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United Nations Entity for Gender Equality  
and the Empowerment of Women



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**UN JOINT PROGRAMME FOR GENDER EQUALITY  
NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT  
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2018**

<p align="center"><b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Title: <b>UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality</b></li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00097295</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i>Country/Region: Georgia</i></p>
<p align="center"><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <p>UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA</p>	<p><i>SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 16; UNPSD Outcome 2 (focus area 1 - Democratic Governance) and Outcome 4 (focus area 2 - Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection)</i></p>
<p align="center"><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <p><b>Total approved budget as per project document:</b> <i>(SEK 70,000,000)</i></p> <p><b>MPTF/JP Contribution:<sup>2</sup></b> <i>USD 6,117,894</i> <i>Government of Sweden (pass-through) (amount transferred to Participating UN Orgs to date)</i></p> <p><b>Total Contributions</b> <i>USD 8,006,942</i> <i>Government of Sweden</i></p>	<p align="center"><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <p>The programme is directly implemented by UN agencies UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA in partnership with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Equality Council of the Parliament of Georgia (GEC)</li> <li>• Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GE/VAW Commission)</li> </ul>
<p align="center"><b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b></p> <p><b>Final Evaluation</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   <input type="checkbox"/> No   <b>Date:</b> 2020</p> <p><b>Mid-Term Evaluation</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes   <input type="checkbox"/> No   <b>Date:</b> 2018</p>	<p align="center"><b>Programme Duration</b></p> <p><b>Overall Duration:</b> 61.5 months <b>Start Date:<sup>3</sup></b> 15 January 2016 <b>Original End Date:<sup>4</sup></b> 31 December 2020 <b>Current End Date:<sup>5</sup></b> 31 December 2020</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

<sup>2</sup> The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

<sup>3</sup> 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](#)

<sup>4</sup> As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AVNG	Anti-Violence Network of Georgia
AWF	Association of Women Farmers
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COMBI	Communication for Behavioural Impact
CPO	Chief Prosecutor’s Office of Georgia
CSB	Civil Service Bureau
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
DV	Domestic Violence
EU	European Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBA	Georgian Bar Association
GBSS	Gender-Biased Sex Selection
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GE	Gender Equality
GEC	Gender Equality Council of the Parliament of Georgia
GEOSTAT	National Statistics Office of Georgia
GE/VAW Commission	Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
GIA	Gender Impact Assessment
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HRPD	Human Rights Protection Department
HSOJ	High School of Justice
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
Istanbul Convention	Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
KRDF	Kakheti Regional Development Foundation
LAS	Legal Aid Service
LEPL	Legal Entity of Public Law
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
MESD	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia
MoES	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia
MOF	Ministry of Finance of Georgia
MoLHSA	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament

MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia
MSPA	Municipal Service Providers' Association
NAP	National Action Plan
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NPA	National Probation Agency of the Ministry of Corrections and Probation of Georgia
PDO	Public Defender's Office of Georgia
PoG	Prosecutor's Office of Georgia
RoP	Rules of Procedures
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRH&RR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights
SSA	Social Service Agency
State Fund	State Fund for Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNJP	UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality
UNPSD	United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (Framework Document 2016-2020)
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
VAWG/DV NAP	National Action Plan on the Measures to be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Survivors
VET	Vocational Education Training
WHO	World Health Organization
WIGs	Women Initiative Groups

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018, the UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality (UNJP) accomplished substantial results leading to the achievement of the programme's planned outcomes.

During the reporting period, UNJP continued to strengthen synergies between the three outcomes of the programme, focusing on the following key areas: joint advocacy, capacity-building, research and awareness-raising.

As a result of joint advocacy and support, the highest law in the country – the Constitution – was amended accordingly to reflect equal rights and opportunities for men and women. The new clause requires the state to introduce special measures to ensure meaningful gender equality and to curb such inequalities.

In 2018, UNJP continued cooperation with the Gender Equality Council (GEC) of the Parliament. Seven committees of the Parliament, led by the GEC, introduced the Gender Impact Assessment methodology to its legislative bills. The UNJP also provided expertise on the draft Gender Equality Concept of Georgia, assisted the GEC in adopting its 2018-2020 Action Plan and supported the Parliament in undergoing a self-assessment exercise.

UNJP's interventions have also contributed to strengthening the national capacity for promoting gender equality from within the executive branch. With joint technical assistance from UNJP, the Government of Georgia adopted the gender equality chapter of the Human Rights National Action Plan (2018-2020). The UNJP also held consultations with local municipalities and central ministries to introduce Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) for the first time. As a result, the Tbilisi Sakrebulo adopted the 2018-2020 Gender Equality Action Plan introducing numerous vital gender equality commitments. Furthermore, the Tbilisi Mayor's Office adopted the 2018-2019 Gender Equality Action Plan.

At the local level, in cooperation with local implementing organizations, the UNJP continued empowering local networks and women entrepreneurs through education and providing technical support. As a result, Women Initiative Groups (WIGs) and Women Community Centres, supported by the UNJP, secured GEL 2.9 million in local budgets for their initiatives.

The Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (hereinafter the GE/VAW Commission), with technical support from UN Women and in collaboration with UNFPA, drafted the 2018-2020 National Action Plan on the Measures to be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Survivors (hereinafter the VAWG/DV NAP). The NAP was approved by the Government of Georgia on 13 April 2018.

During the reporting period, multi-year joint advocacy efforts of the UNJP yielded a positive outcome, namely on increasing the efficiency of the police response to VAWG/DV cases at the forefront of law enforcement. Since 2015, UN Women has been advocating for the establishment of a specialized unit or division at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia (MIA) to handle VAWG/DV cases and to analyze relevant data for informed policymaking. On 12 January 2018, the MIA established the Human Rights Protection Department (HRPD) within its structure, tasked with the oversight of the investigations into, and administrative proceedings on, inter alia, sexual and domestic violence cases; detection of gaps and challenges in these proceedings; and issuance of recommendations binding for police forces to eliminate the gaps and challenges identified.

Furthermore, as a result of UNJP's continued advocacy efforts, the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia (PoG), on the basis of Decree No. 26-m of 20 February 2018 has designated specialized prosecutors and investigators on domestic violence cases, a reform inextricably linked with further improvement of the quality of the prosecutorial performance and efficiency in handling these cases.

During the reporting period, in order to increase the capacities of service providers to VAWG/DV victims/survivors and to ensure sustainability of the UNJP's capacity development results, UN Women contributed to the improvement of the institutionalized training curricula for police officers, prosecutors, judges and lawyers.

In 2018, UNJP managed to further accentuate the policy dialogue on the harmful practices of early/child marriage by soliciting new partnerships for the elimination of the phenomenon. Based on the strategy of Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI), line ministries, such as the MIA and the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport, joined the dialogue and expressed the willingness to institutionalize their efforts towards the elimination of harmful practices.

