiatives advocated by active women at the local level; Target 2020: 200 Planned Target 2016: 50</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3.2 proportion of initiatives that will be adopted/implemented by local authorities as a result of women's advocacy; Target annual: 30 % Planned Target 2016: 30%</p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.3.1 64 initiatives submitted <u>Target has been met and surpassed</u></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3.2 28 initiatives adopted (i.e. 43.8%) <u>Target has been met and surpassed</u></p> | | <p>1.3.3.1 Activity reports</p> <p>1.3.3.2 Activity reports</p> |

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| <p><i>Activity 1.3.4. Successful cases of women's empowerment promoted and replicated outside target regions</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.4.1 - number of initiatives implemented outside the target regions (Target: 10 initiatives) Planned Target 2016: 0</p> | <p>Indicator 1.3.4.1 2 initiatives - AWF undertook a legislative initiative on simplified land registration and a project on social entrepreneurship "Georgian Carpet" <u>Target has been met and significantly surpassed</u></p> | | <p>1.3.4.1 Activity Reports</p> |
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| <p>Outcome 2 Enabling environment to eliminate VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence created in Georgia</p> <p>Indicator:2.1. % change in issued protective and restrictive orders Baseline: 902 restrictive orders and 87 protective orders issued in 2014 (100%). Planned Target:10%increase</p> <p>Indicator 2.2. % of change of indictments on VAWG cases, in particular DV and sexual violence crimes; Baseline: 516 DV and 80 rape cases in 2014 (100%) Planned Target: 10%increase</p> <p>Indicator:2.3. % of change in the state budget</p> | <p>Indicator: 2.1. In 2016 there have been issued 3089 restrictive orders i.e. 242% increase and 178 protective orders i.e. 104% increase; <u>Target has been met and substantially surpassed</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.2. In 2016 1131 DV (119% increase) and 236 (195% increase) cases on crimes against sexual freedom and integrity <u>Target has been achieved and surpassed</u></p> | | <p>External evaluation</p> <p>2.1. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia; Supreme Court of Georgia</p> <p>2.2. Chief Prosecutor's Office</p> |
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| <p>allocation for the State Fund on DV issues by 2020 Baseline: GEL538,493.89 allocated in 2014 (100%) Planned Target: 2020: 20% increase</p> | <p>Indicator 2.3. In 2016 513, 424 GEL was allocated for the State Fund from the state budget</p> | | <p>2.3. State Fund</p> |
| <p>Output 2.1 National laws and policies on VAWG, especially on sexual and domestic violence improved in line with international commitments (DEVAW, CEDAW, BPfA, Istanbul Convention)</p> | | | |
| <p>Indicator 2.1.1 Existence of an adopted and costed DV NAP; Baseline: DV NAP 2013-2015 has not been costed Planned Target: Yes</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Recommendations for amending the DV and VAWG related legislation drafted in line with the recommendations under the DV NAP 2013-2015 monitoring report and the requirements under the Istanbul Convention submitted to the Parliament of Georgia Baseline: Recommendations for amending DV and VAWG related legislation partially drafted (2015). (Second wave of amendments needed to ensure compliance of the Georgian legislation with the Convention) Planned Target: Yes</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1. Technical assistance provided to</p> | <p>Indicator 2.1.1 Yes, VAWG/DV NAP 2016-2017 adopted by the #341 Governmental Decree on 21 July, 2016 The NAP has not been costed <u>Target has been partially met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 The package of legislative amendments has been prepared and is ready for the submission to the Parliament <u>Target has been partially met</u></p> | | <p>2.11 VAWG/DV approved NAP</p> <p>2.12. Communication with the MOJ</p> <p>2.1.1. External evaluation report;</p> |

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| <p>the DV Council to enhance its capacity to fulfill its mandate, i.e. coordinate and monitor implementation of the national laws and policies in the area of combating and preventing DV; Indicator 2.1.1 a) # of DV Council meetings resulting in concrete follow-up actions; Planned Target:2 meetings</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 b) Regularity of reports on the implementation of the relevant sections of the DV NAP developed by the DV Council's members and submitted to the Council; Planned Target: Annual report</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2. Technical assistance provided to the DV Council to enhance its capacity for the evaluation of the DV NAP 2013-2015 and facilitate informed and participatory process of drafting and implementation, monitoring and reporting in relation to the subsequent DV NAP (2016 -2017) Indicator 2.1.2.a) Existence of a draft of a new DV NAP developed in a participatory process led by the DV Council;</p> <p>Indicator 2.12.b) # of NAP objectives