Moreover, UNJP has achieved significant progress towards integrating the response to DV and VAW into the health system. Designing and piloting the standard operating procedures, amending and adopting medical forms and providing supportive supervision to the pilot implementation process have reinforced institutional changes in the system. On the other hand, the holistic approach of UNJP towards the education system has ensured that issues related to healthy lifestyles and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SRH&RR) are being integrated into the formal and non-formal education system, thus contributing towards the overall educational reform launched and prioritized by the Government of Georgia.

In 2018, UNJP continuously supported the institutionalization of reproductive rights monitoring methodology in the Public Defender's system, allowing developing policy recommendations and monitoring their implementation. The aforementioned has been ensured by including SRH&RR recommendations in the parliamentary report of the Public Defender, subsequently followed by the issuance of the parliamentary resolution on SRH&RR issues (Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia No. 3148 on the Public Defender's Report on the State of Protecting Human Rights and Freedom in Georgia 2017).

Furthermore, strategic and targeted awareness-raising initiatives, including public information campaigns, have been implemented, which have substantially contributed to reshaping public perceptions on prevailing stereotypes and creating demand for gender equality. Concrete and measurable results of the awareness-raising initiatives are the increased disclosure of and response to the instances of VAWG/DV. New partnerships established in 2018 have solicited changing public perceptions on harmful practices and men's roles as partners and caregivers.

Finally, youth has been a main target group for UNJP. Youth participation has been promoted through supporting the National Forum of Youth Organizations as the only existing national dialogue platform with youth. The initiative addressed the need to prioritize youth empowerment in the national development agenda, establish sustainable mechanism for structured dialogue with youth, explore the need of updating Youth Policy and Action Plan in light of SDG agenda, and enhance collaboration among government, private sector, youth NGOS for comprehensive development of young people in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

## **I. Purpose**

The overall goal of the programme is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment by strengthening capacities in the Government, civil society and communities. Achievement of the overall goal will be realized via the following outcomes:

1. Enhanced women's political and economic empowerment (led by UNDP)
2. Creation of an enabling environment to eliminate violence against women, especially sexual and domestic violence (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 the further realization of the commitments to women's rights and gender equality undertaken by Georgia at both the international and national levels. As such, the UNJP intends to scale up the results achieved by Georgia 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 the 2016-2020 UN Partnership for Sustainable Development (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 UNJP is further in line with Georgia's commitments under the nationalized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 1 (target 1.4), Goal 3 (targets 3.1 and 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 Programme Results**

### **i) Narrative Reporting on Results**

#### **OUTCOME 1 – Enhanced women's political and economic empowerment**

Within the UNJP, UNDP has been leading the women's political and economic empowerment component and has been responsible for the implementation of activities and achievement of results under Outcome 1 and its respective outputs. Throughout the implementation process, UNDP has been ensuring coordination and collaboration among the participating UN organizations to achieve the best attainable results under this outcome.

To stimulate policy change and establish gender-sensitive service delivery at central and local levels, the UNJP has been enhancing capacity and providing support to public institutions across the executive, legislative and judicial branches, regional and local governments, and local implementing agencies and direct beneficiaries. Within the legislative branch, in 2018, UNJP focused on strengthening the capacity of the Gender Equality Council (GEC). Namely, UNJP supported the GEC in introducing the Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) methodology to the legislative bills of the Parliament of Georgia, provided expertise on the draft Gender Equality Concept of Georgia, supported the revision of the Law on Gender Equality and assisted the GEC in adopting its 2018-2020 Action Plan. In addition, UNJP assisted the Parliament in conducting a self-assessment exercise aimed at increasing the gender sensitivity of the strategic plan of the Parliament and advocating for the adoption of legal amendments ensuring greater representation of women in elected offices.

UNJP's interventions have also contributed to strengthening the national capacity for promoting gender equality from within the executive branch. With joint technical assistance from UNJP, the Government of Georgia adopted the gender equality chapter of the Human Rights National Action Plan (2018-2020). UNJP also provided the guidelines on institutionalizing the gender equality machinery at the local level and held consultations with local municipalities and central ministries to introduce first-ever gender responsive budgeting (GRB). As a result of UNJP advocacy efforts, the Tbilisi Sakrebulo adopted the 2018-2020 Gender

Equality Action Plan introducing numerous vital gender equality commitments. Also, the Tbilisi Mayor's Office invited UNJP to support the implementation of the Gender Equality Action Plan for Tbilisi (2018-2019) and to develop GRB for 2020.

With the assistance of the local NGO Municipal Service Providers' Association (MSPA), UNJP continued supporting local women councillors by conducting the fifth annual Women Councillors' Forum and starting the Leadership and Advocacy Campaign School – one of the most demanded products of the project.

During 2018, through the framework of economic empowerment, UNJP enhanced the capacities of central and local governments, as well as the Association of Women Farmers (AWF), local partner organizations and women farmers. In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA), UNJP provided support for the draft Labour and Employment Strategy of Georgia.

Throughout 2018, UNJP contributed to increasing women's employability by addressing the skills mismatch within the labour market in two target regions (Kakheti and Samegrelo). Through three partner VET centres, UNJP offered specialized training courses in both agricultural and non-agricultural professions to 417 women and 82 men. Also, information-consultation services were provided to 545 women and 461 men. In addition to training and consultation services, UNJP strengthened women farmers' skills by supporting the work of the AWF and agricultural cooperatives.

Through partner organizations, UNJP contributed to women's economic empowerment by strengthening ties with local self-government bodies and replicating best practices and successful approaches. UNJP also supported Women Initiative Groups (WIGs) and Women Community Centres by enhancing their decision-making skills and encouraging social activism. As a result, WIGs have submitted 102 proposals to local governments aimed at resolving numerous local problems. Funds for resolving 56 local issues have already been allocated.

UNJP facilitated more gender-sensitive reporting by engaging with the representatives of Georgian media. To continue building a core group of influencers among the media, UNJP hosted bi-party discussions to engage MPs and media outlets – TV, radio and print – on the challenges to and opportunities for women's political participation. UNJP also conducted several workshops on gender-sensitive reporting for regional and Tbilisi-based journalists and developed a university curriculum for students of media schools across the country. Also, UNJP carried out the second phase of its robust outreach and communication campaign “We Need Equality” aimed at promoting women's political and economic empowerment.

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

UNJP has continued strengthening the capacity of the GEC as well as the entire institution of the national legislative body. The GEC approved its 2018-2020 operational action plan on 17 April 2018. The action plan sets the key priorities for the Parliament for the next three years, including the pay gap methodology and continued work towards a GIA of the legislation.

As a result of the reformed Rules of Procedures (RoP), the gender equality machinery has further been strengthened at the Parliament. The GEC has become a stand-alone entity within the legislative body, with its own financial and human resources, which contributes further to its sustainability. As a result of these amendments, the appointment of the Coordinator of the Gender Equality Council is no longer dependent on the goodwill of the GEC's chair, who is the First Vice Speaker of the Parliament. The position is now enshrined within the RoP as a virtue of the reform. The new status has also guaranteed financial resources for the GEC that would further enhance the sustainable functioning of the GEC, with reduced dependence on external assistance/funding.

UNJP has further contributed to strengthening the GEC by providing expertise on the draft Gender Equality Concept of Georgia. A local expert hired jointly by the UNJP worked closely with the GEC and its secretariat

to finalize the concept note, drafted mostly with the in-house expertise of the GEC. Also, UNJP started the selection process for international and local experts to assist the GEC draft a new law on gender equality in Georgia, or to prepare respective amendments to the current Law on Gender Equality. The drafting process is to last throughout 2019 as it also entails public consultations and involvement to build a broader consensus on the draft law.

With UNJP's assistance, and in cooperation with NDI and USAID/GGI, the GEC continued ensuring that the GIA of parliamentary bills was conducted. According to the 2018-2020 action plan of the GEC, at least 10 draft legislation pieces should be analysed by the Parliament annually. To meet the commitment set in the action plan, seven committees were selected to conduct a GIA: Human Rights and Civic Integration, Legal Affairs, Education, Sectorial Economy, Environmental Protection, and Sports and Youth. The GIA reports are due to be finalized in 2019.

To facilitate an increase in gender sensitivity within the Parliament of Georgia, UNJP in partnership with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and USAID/TetraTech supported the conduct of a self-assessment of the Parliament. The methodology of the IPU, adjusted to the Georgian context, was developed in close cooperation with two international experts from the IPU and two local experts. UNJP took the lead on the gender equality chapter of the self-assessment. The workshop with the leadership of the Parliament of Georgia took place in June 2018. The self-assessment report was finalized by the end of the reporting period. According to some leaders of the Parliament, the findings and recommendations of the self-assessment were to be incorporated into a strategic plan of the Parliament, after which it would be elaborated. The timeline for developing a strategic plan was not finalized during the reporting period.

UNJP has continued advocating for the adoption of gender equality amendments contributing to greater representation of women in elected offices. The bill, initiated by more than 37,000 citizens and supported by the Task Force on Women's Political Participation (with UNDP and NDI as co-chairs), was put to a vote at the plenary hearing in March 2018. Despite the assurances from parliamentary leadership, including the Speaker and the First Vice Speaker, the bill did not acquire the necessary number of votes – it received 66 votes, when 76 supporters were needed. Had the bill passed, the representation of women would have increased to at least 26 per cent (from the current 15 per cent) in the Parliament of Georgia in 2020. The plenary hearing was preceded by three successful parliamentary committee hearings in 2017 and the high-level conference hosted by UNDP in December 2017, in which government and parliamentary representatives – the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Speaker of the Parliament, Mayor of Tbilisi and Head of the Georgian Dream Parliamentary Majority – as well as leaders of parliamentary and non-parliamentary parties almost unanimously recognized the need for immediate and bold actions to eliminate the gender gap in politics, thus publicly endorsing the adoption of mandatory gender quotas. Following the hearing, the Speaker publicly pledged that a new bill would be initiated shortly addressing the flaws identified by some MPs during the plenary hearing very soon and that a new bill would apply to both the majoritarian and proportionate system of parliamentary elections. The bill, initiated by 37,000 citizens, only applied to the proportionate system/party lists and not to single-mandate constituencies. As of the end of 2018, a new bill had not been registered at the Parliament of Georgia. Given the setback to the quota bill and the presidential elections of October 2018, the Task Force also decided to put the women's political participation legislative agenda on hold until 2019.

UNJP's interventions have contributed to strengthening the national machinery of gender equality (GE) at the executive level too. The GE chapter of the Human Rights National Action Plan (2018-2020) was finalized with the joint technical assistance of UNJP, and the Government of Georgia adopted it in 2018.

UNJP facilitated more gender-sensitive reporting by engaging with the representatives of Georgian media. It hosted a bi-party discussion engaging MPs and media outlets – TV, radio and print – on the challenges to and opportunities for women's political participation. This activity was conducted in a spirit to continue building a core group of influencers among the media who have formed as advocates for better coverage of GE issues

in their respective outlets. At the same time, politicians and journalists had a unique opportunity to share their professional experience and discuss the ways of improving the media coverage from both perspectives.

In addition, UNJP has conducted several workshops on gender-sensitive reporting for regional and Tbilisi-based journalists. As a result of UNJP's initiatives, gender-sensitive media reporting was drastically improved in 2018.

UNJP agencies joined forces to develop a curriculum on gender-sensitive reporting for the students of media schools. The curriculum has been designed by the national consultant, and the course will be piloted at the Media School of the Georgian Institute of Public Affairs.

UNJP carried out the second phase of its robust outreach and communication campaign “We Need Equality” aimed at promoting women’s political and economic empowerment, with a strategic focus on women’s economic empowerment. While the first phase of the campaign took place in 2017, the second phase launched in September 2018 with a live performance, during which bearers of the campaign – women ambassadors – delivered the key messages of the campaign. The campaign’s key messages were developed based on the barriers hindering women’s economic empower that UNJP research identified in 2017, namely (1) sexual harassment in the workplace; (2) wage gap, access to finances and access to private property; (3) absence of childcare support; (4) single mothers and domestic work; and (5) issues affecting migrant women. The campaign was launched in the surroundings of a typical Tbilisi courtyard rather than an official venue, which was part of the campaign’s overall goal – to speak about “very human” matters in a “very human” way.

Apart from the capital, the campaign “We Need Equality” covered two target regions: Kakheti and Samegrelo. After performing in Tbilisi, the campaign moved to town centres and centrally located, easily accessible event halls. Role models with real-life experiences, audio-visual installations, participatory discussions and other creative tools demonstrated the barriers to women’s economic empowerment. Regional and local media were also involved in the campaign.

UNJP continued cooperation with the Women’s Fund in Georgia on their annual Kato Mikeladze Award, the most well-known and reputable recognition of social activism for women’s rights in Georgia. Focused on the younger generation of human rights defenders, the 2018 award ceremony highlighted new milestones in advancing the gender equality agenda. This year, 14 young civic leaders have been nominated. UNJP supports this annual award recognizing the importance of the tireless work conducted by the outstanding agents of change. The award ceremony enjoyed broad coverage in the media.