implemented as per annual progress reports on the implementation of the new DV NAP</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3. Technical assistance provided to the DV Council to enhance its capacity to carry out analysis and prepare needed amendments to VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence related legislation and relevant policies</p> | <p>Indicator 2.1.1 a) A meeting of the DV Council has been convened on November 15, 2016 to hear reports of its members on the implementation of the DV/VAWG NAP 2016-2017. <u>Target has been partially met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 b) Annual report has been submitted by the relevant agencies to the DV Council <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. a) Completed VAWG/DV NAP 2016-2017 has been elaborated in a participatory process based on monitoring report of the DV NAP 2013-2015 and adopted by the #341 Governmental Decree on 21 July, 2016 <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. b) 50 % has been implemented in 2016</p> | | <p>UNJP Narrative Report</p> <p>2.1.1. a) DV Council meeting minutes</p> <p>2.1.1.b) DV Council</p> <p>2.1.2 Approved new phase of DV NAP and DV NAP 2013-2015 evaluation report; Annual progress reports by DV Council on the implementation of DV NAP (2016 - 2017)</p> <p>2.1.3. Formal communication with the DV Council on the receipt of the draft legislative amendments for the</p> |
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| <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Existence of amendments to the VAWG related legislation and relevant policies drafted by the DV Council in line with international commitments and best international practices (DEVAW CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, CAHVIO) and submitted to the DV Council.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4. Technical assistance provided to the DV Council to enhance its capacity to improve data collection and analysis in the field of VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4 Concept on data collection and analysis system developed in line with the UNECE minimum set of gender indicators relevant to VAWG and submitted to the DV Council for approval</p> | <p>Indicator 2.1.3 Package of legislative amendments has been submitted to the DV Council and the Government for approval <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.4. in progress</p> | | <p>submission to the Parliament of Georgia for adoption.</p> <p>2.1.4. Concept on the data collection and analysis system</p> |
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| <p>Output 2.2 Capacity of key policy and service delivery institutions strengthened to promote and protect women's human rights to life free from sexual violence, VAWG and DV</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 # of shelters for DV victims/survivors functional and funded from the State Budget by 2020 Baseline: 4 shelters in 2015 Planned Target: 6 shelters operational by 2020</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 # of crisis centers operational and funded from local budgets Baseline: No state funded crisis centers exist as of 2014 Planned Target: 2020: 3 crisis centers</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. Existence of specialized state provided services for sexual violence victims/survivors delivered in line with the Istanbul Convention requirements; Baseline: No specialized services for sexual violence victims/survivors exist by 2014. Planned Target 2020: Specialized state provided services for sexual violence victims/survivors established and functional in line with the Istanbul Convention requirements</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4 LGBTI issues mainstreamed in capacity development interventions of key government stakeholders working on violence (MoIA, Chief Prosecutor's Office, GBA, Judiciary) Baseline: LGBTI concerns are not integrated into the capacity development interventions of key government stakeholders working on violence by 2015 Planned target: yes</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.5. Existence of institutionalized</p> | <p>Indicator 2.2.1 Four shelters functional and funded from the state budget (Tbilisi, Gori, Kutaisi, Tsnori)</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 in progress The first state funded crisis center in Tbilisi has been opened in 2016.</p> | | <p>2.2 External evaluation, narrative reports of the State Fund</p> |