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

UNJP continued contributing to the creation of gender-sensitive local self-government by organizing a national conference on 15 May 2018 involving mayors, sakrebulo chairs and chairs of gender equality councils at the local level. The guidelines on institutionalizing the gender equality machinery at the local level were provided at the forum. Namely, the provisions introduced by the amendments to the Law on Gender Equality were explained in detail. Provisions oblige local councils to create their own gender equality councils, on the one hand, and mayors’ offices to appoint gender focal points on the other. The existing best practices from across the country were also shared with the attendees.

As a result of UNJP advocacy efforts, on 12 June 2018, the Tbilisi Sakrebulo adopted the 2018-2020 Gender Equality Action Plan introducing numerous significant gender equality commitments, including the collection of sex-disaggregated data, the initiation of a GIA of the policies, the implementation of the gender audit and the introduction of GRB.

UNJP also took the lead at facilitating the institutionalization of GRB at the local level. It worked closely with Tbilisi municipality, namely the Mayor's Office, to pioneer the GRB methodology. The first two levels of engagement involved the training of the Tbilisi Mayor's Office leadership – deputy mayors and heads of *gamgeobas* (local executive offices within Tbilisi municipality) – on gender equality, which aimed at increasing their sensitivity and openness to the introduction of various gender equality tools. Soon after the workshop, the Tbilisi Mayor's Office requested UNJP to support the implementation of the Gender Equality Action Plan for Tbilisi (2018-2019). Two 2-day working sessions were organized engaging both the budget offices of Tbilisi self-government as well as policy units, followed by individual consultations with key officials from the budget office of the Tbilisi Mayor's Office. As a result, the budget of 2019 has elements of GRB, and the Tbilisi Mayor's Office expressed willingness to continue working towards that direction by collecting data and conducting research that would enable them to have a gender responsive budget in 2020.

In addition to piloting GRB with the Tbilisi Mayor's Office, UNJP also held consultations with the Ministry of Finance and the Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (hereinafter the GE/VAW Commission) on the institutionalization of GRB at the local level. The EU-funded project supporting the GE/VAW Commission had facilitated a similar process for GRB at the national level. To further continue efforts towards the institutionalization of GRB at the local level, the UNJP and specifically UNDP expressed its willingness to take the lead at the GRB working group that was to be set up within the framework of the UN Gender Theme Group in late December 2018.

A thematic task force on women's economic empowerment, co-chaired by UNDP and UN Women, coordinated the efforts towards the advancement of women's participation in economic life and advocating for policy changes. To that end, the task force developed an action plan outlining the priorities for 2018. UNJP has been cooperating closely with the MoLHSA and provided inputs on the draft Labour and Employment Strategy of Georgia. Also, in close cooperation with the GEC, UNJP co-hosted a working meeting dedicated to developing the methodology for an accurate calculation of the gender pay gap and its consequent elimination.

UNJP, with the assistance of the local NGO MSPA, continued supporting the Women Councillors' Forum and its elected task force, established during the first phase of the programme. Significant steps were made towards the sustainability of the forum and its task force. Following the 2017 local elections, the first half of 2018 was dedicated to developing the criteria for the new members and the selection process. The fifth annual Women Councillors' Forum took place on 24 September 2018 and aimed at bringing together over 150 women members of local councils from all regions of Georgia, as well as representatives of the Government, Parliament, civil society and the international community. The forum served as the advocacy platform to promote women's involvement in local policymaking and encourage women councillors to advocate for better living standards in their communities by holding discussions with the representatives of regional and national state institutions, responsible for implementing the reforms in Georgia.

In August and September 2018, MSPA started the programme "Leadership and Advocacy Campaign School". This certification programme was intended for recently elected (2017) women councillors in Kakheti and Samegrelo regions. The programme remains one of the most demanded products of the project.

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

Based on the preliminary labour market survey, UNJP identifies the most demanded professions and supports VET institutions to design tailored courses for women and facilitate their access to job opportunities. Furthermore, VET institutions provide agricultural vocational programmes and information-consultation services to aid women farmers in increasing farm productivity and generating higher income.

To achieve the stated goal, UNJP continued supporting the vocational education training in two target regions – Kakheti and Samegrelo – through partner education institutions, namely Community College "Aisi"

(Kakheti), Community College “Pazisi” (Samegrelo) and Shota Meskhia State Teaching University of Zugdidi (Samegrelo). With a 98 per cent graduation rate, 417 women and 82 men have successfully completed short-term (two months) vocational education courses in agricultural and non-agricultural professions. Of the 417 female alumni, 284 were employed in 2018; in other words, the average employment rate of women participants increased by 17 per cent over the previous year, from 51 per cent in 2017 to 68 per cent in 2018.

The training courses in agricultural professions are closely linked with information-consulting services, provided by the Community College “Aisi” and the Senaki Branch of Shota Meskhia State Teaching University of Zugdidi. In addition to training, information-consultations provided further practical advice to participants for developing sustainable farming. Many attendees of the training courses, as well as consultations, were members of the AWF. Overall, 545 women and 461 men received information-consulting services. As a result, five new agribusinesses have been started involving 36 female beneficiaries.

The AWF continued to expand its activities in other regions of Georgia. During the reporting period, the AWF focused on four regions – Adjara, Kakheti, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Samtskhe-Javakheti. Despite conflicting priorities and other projects, in 2018, AWF members met with and provided consultations to 185 female and 73 male farmers. Moreover, the AWF supported 166 women farmers to apply for state-funded programmes. Of them, 83 have already received funding (30 for the “Produce in Georgia” programme, 30 for “Plant the Future” and 23 for “Agro Credit”).

Within the reporting period, two agricultural cooperatives (in the regions of Adjara and Kakheti) were registered. In addition, one new apicultural cooperative in Kakheti will be established as soon as it receives final approval from the registry. As a result of the training series provided by the AWF, eight women farmers decided to start organic farming (note: organic farming had become more popular in 2018).

On 15 October 2018, the AWF celebrated the International Day of Rural Women in Telavi (Kakheti). In addition to participating in various regional projects, the AWF organized a number of advocacy meetings with local authorities on issues faced by women farmers in rural Georgia. It is worth emphasizing that women, as well as men, farmers reach out to the Association for assistance regularly. As of 31 December 2018, there were 206 women members registered within the AWF.

Through community mobilization efforts, UNJP contributed to enhancing women’s participation in local decision-making. To that end, UNJP continued its partnership with the Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia (CSRDG) through the sub-grant project “Empowering Women for Change.” In 2016, the CSRDG engaged six additional communities from target regions, increasing UNJP’s presence to a total of 11 municipalities. The CSRDG contributed to promoting gender equality and women’s civic and economic empowerment by conducting a variety of training courses reaching a total of 430 women-leader participants. Within the reporting period, 405 different activities and initiatives were implemented by community groups, and about 12,000 people participated in these activities.

In addition, UNJP continued supporting WIGs by helping them to develop and implement activity plans at the local level. WIGs from the regions of Kakheti and Samegrelo submitted 102 proposals to the local governments aimed at resolving numerous local problems. Funds for resolving 56 local issues have already been allocated within municipal budgets. WIGs have also established links with other local civic and international organizations, such as the Red Cross, People in Need, Orbeliani Georgia and others, and they were able to raise additional funds for local projects (11 initiatives in total). Within the reporting period, UNJP co-funded nine micro-grants with a total budget of GEL 73,280.60, of which GEL 46,863.50 was the granted amount (64 per cent) and GEL 26,417.10 was co-funded from other sources, including the local government (36 per cent).

## **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 continued to aspire towards enhancing gender equality by 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 improvements to relevant policies and laws, as well as establishment and development of services for VAWG/DV survivors and perpetrators provided by both state and non-state actors (such as shelters, crisis centres, access to justice, career advice, job placement for victims and behavioural correction for perpetrators).

The GE/VAW Commission, with technical support from UN Women and in collaboration with UNFPA, drafted the 2018-2020 National Action Plan on the Measures to be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Survivors (hereinafter the VAWG/DV NAP). After a round of extensive consultations with civil society and other development partners, as well as VAWG/DV survivors, the 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP was approved by the Government of Georgia on 13 April 2018.

During the reporting period, multi-year joint advocacy efforts of the UNJP yielded a positive outcome, namely on increasing the efficiency of the police response to VAWG/DV cases at the forefront of law enforcement. Since 2015, UN Women has been advocating for the establishment of a specialized unit or division at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia (MIA) to handle VAWG/DV cases and to analyze relevant data for informed policymaking. On 12 January 2018, the MIA established the Human Rights Protection Department (HRPD) within its structure, tasked with the oversight of the investigations into, and administrative proceedings on, inter alia, sexual and domestic violence cases; detection of gaps and challenges in these proceedings; and issuance of recommendations binding for police forces to eliminate the gaps and challenges identified. The establishment of this department represents a qualitative positive change in the work of the MIA on VAWG/DV issues that, inter alia, increases the likelihood of sustainability of UNJP's relevant results as it will represent a hub or knowledge centre for the continuous improvement of law enforcement's work in the area of VAWG/DV prevention and response.

Furthermore, as a result of UNJP's continued advocacy efforts, the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia (PoG), on the basis of Decree No. 26-m of 20 February 2018 has designated specialized prosecutors and investigators on domestic violence cases, a reform inextricably linked with further improvement of the quality of the prosecutorial performance and efficiency in handling these cases. As per the decree, as of 1 May 2018, all DV cases are to be handled exclusively by the specialized prosecutors and investigators on DV cases, who have completed a special advanced training course that has been developed and is being offered with UNJP support.

During the reporting period, in order to increase the capacities of service providers to VAWG/DV victims/survivors and to ensure sustainability of the UNJP's capacity development results, UN Women contributed to the improvement of the institutionalized training curricula for police officers, prosecutors, judges and lawyers.

The UNJP continued to place great emphasis on the prevention of VAWG/DV; strategic and targeted awareness-raising initiatives, including public information campaigns, have been implemented. Such initiatives have contributed to a positive shift in public perceptions and attitudes that have long perpetuated inequality and discrimination against women. Concrete and measurable results thereof include the increased disclosure of and response to the instances of VAWG/DV. The aforementioned attests to the substantial progress made towards the UNJP Outcome 2 targets, which have been met and surpassed. Namely, in 2018, the number of restraining orders issued amounted to 7,646,<sup>6</sup> while 141 protective orders were issued.<sup>7</sup> As for

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<sup>6</sup> This marks a 747 per cent increase over the baseline of 902 restraining orders in 2014.

<sup>7</sup> This marks a 62 per cent increase over the baseline of 87 protective orders in 2014.

indictments on VAWG cases, 3,955 cases related to DV<sup>8</sup> and 158 related to sexual violence<sup>9</sup> were brought forward, and the state budget allocation for the State Fund on DV issues amounted to GEL 992,000.<sup>10</sup>

## **Output 2.1. National laws and policies on VAWG, especially on sexual and domestic violence, improved in line with international commitments (DEVAV, CEDAW, BPfA, Istanbul Convention)**

The UNJP has continued to aspire towards further enhancement of the respective policies and laws in the area of combating VAWG/DV.

During the reporting period, the GE/VAW Commission, with technical support from UN Women in collaboration with UNFPA, drafted the 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP. After a round of extensive consultations with civil society and other development partners, as well as VAWG/DV survivors, the 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP was approved by the Government of Georgia on 13 April 2018.<sup>11</sup> Results-based management principles were applied in the development of the new VAWG/DV NAP with indicators on the outcome and output levels to allow measurement of results. The plan is aimed at supporting the implementation of Georgia's key international commitments, in particular, those deriving from the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention). The NAP also builds on the lessons learned from the implementation of the previous national action plans, recommendations by relevant UN treaty bodies and special procedures and recommendations from the Public Defender's Office of Georgia (PDO). Furthermore, the VAWG/DV NAP is aimed at contributing to the achievement of the relevant nationalized targets under SDG 5, as its impact-level results.

As costing of NAPs represents a prerequisite for transparency, greater accountability and sustainability in its implementation, the UNJP in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance has carried out substantial work aimed at the inclusion of relevant budgetary lines in the 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP.<sup>12</sup>

The UNJP has also supported the GEC in revising the Gender Equality Concept of Georgia. The revised draft concept reflects the aspiration of the Government towards the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and ensuring substantive gender equality in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, domestic or any other spheres. The concept is expected to be filed with the Parliament for review and adoption during the 2019 spring session.

During the reporting period, with the purpose of further improving the VAWG/DV-related legislative framework, draft legislative amendments were developed through a participatory process facilitated by UN Women and the GE/VAW Commission. The amendments were developed with UNJP support to address existing gaps and further enhance the Government's efforts in the area of VAWG/DV prevention and response. More specifically, the package is aimed at the introduction of a GPS electronic monitoring (ankle bracelets) system for VAWG/DV perpetrators;<sup>13</sup> mandatory behaviour correction (rehabilitation) programmes for perpetrators; issuance of restraining orders based on a standardized risk assessment tool for police;<sup>14</sup> increase in the time frames for restraining and protection orders; and revision of the relevant terminology.

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<sup>8</sup> This marks a 665 per cent increase over the baseline of 516 DV cases in 2014.

<sup>9</sup> This marks a 97 per cent increase over the baseline of 80 rape cases in 2014.

<sup>10</sup> This marks an 84 per cent increase over the baseline of GEL 538,493.89 allocated in 2014.

<sup>11</sup> The NAP publication can be found at: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/09/national-action-plan-on-combating-violence-against-women>.

<sup>12</sup> An annex of the VAWG/DV NAP with costed activities and relevant budget lines per implementing agency was approved as per Decree No. 60 of the Government of Georgia on 12 February 2019.