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| <p>mandatory training programs on VAWG, in particular DV and sexual violence for judges, prosecutors, and lawyers; Baseline: Sexual violence issues are not covered in training programs for judges, prosecutors and lawyers only exist on DV issues as of 2014 Planned Target 2020: Mandatory training programs on VAWG, in particular DV and sexual violence for judges, prosecutors, and lawyers developed and institutionalized</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.6 The mandate of social workers expanded to respond to DV cases by 2020</p> <p>Baseline: Social workers only engage in DV cases where juveniles are direct victims/survivors as of 2014 Planned Target 2020: yes</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 Capacity of patrol and district police officers strengthened to ensure efficient response to VAWG and DV cases</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1 a) Existence of curricula for future patrol and district police included in the regular training programme of the Police Academy</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.b) Number of district and patrol police officers trained on DV issues</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 Capacity of criminal police strengthened to ensure efficient response to VAWG, in particular sexual violence cases</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 a) Existence of curricula for criminal police officers on VAWG, in particular sexual and domestic violence developed</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 b) At least 40 criminal police officers trained based on the newly developed curriculum in 2016</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 c) Standard operating procedures for criminal police in relation to response to</p> | <p>Indicator 2.2.3 in progress A concept on the Standards of Services for Victims of Sexual Violence and the training module for the State Fund's relevant staff on the issues of sexual violence have been elaborated and two pilot trainings conducted</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4. In progress Relevant documents for announcement of RFP for the recruitment of a local organization to mainstream the LGBTI issues in the training programs, legislative and policy development interventions of UNJP have been prepared <u>Target partially met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.5 in progress</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.6 in progress</p> | | <p>2.2.5. Formal communication with the HSOJ, Chief Prosecutor's Office and GBA</p> <p>2.2.6. Formal communication with the MoLHSA / SSA</p> <p>2.2.1. Formal communication with the Police Academy and the MoIA</p> |
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| <p>VAWG cases developed and enforced by 2020</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 Support the Ministry of Internal Affairs provided in the establishment and development of a specialized unit/division to oversee investigations into and response to VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV cases and analyze relevant data</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. a) Decree of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia drafted establishing the specialized unit/division including its terms of reference</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3 b) Continuous capacity development system established for the VAWG specialized unit officers;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3. c) # of cases handled by the specialized units; Target 2020: At least 20</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4 Support the Supreme Court of Georgia provided through the analysis and capacity development of the common courts of Georgia to generalize judicial practice on VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV cases</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4 a) Analysis of domestic violence cases heard by the common courts system of Georgia conducted and recommendations developed to ensure common practice</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4. b) Based on the recommendations drafted to ensure common practice on VAWG and DV cases across common courts of Georgia, a VAWG training programme for judges with a special focus on sexual violence and domestic violence developed and included into the High School of Justice's official curriculum</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4 c) # of judges trained on VAWG with a special focus on sexual and domestic violence; Target 2020: At least 100</p> <p>Activity 2.2.5 Support provided to the Georgian</p> | <p>Indicator 2.2.1 a) Completed <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. b) Trainings are planned to start in 2017</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. a) Draft curricula have been developed.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 b) Training of criminal police officers will start in 2017 after adoption of relevant legislative amendments</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2 c) in progress</p> <p>2.2.3. In progress Advocacy work for the establishment of the specialized unit is in ongoing</p> | | <p>2.2.1. b) Periodic reports by the Implementing Partner and external evaluation report</p> <p>2.2.2. External evaluation report</p> <p>2.2.2 b) Official correspondence with the MoIA</p> <p>2.2.2 c) SOP Document</p> <p>2.2.3. a) Decree Document</p> <p>2.2.3. b) c) Official correspondence with the MoIA</p> |
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| <p>Bar Association in order to train private lawyers on VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV as part of the mandatory continuous legal education program;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.5 a) A curriculum for lawyers developed on VAWG with a special focus on sexual violence and DV and included in the CLE program of the GBA</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.5 b) # of lawyers trained based on the new curriculum: at least 40</p> <p>Activity 2.2.6 To support the State Fund to establish specialized services for victims/survivors of sexual violence</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.6 a) Existence of specialized services for sexual violence victims/survivors delivered in line with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.6 b) Number of beneficiaries served; Target 2020: at least 50</p> <p>Activity 2.2.7 Support provided to the State Fund to establish two additional shelters (location TBD) for DV victims/survivors;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.7 A network of six shelters for DV victims/survivors functional and funded from the State Budget;</p> <p>Target for 2016: 4 shelters</p> <p>Activity 2.2.8 Capacity of the PDO's GED strengthened to monitor implementation of the legislation in relation to women's rights, gender equality and VAWG;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.8 a) % of the PDOs Gender Mainstreaming strategy and action plan 2014-2016 implemented</p> <p>Target for 2016 : 80 %</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.8 b) Existence of an institutionalized training program on VAWG with the PDO Human Rights School</p> <p>Activity 2.2.9 Capacity of social workers of the Social Service Agency under the MoLHSA</p> | <p>2.2.4. In progress The Supreme Court is in the process of selecting a number of DV/VAWG administrative and criminal cases from different courts of Georgia to be analyzed.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.5 a) completed</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.5 b) 220 lawyers have been trained based on the new curriculum</p> <p>2.2.6 In progress</p> | | <p>2.2.4.a) b) Analysis of domestic violence cases and recommendations, Communication with the Supreme Court</p> <p>2.2.4. c) Formal communication with the HSOJ</p> <p>2.2.5 Formal communication with the GBA</p> <p>2.2.6. External evaluation report</p> |
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| <p>strengthened to provide quality services to DV victims/survivors (and sexual violence if possible);</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.9 a) # of social workers trained on the efficient response to DV Target 2020: at least 150;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.9 b) Ration of social workers / beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 2.2.10 Capacity of the Legal Aid Service of Georgia strengthened to provide legal consultation and court representation services to VAWG and DV victims/survivors on legal matters related to being subjected to VAWG and DV;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.10 a) # of DV victims/survivors provided with quality legal aid services and consultations; Target 2020: at least 200</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.10 b) # of Legal Aid Service lawyers trained on sexual and domestic violence issues; Target: at least 40 lawyers</p> <p>Activity 2.2.11 Support provided to the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia to strengthen capacities of prosecutors to ensure efficient response to VAWG and DV cases;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.11 a) Existence of a VAWG training programme for prosecutors with a special focus on sexual violence and domestic violence developed and included into the regular training programme for prosecutors.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. b) # of indictments presented in VAWG/DV cases; Target 2020: at least 150</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.11 c) # of prosecutors trained on VAWG with a special focus on sexual and domestic violence; Target 2020: at least 100</p> <p>Activity 2.2.12 Support provided to the government in setting up a network of crisis centers for sexual violence and DV victims/survivors;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.12 a) # of crisis centers for the</p> | <p>Indicator 2.2.7 <u>Completed</u> <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.8 a) 90% implemented <u>Target has been met and surpassed</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.8 b) Completed</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.9 a) b) in progress</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.10 negotiations with the legal aid service in progress</p> | | <p>2.2.7 External evaluation report</p> <p>2.2.8 PDO report on the Gender Mainstreaming strategy implementation</p> <p>2.2.9 Formal communication with the SSA</p> <p>2.2.10 External evaluation report; Formal communication with the PLE Legal Aid Service</p> |