<sup>13</sup> The GPS electronic monitoring system, with 100 units of ankle bracelets, was procured by UN Women in the framework of UN Women's EU-funded action "Unite to Fight Violence against Women" (2017-2019) and handed over to the MIA. The system will be launched in 2019 to ensure the safety of survivors from high-risk VAWG/DV perpetrators that are outside the criminal justice system.

<sup>14</sup> The risk assessment tool was developed with the technical support of UN Women to the MIA in the framework of UN Women's EU-funded action "Unite to Fight Violence against Women" (2017-2019) and launched in 2018.

Sustained efforts aimed at advocacy for the adoption of a legislative framework regulating sexual harassment in public spaces and in the workplace, in line with the relevant regional and international standards, have been intensified, building on the momentum generated through the ratification of the Istanbul Convention in 2017.

The High-Level Meeting on the Prevention of and Response to Sexual Harassment was the main highlight of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence in Georgia. The meeting was aimed at joining the advocacy efforts of a variety of development partners under the UN Gender Theme Group to introduce legislative regulations against sexual harassment and establish efficient response mechanisms. To advance the advocacy efforts, the findings of the UN Women/GEOSTAT National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia (2017)<sup>15</sup> were presented, according to which one in five women in Georgia have experienced some form of sexual harassment in their lifetime. Civil society actors informed representatives of the legislature and the Government of the challenges in practice when dealing with sexual harassment cases in the absence of a special regulatory framework. Dr. Purna Sen, UN Women's Executive Coordinator and Spokesperson on Addressing Sexual Harassment and Other Forms of Discrimination, spoke about the UN system's response to sexual harassment, global developments and the role of activism in uncovering and preventing sexual harassment.

The GEC has presented the draft legislative amendments to regulate sexual harassment,<sup>16</sup> developed with the support of the USAID-funded EWMI/PROLoG. The bill will be submitted to the Parliament for review and adoption during its 2019 spring session.

## **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 VAWG/DV to disclose their suffering and freely seek protection and assistance is the main result of the UNJP's work at the institutional level under its Outcome 2. Capacity development work has been carried out targeting different service providers in the field of VAWG/DV towards the increased quality of, access to and demand for services.

UN Women, together with its responsible partner NGO Anti-Violence Network of Georgia (AVNG), has been advocating for the creation of a specialized unit within the MIA on VAWG/DV cases for several years.<sup>17</sup> During the reporting period, the MIA established the HRPD on the basis of Ministerial Order No. 1 dated 12 January 2018 and presented it to a wider audience in partnership with UN Women.<sup>18</sup> The department is tasked with ensuring the timely response to and effective investigations into domestic violence and VAW cases (as well as cases involving juvenile perpetrators or victims, hate crimes and trafficking in persons). The core functions of the department are to monitor the process of investigations into and administrative proceedings on the above-mentioned cases; to identify gaps and shortcomings in the police performance within these proceedings; to prepare and enforce measures to enhance the police response; and to analyze data related to the investigations and related administrative procedures for informed policymaking within the ministry. The results of the technical assistance provided to the MIA within the framework of the programme were referenced as key achievements in the national response to VAWG/DV by the Georgia Human Rights Country Report issued by the U.S. Department of State in 2019.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> The UN Women/GEOSTAT National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia (2017) was conducted in the framework of UN Women's EU-funded action "Unite to Fight Violence against Women" (2017-2019).

<sup>16</sup> For more, please visit: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/11/high-level-meeting-advocates-framework-for-overcoming-sexual-harassment>.

<sup>17</sup> The commitment, among others, is reflected in the MoU concluded between UN Women and the MIA on 26 July 2017 in order to strengthen the capacity of the police force to promote and protect women's human rights to life free from violence, especially from domestic and sexual violence.

<sup>18</sup> For more, please visit: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/01/ministry-of-internal-affairs-of-georgia-launches-human-rights-protection-department>.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Department of State, *Georgia 2018 Human Rights Report* (2019) Available at: <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/289375.pdf>.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen the first responders' performance in instances of VAWG/DV, a working group organized by the AVNG developed a methodological manual on the police response to domestic violence and sexual violence crimes focusing on criminal proceedings and criminal police operations.

Moreover, upon the request of the newly established HRPD, four sessions of a five-day specialized advanced training were conducted for MIA officers on VAWG/DV issues. Overall, 17 training sessions were conducted for 381 patrol and district police officers and 115 investigators by the AVNG in Tbilisi and different regions. Of the total 496 participants, 25 per cent were women and 75 per cent were men.

To facilitate access to justice for the victims/survivors of violence, the UNJP continued to work with the Georgian Bar Association (GBA) to revise the existing training module for lawyers on VAWG/DV issues and reflect recent legislative amendments. Overall, 13 training sessions were conducted for a total of 248 participants; specifically, three training sessions for 72 Legal Aid Service lawyers were conducted in Tbilisi and Kutaisi, and 10 training sessions were conducted for 176 private lawyers in Batumi, Kutaisi and Tbilisi. Of the 248 participants, 50 per cent were women and 50 per cent were men.

To enhance the prosecutors' capacity to work efficiently on VAWG/DV cases, UN Women has continued to collaborate with the PoG. Due to the latent and sensitive nature of VAWG/DV crimes, law enforcement requires special knowledge and skills to be able to handle these cases with care, prevent re-victimization, ensure the safety of survivors and, ultimately, deliver convictions with proportional sanctions against perpetrators. For the last few years, therefore, UN Women has been advocating with the PoG for the designation of VAWG/DV specialized prosecutors and investigators with specialized knowledge and skills. Consequently, the Chief Prosecutor issued Decree No. 26-m dated 20 February 2018 stipulating that, as of 1 May 2018, DV cases will be handled exclusively by DV-specialized prosecutors and investigators, having completed a special advanced course. The decree further spells out requirements for consistent capacity development of specialized prosecutors and investigators on DV. The first cohort of 101 specialized prosecutors and investigators (40 per cent women and 60 per cent men), trained with the support of UN Women, received relevant certificates on 30 April 2018.<sup>20</sup>

To ensure a holistic and coordinated response to VAWG/DV, a coordination meeting of specialized prosecutors and witness/victim coordinators with representatives of the main service providers in the field of VAW/DV was organized in July 2018 to identify challenges in practice and come up with solutions. The meeting was attended by 28 representatives of the PoG as well as the representatives of 11 different governmental and non-governmental organizations. As a result, it has been decided to organize coordination meetings in the regions on a regular basis.