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| <p>victims/survivors of VAWG (sexual and domestic violence) established and operational in line with the developed crisis center standards; Target 2020: at least 3</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.12 b) # of victims/survivors provided with quality services per year; Target 2020: at least 60</p> <p>Activity 2.2.13 Support provided to the government in the establishment of a system of socio-economic rehabilitation for VAWG and DV victims/survivors</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.13 a) # of socially vulnerable DV victims/survivors accessing social protection benefits; Target 2020: at least 20 by 2020</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.13 b) # of DV victims/survivors with access to vocational education; Target 2016: 10 victims/survivors</p> <p>Output 2.3. Public awareness raised to support prevention and disclosure of the instances of VAWG and DV</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. a) % of change in public awareness of the existence of the DV law and relevant services in Tbilisi and target regions above the baseline by 2020;</p> <p>Baseline: In 2013, 50% were aware of the existence of DV hotline and 57% were aware of the existing legal protection mechanisms</p> <p>Planned Target 2016: 5 % increase</p> <p>Indicator 2.3. b) % of people who think it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife, by sex;</p> <p>Baseline: In 2013, 69% of citizens (73.3% women and 60.5% men) believed that DV is a crime and it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife</p> <p>Planned target 2016: 75%</p> | <p>Indicator 2.2.10 b) 56 Legal Aid Service lawyers have been trained <u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.11.a) Partially completed as the programme will need to be revised after the legislative amendments to be adopted in the first half of 2017</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 b) c) in progress</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.12a) in progress The first state run crisis center has been opened in Tbilisi in September 2016</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.12 b) in progress</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.13 a) in progress</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1.3. b) 9 survivors</p> | | <p>2.2.11. Formal communication with the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia</p> <p>2.2.12. a) External evaluation report. 2.2.12 b) Crisis centers statistics</p> <p>2.2.13. a) Official communication with MoLHSA</p> <p>2.2.13 b) Official communication with the MoES</p> |
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| <p>Activity 2.3.1 Services established in the area of VAWG and DV promoted in partnership with celebrities from the field of sport and art; Indicator 2.3.1 a) Number of reported cases of DV registered in the State Fund shelters, hotline and sexual violence services. Planned target 2016 : At least 1000 calls to the hotline; At least 100 beneficiaries served by DV shelters</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2 Zero tolerance towards VAWG and DV promoted in partnership with celebrities from the field of sport and art; Indicator 2.3.2 a) Number of media coverages on the problem of DV and VAWG stimulated by the project each year Planned target 2016: 100 coverages</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 b) % of service users who received information on the services through awareness raising efforts Planned target 2016: 50-70 per cent of service users</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3 Partnerships established with the representatives of media to enhance their capacities in gender sensitive and ethical reporting; Indicator 2.3.3. % of media coverages on the problem of DV and VAWG rated positively as opposed to neutral or negative. Planned Target 2016: 50 per cent positive</p> <p>Activity 2.3.4 Capacity of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia strengthened</p> | <p>Indicator 2.3. a) Data will be collected in 2017 through a Study on VAWG implemented by UN Women and GEOSTAT with EU funding</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.b) Data will be collected in 2017 through a Study on VAWG implemented by UN Women and GEOSTAT with EU funding</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. a) In 2016 the hotline received 1419 calls; four existing shelters served 260 DV victims/survivors the crisis center served 5 DV survivors and 19 alleged DV victims <u>Target has been surpassed</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 a) Number of media</p> | | <p>2.3. Surveys</p> <p>2.3.1. State Fund shelter admission statistics and hotline statistics</p> <p>2.3.2 a) Media monitoring</p> |
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| <p>to promote zero tolerance towards VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV through integration of these issues into the national school curricula and teacher training programs;</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.4 a) Integration of VAWG, in particular DV and sexual violence issues into the general education national curriculum</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.4 b) % of the proposed materials included in the general education national curriculum; Target 2020: at least 70%)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.4 c) Existence of a training program for general education teachers on VAWG issues</p> | <p>coverages amounted to 129 in 2016 <u>Target has been surpassed</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 b) <u>To be measured as of 2017</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3 35% positive <u>In progress</u></p> <p>Indicator 2.3.4.a) b) c) In progress</p> | | <p>2.3.2 b) State fund shelter admission statistics and hotline statistics</p> <p>2.3.3. Media Monitoring</p> <p>2.3.4. a) b) General education national curriculum</p> <p>2.3.4. c) Formal communication with the Teacher's Professional Development Center</p> |