During the reporting period, namely on 27 November 2018, the PoG, in cooperation with UN Women, hosted a conference to discuss the progress and challenges related to investigating and prosecuting domestic violence crimes in Georgia. The results of a PoG analysis of prosecuted DV cases illustrate that disclosure of domestic violence by victims/survivors and the number of criminal prosecutions has increased significantly.<sup>21</sup> The policy towards perpetrators has become stricter.<sup>22</sup> Notwithstanding significant progress as compared to previous years, the identification of gender-based discrimination as a motive in VAW/DV cases remains a challenge, with only three such cases in 2016 and 111 cases in 2018.<sup>23</sup> A gender-based discrimination motive aggravates the charges brought against perpetrators, resulting in more severe sanctions. It is therefore important to intensify efforts to address the issue in cooperation with the trial courts.

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<sup>20</sup> For more, please visit: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/04/in-georgia-101-specialized-prosecutors-and-investigators-focus-on-domestic-violence>.

<sup>21</sup> There has been a more than seven-fold increase since 2014, amounting to 3,955 criminal prosecutions in 2018.

<sup>22</sup> The rate of requested detentions as a restrictive measure has increased significantly, from 14 per cent in 2014 to 95 per cent in 2018.

<sup>23</sup> For more, please visit: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/11/chief-prosecutors-office-of-georgia-presents-analysis-of-cases-of-violence-against-women-and-girls>.

During the reporting period, with UNJP support, the Analytical Department of the Supreme Court of Georgia conducted a study on the application of international standards in domestic violence cases. An analysis of 1,236 judgments revealed an increase in the number of DV cases having reached the trial courts, as well as an increase in the number of judgments in which a gender-based discrimination motive was identified and in the number of judgments with reference to the relevant international standards.<sup>24</sup> However, more work needs to be done in cooperation with the prosecution to better detect gender-based discrimination in VAWG/DV cases during the investigation and indictment stages to ensure the imposition of proportionate sanctions on perpetrators at the sentencing stage.

During the reporting period, 13 judges attended a general training programme on gender issues also covering VAWG/DV developed jointly by UN Women, UNDP and USAID's EWMI/JILEP programme in 2015. In addition, two training sessions were conducted for 16 judges (50 per cent women and 50 per cent men) and 15 judicial assistants (80 per cent women and 20 per cent men) based on the training module on VAWG/DV developed by UN Women in 2017 covering the recent legislative amendments as per the requirements of the Istanbul Convention.

In 2016, UN Women also supported the National Probation Agency (NPA) of the Ministry of Corrections and Probation of Georgia (currently merged with the Ministry of Justice) in the development and institutionalization of a VAWG/DV 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 representatives of the line ministries (in the framework of UNJP Phase I). The programme is operating throughout Georgia and is built on the Spanish model "GBV – Intervention Programme for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators" (PRIA), selected by the NPA in consultation with UN Women as one of the most successful models of its kind worldwide. In 2018, 160 probationers (all men) participated in the programme. During the reporting period, the programme was aligned with the updated version – PRIA MA – and is now being piloted. The updated programme places major emphasis on the gendered nature of VAWG/DV. The pilot will be completed in 2019, and relevant adjustments to the final Georgian version of the programme will be made as necessary.

In the framework of the partnership with the State Fund for Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking (State Fund), the third state-run crisis centre opened in Gori. During the reporting period, the State Fund provided 412 beneficiaries with shelter services,<sup>25</sup> while the three crisis centres served 224 beneficiaries by providing psychological consultations, legal assistance and employment support services. Overall, 1,822 beneficiaries received consultations through the nationwide VAWG/DV hotline 116006, and the interpretation service of the hotline was used by 10 survivors in 2018.<sup>26</sup>

During the reporting period, the guidelines on standardized psychological services for VAWG/DV shelters and crisis centres developed in 2017 by the State Fund with UNJP's support were complemented with the specialized guidance on psychosocial rehabilitation for children as well as persons with disabilities. Training on the updated guidelines was conducted for seven psychologists of the State Fund. Two training sessions were also organized for 48 employees of the State Fund on sexual orientation and gender identity issues.<sup>27</sup>

To further strengthen programming and advocacy on the rights of LGBTI people, UN Women has continued its partnership with the NGO Women's Initiatives Supporting Group (WISG) to integrate LGBTI issues in relevant training programmes for a wide range of professionals. Two rounds of training of trainers were

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<sup>24</sup> The study is available at: <http://www.supremecourt.ge/files/upload-file/pdf/kvleva-ojaxshi-zaladobaze.pdf>.

<sup>25</sup> The beneficiaries included 165 adults (160 female and 5 male), 23 juveniles (19 female and 4 male) and 224 juvenile dependents (112 female and 112 male).

<sup>26</sup> The conferencing-mode system – allowing the immediate involvement of an interpreter for Arabic, Armenian, Azerbaijani, English, Farsi, Russian and Turkish to ensure communication with minorities and foreigners – became operational on 23 February 2017.

<sup>27</sup> The training mainly focused on the peculiarities of service provision and use of relevant terminology.

conducted by WISG for representatives of the MIA, Chief Prosecutor's Office, Judiciary, GBA, State Fund and Ministry of Corrections and Probation (now merged with the Ministry of Justice).<sup>28</sup>

During the period from 24 September to 5 October 2018, the UN Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, Mr. Victor Madrigal-Borloz, visited Georgia in the framework of his mandate. The UNJP provided briefings about the LGBTI situation to the Independent Expert; organized several of his meetings, including his visit to the state-run shelter for victims of VAW/DV; and provided him with the draft package of proposed legislative amendments addressing the needs of LGBTI persons, developed by the WISG. The UN Women Georgia Country Office was delighted that the majority of the provided inputs to the Independent Expert were verified and reflected in his final exit report.

UN Women has continued its partnership with the PDO. On 18 June 2018, the PDO together with UN Women organized a conference to present the "Femicide Watch Report: Analysis of the Criminal Cases Regarding Gender-related Killings of Women Committed in 2016". While analyzing 11 femicide cases that occurred in 2016, the PDO found that 6 of the 11 women had appealed to the police for protection prior to the femicide. The report underlines that the gendered nature of violence and discrimination suffered by the victims is not adequately reflected in court judgments.<sup>29</sup> The report further recommends the development of a risk assessment instrument for law enforcement officials to better manage domestic violence cases; the introduction of special regulations against femicide in the Criminal Code of Georgia; and the improvement of data collection on gender-related killings.

On 15 November 2018, yet another conference, "Femicide Watch for Prevention", was organized by the PDO and UN Women. At the conference, the PDO presented the analysis and main findings related to the reality of femicide in Georgia throughout 2017. The report underlined the importance of femicide prevention and the challenges in the legal qualification of the crime and usage of adequate definitions. The use of gender-insensitive language was also revealed at the investigation stage and during court proceedings.<sup>30</sup>

On 30 November 2018, the Parliament of Georgia adopted the legislative amendments submitted by the MIA as a result of extensive consultations with development partners and the PDO. Pursuant to the bill, sanctions for committing domestic violence became tougher. Moreover, the amendments added a gender motive as one of the aggravating circumstances to the articles prescribing responsibility for the commission of intentional murder, incitement to suicide, intentional infliction of grave bodily injury and intentional infliction of less grave bodily injury,<sup>31</sup> thus following the recommendation of the PDO as well as UN Women and other development actors to introduce special regulations on femicide. It remains to be seen whether such legislative regulation will allow for better identification of a gender motivation in such crimes in practice.