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| <p>Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable women, adolescents and youth</p> <p>1. Proportion of the Universal Periodic review accepted recommendations and CEDAW concluding comments related to women's rights from the previous reporting cycle implemented or actions taken Target: 50%</p> <p>2. Functional tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of reproductive rights recommendations and obligations exist (Yes/No) Target: Yes</p> | <p>Out of 203 recommendations raised in UPR for Georgia, approximately 70 (34%) are related to SRHR. The government accepted and committed to take measures on 69 of them (99%).</p> <p>Will Commence in 2017</p> | | |
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| <p>Output 3.1: Strengthened evidence-based policy advocacy to advance an enabling environment for gender equality and reproductive rights and prevention of violence and harmful practices against women, and girls;</p> <p>1. National Action plan(s) addressing child marriage, gender-biased sex-selection, and violence against women adopted. Baseline: No; Target: Yes</p> <p>2. # of studies to establish evidence on harmful practices, gender inequality and gender-based violence for informed policy making conducted and disseminated. Baseline: 2 Target: 5 Target 2016: 1 initiated in 2016</p> | <p>Yes, 2016-2017 National Action Plan on Human Rights Protection and 2016-2017 National Action Plan on the Measures to Be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims/Survivors adopted and signed by the President of Georgia.</p> <p>Qualitative research on Early/Child Marriage initiated in cooperation with UNICEF</p> | | <p>National Action Plans</p> <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.1.1. Evidence-based policy advocacy on issues related to GE, DV/VAW, and SRH&RR, harmful practices is strengthened</p> | | | |
| <p>1. Researches to establish evidence on early marriage, gender based violence and men and gender relations in Georgia conducted during 2015-2020 Baseline: No Target 2016: 1 initiated in 2016</p> | <p>Research on Early Marriages initiated. The ToR and the research methodology agreed, ethical approval is obtained.</p> | | <p>National Action Plans</p> |
| <p>2. # of advocacy/capacity development events conducted to support capacity development of policy makers to address GBSS, early marriages, gender equality and reproductive rights Baseline: 0 Target: at least 10 advocacy/capacity development events held Target 2016: at least 2</p> | <p>1 High Level Meeting on Violence against Women and Girls and Domestic Violence conducted jointly with UN Women 3 advocacy meetings conducted on updating the National Referral Mechanism</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |

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| <p>3. Working Group consisting of representatives of Gender Equality machinery at the executive and legislative branch and civil society actors elaborated legislative and policy recommendations to be integrated into the National Action Plans on Gender Equality, Youth and civic integration for prevention of early marriages</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: Ongoing</p> | <p>The recommendations elaborated by TF on Early marriages have been integrated into the HR and DV Action Plans; The same process is ongoing for the integration of relevant recommendations into Civic Integration Strategy</p> | <p>The GEC was formed at the end of 2016 and became operational in 2017. UN JP has committed to jointly reinforce GEC capacity. JP is also jointly advocating for the creation of the Commission on gender equality at the executive branch of the government</p> | |
| <p>Activity 3.1.2: Participatory partnership platforms to advocate for increased investment in marginalized adolescents and youth to advance gender equality is supported</p> | | | |
| <p>1. Participatory platform that advocates for increased investments in adolescents and youth within gender equality, youth and health policies, plans and programmes exists (Yes/No)</p> <p>Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: Ongoing</p> | <p>In progress</p> | | |
| <p>2. # of multi-sectoral/local forums conducted to advocate for youth SRH&RR and promote youth participation in policy formulation and monitoring process</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: at least 3 forums conducted Target 2016: 1 Forum</p> | <p>1 National Forum Conducted - Attended by 50 participants 7 Informational Sessions Conducted - Attended by 151 participants Total : 201 young people reached</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |

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| <p>Output 3.2. Strengthened capacity of national public organizations and national human rights institution to advance gender equality and reproductive rights and prevention of gender-based violence and harmful practices</p> <p>1. DV and VAW response Recommendations are integrated into the health system Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A</p> <p>2. Curriculum and methodology of SRH&RR and health life-style education in secondary education system is aligned with international standards. (Yes/No) Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A</p> <p>3. Reproductive Rights monitoring methodology is institutionalized in the Public Defender's system allowing to elaborate policy recommendations and monitor their implementation Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A</p> | | | |
| <p>Activity 3.2.1. Health system response to DV and Sexual Violence against Women through integrating Recommendations on Revealing, Referring, and Documenting the Cases of Physical, Sexual and Psychological Violence against Women in the health system is strengthened</p> | | | |
| <p>1. # of health care facilities supported to pilot protocols and SOPs on response to DV/VAW Baseline: 0 Target: at least 10 Target 2016: 2</p> | <p>2 Health facilities involved: one in Kakheti and one in Tbilisi</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>2. # of health professionals trained in the selected pilot of health care facilities on protocols and SOPs on response to DV/VAW Baseline: 0 Target: at least 60 Target 2016: 20</p> | <p>44 medical professional familiarized with SOP</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>3. Special curriculum on Health System Response to DV/VAW For medical students developed and institutionalized at the medical university Baseline: No Target: yes Target 2016: N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> | | |

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| 4. Routine data collection on DV/VAW is integrated into the medical statistical information system; Baseline: No Target: yes Target 2016: N/A | N/A | | |
| Activity 3.2.2. Technical assistance to integrate the healthy lifestyle, sexual and reproductive health and gender equality issues into the national educational system of Georgia is provided | | | |
| 1. Age-sensitive education on SRH&RR and healthy life-style issues is integrated into the formal education system (National Education Plan, pass-through standard, standard of subjects, etc) Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: Yes | Based on the Pass-through Standard, subject standards of “Me and My Society” and “Nature” for grades I-IV reflect healthy lifestyle principles and gender equality issues. | | Programme Documents. School Subject Standards: Me and My Society, Nature |
| 2. Teaching materials on SRH&RR, healthy life-style issues for students of different classes developed Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A | N/A | | |
| 3. Training modules for teachers on youth SRH, healthy life-style developed and integrated in the teacher professional development system Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A | N/A | | |
| 4. E-learning resources for parents developed on SRH&RR, healthy life-style issues to be based on MoES web platform Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A | N/A | | |
| 5. Learning resources on youth SRH and GE developed and integrated into the school supervisors' mandatory training Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A | N/A | | |

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| <p>6. Learning resources on youth SRH&RR, healthy life-style and GE for school doctors, updated and integrated in the CME system Baseline: Learning resources developed, not integrated Target: Yes Target 2016: Ongoing</p> | <p>Yes, training module has been accredited by the Continuous Medical Education (CME) system at Tbilisi State Medical University</p> | | |
| <p>Activity 3.2.3. Monitoring of the exercise of reproductive rights and right to sexual and reproductive health through strengthening the National Human Rights Institution – The Public Defender’s Office is supported</p> | | | |
| <p>1. Monitoring tools for conducting national inquiry into the use SRH&RR developed and institutionalized Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> | | |
| <p>2. National inquiry conducted by a National Human Rights Institution concerning the exercise of reproductive rights exist Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> | | |
| <p>3. Policy recommendations developed by the PDO related SRH&RR Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> | | |

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| <p>Output 3.3. Strengthened public advocacy for enhancing de facto Gender Equality and promotion of SRH&RR</p> <p>1. Analysis of content and media response reveal public support to GE in general and to increased male involvement for greater gender equality Baseline: N/A Target: Yes Target 2016: Yes</p> <p>2. % change in knowledge about GE and SRH&RR among the training participants (male population and youth) Baseline: N/A Target: 10-20% increase Target 2016: 10%</p> <p>3. New advocates (CSOs, and champions) are involved in advocacy for increased involvement of men for gender equality Baseline: N/A Target: Yes Target 2016: Yes</p> | <p>88 pieces of information has been dedicated to issues advocated by UNFPA in 2016.</p> <p>More than 10%</p> <p>Yes</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.3.1. Gender Transformative Programming through increasing male involvement in attaining greater gender equality is supported</p> | | | |
| <p>1. MenCare Global Campaign launched and unfolded Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: Yes</p> | <p>Yes, National Campaign on MenCare Georgia designed and launched - More than 140 people attended the event; 157 000 people reached the videos through the social media and they were shared by about 800 people.</p> <p>Fathers' Day - was reached by 56,000 different social media users, was shared by 315 people, and liked by 835 people</p> <p>Launching of A new publication “Reading for Children” - 70 participants</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>2. # of trainings conducted with male participants using Men Talking to Men module Baseline: 0 Target: at least 15 Target: 4</p> | <p>4 trainings conducted: 1 ToT Conducted and 3 Follow-up Trainings In total: 51 participants (ToT - 16; Tbilisi - 15, Kakheti - 10 ; Samegrelo - 10)</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.3.2. Youth advocacy for enhanced GE and HR of youth is supported</p> | | | |

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| <p>1. Number of youth reached with GE and SRH information through: i. mass media/public events ii. Community Outreaches Baseline: 0 Target: at least 1000 youth reached annually Target 2016: 1000</p> | <p>In total 2,665 young people were reached in Kakheti and Samegrelo regions through the following activities: TOT and Peer Education Training Sessions: 115 (Kakheti - 22; Samegrelo - 93) Summer Camps: 2400 (Samegrelo) TEDxYouth: 150 people</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>2. # of Community Based Organizations in selected regions to implement GE and SRH awareness-raising activities targeting youth at the grass-roots level Baseline: 0 Target: 2 annually in each target region Target 2016: N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> | | |
| <p>Activity 3.3.3. Public Advocacy for creating enabling socio-cultural environment to promote Gender Equality, SRH&RR and preventing harmful practice is supported</p> | | | |
| <p>1. Number of issue-based public advocacy campaigns (including through IEC, TV, social media) against harmful practices Baseline: 2; Target: 5 Target (2016) :2</p> | <p>MenCare Georgia Launched Campaign on Early/Child Marriage launched Campaign on GBSS soft launch in 2016</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>2 # of media coverage (including social media) on SRH&RR, GE, GBV Baseline: 70 annually Target: at least 80 media coverage annually Target 2016: 80</p> | <p>88 media coverage</p> | | <p>Programme Documents</p> |
| <p>Activity 3.3.4. Media is strengthened to raise awareness and trigger opinion change related to gender equality, SRH&RR and harmful practice</p> | | | |
| <p>1: # workshops/roundtable discussions conducted on sensitive reporting related to GE and SRH&RR for traditional and new media journalists Baseline: 3 Target: 5 Target 2016: N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> | | |
| <p>2: Syllabus on sensitive reporting for journalism students integrated in the higher education for journalists Baseline: No Target: Yes Target 2016: N/A</p> | <p>N/A</p> | | |

iii) A Specific Story

UNFPA has used its core resources for further reinforce public dialogue on the harmful practices. In partnership with the NGO UNION CENTURY 21 and the Inter-Religious Council the dialogues on the devastating impact of the phenomenon was initiated with the religious leaders. The initiative was launched and closed with the expanded meetings of the Inter-Religious Council (under the auspices of the Patriarchy of Georgia), which were attended by the Members of the Parliament, Deputy Ministers of Interior, Justice, Education, Health and other government officials. Several meetings with local imams and community leaders were conducted in Kakheti region, with participation of the highest representatives of the Muslim Confession in Georgia, representatives of the MoE, MoI, SRH expert and local authorities. Specifically developed IEC bi-lingual (in Georgian-Azeri languages) brochure was developed and disseminated at the meetings and distributed among the local communities.

Participants acknowledged that the harmful practice of early/child marriage remains a topical problem in Georgia and that it yields grave consequences for girls, excluding them from social life, depriving basic rights, and preventing from completing education. Religious leaders delivered clear messages condemning harmful practice of early/child marriage and clarified, that this practice has no religious ground (as opposed to the widespread opinion among the local communities). It has been discussed that a guidance will be issued to all imams not to perform the marriage rituals in case the bride or groom is under age of 18.

The meetings also provided excellent opportunity to start the conversation about the newly revealed practice of Female Genital Mutilation - the religious leaders openly condemned the practice and expressed commitment to support the measures to prevent and eliminate the harmful practice.