During the reporting period, the Gender Equality Department of the PDO carried out the monitoring of the state-run shelters in Georgia on the basis of the monitoring tool developed with the support of UN Women in 2014. Detailed information on the main findings and recommendations is reflected in the 2018 special report "Monitoring Results for Shelters of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence Victims"<sup>32</sup> and will also feed into the Public Defender's annual report to the Parliament on the human rights situation in Georgia. The report recommends, inter alia, that the State Fund improve the feedback system and appeals mechanism at the shelters; ensure a thorough medical check-up of the survivors of sexual violence upon their placement in the shelters; and better equip the libraries and gardens of the shelters.

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<sup>28</sup> The trainings focused on the relevant terms and definitions, the effect of homophobia and transphobia on LGBTI persons and their needs, and the specificities of working with the LGBTI survivors of violence, among other topics.

<sup>29</sup> For more, please visit: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/06/2016-femicide-watch-report-released>.

<sup>30</sup> For more, please visit: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/11/un-women-and-public-defender-of-georgia-hold-international-conference-on-femicide>.

<sup>31</sup> Sanctions also became tougher for repeated offences of family crime; criminal liability was prescribed for violating the conditions set out by the restraining/protection orders instead of the administrative sanctions.

<sup>32</sup> The report can be found at: [www.ombudsman.ge](http://www.ombudsman.ge).

During the reporting period, in line with efforts to support the process of decentralizing the provision of services for the survivors of violence, crisis centres in Telavi and Zugdidi were renovated and set up by the NGO Women's Consultation Center "Sakhli" in the buildings allocated by the respective local municipalities. Recruitment of personnel is ongoing. The crisis centres will be operational in mid-2019. Funding for the Telavi and Zugdidi crisis centres will be provided by the local municipalities from 2021, as per Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) signed with the municipalities.

The UNJP has continued to support the NGO Georgian Women's Employment Association "Amagdari" in terms of the socioeconomic rehabilitation of DV survivors. The database operated by Amagdari comprises 949 women seeking employment (including IDP women); among them, 366 women are DV survivors. Amagdari has identified beneficiaries for vocational education courses and employment support and has conducted assessments of their background, qualifications, interests and needs. During the reporting period, four beneficiaries were recruited as interns; 36 beneficiaries were employed; and 52 beneficiaries attended different training sessions.<sup>33</sup>

### **Output 2.3. Public awareness raised to support prevention and disclosure of the instances of VAWG, particularly sexual violence and DV**

The work under this output aims to support the prevention as well as disclosure of VAWG/DV instances, specifically (a) targeting increased awareness among the target audiences of the problem of VAWG/DV; (b) encouraging disclosure of the instances of VAWG/DV and promoting the use of the existing victim support services; and (c) preventing violence from occurring in the longer run by promoting zero tolerance with regard to VAWG/DV.

During the reporting period, 95 teachers (among them 30 representatives of ethnic minorities) of public schools and vocational education institutions authorized by the state in Akhalkalaki, Akhaltsikhe, Batumi, Ninotsminda and Tbilisi underwent intensive training on GE issues during six sessions organized jointly by UN Women and the Millennium Challenge Account – Georgia (MCG). The training programme focused on the topics of women's rights and gender equality, implicit and explicit gender bias in education, non-discriminatory teaching practices, gender-sensitive attitudes and non-stereotypical ways of thinking. The trainers will apply their newly acquired knowledge to further educate teachers and principals throughout the country.

In 2016, supported by the UNJP, the PDO designed and institutionalized a training module in its Human Rights Academy for journalists on gender-sensitive and ethical reporting with a focus on VAWG/DV. During the reporting period, 63 journalists and media experts completed the training.

During the reporting period, the Kakheti Regional Development Foundation (KRDF) reached out to 479 boys and girls and adults to raise their awareness on GE and VAWG/DV issues and promote existing services for survivors in the Kakheti region's Pankisi Gorge, an area densely populated with ethnic and religious minorities.<sup>34</sup>

Fairy tales can contribute to shaping a child's value system and may serve as a powerful tool in promoting gender equality. This potential motivated UN Women Georgia to engage 12 Georgian authors in producing an illustrated collection of 21 fairy tales inspired by real female figures from Georgian history, folklore and

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<sup>33</sup> The sessions were conducted in: the so-called "general skills"; social and economic rights; the ways of achieving success and English language.

<sup>34</sup> KRDF has conducted excursions and camps (60 participants), meetings (70 participants), trainings (60 participants) and a cooking competition (20 participants). Within the framework of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, 269 participants engaged in a number of activities including movie screenings, a forum theatre on GBV issues, an intellectual game on GBV issues and a meeting with prominent women of Pankisi, as well as readings of the collection of fairy tales *There Once was a Girl* by the authors of the fairy tales commissioned by UN Women.

fiction titled *There Once was a Girl*.<sup>35</sup> The fictional stories recount the courageous deeds, determination, wisdom, dignity and fight for justice of female heroines. The collection was published in the summer of 2018. Copies of the book were distributed to 106 public libraries in Tbilisi and the regions of Kakheti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti. Within the framework of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence campaign, the collection was also presented to 150 children living in the Georgian regions.<sup>36</sup>

Events organized by UN Women in the framework of the 16 Days of Activism campaign resulted in 50 pieces of media coverage. The total extent of media coverage on the problem of VAWG/DV focusing on the activities under UNJP amounted to 139 occurrences during the reporting period.<sup>37</sup>

During the reporting period, UNJP continued its partnership with the Georgian Rugby Union (GRU). In the framework of this cooperation, on 31 May 2018 at the match between Georgia and the French Barbarians, the national rugby teams once again expressed their support for UN Women's solidarity movement for gender equality – HeForShe – and devoted the match to this campaign. Moreover, to commemorate 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the rugby match between Georgia and Tonga held on 24 November was also dedicated to the HeForShe campaign.

During the reporting period, the Georgian rugby players reached out to 2,660 children in different regions of Georgia through workshops to raise their awareness regarding GE and the inadmissibility of VAWG/DV.<sup>38</sup>

Overall, the progress towards the achievement of the UNJP's Outcome 2 was significant in 2018. The most important achievements within the reporting period include the adoption of the 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP; the establishment of the HRPD within the structure of the MIA; and the designation of specialized prosecutors. In addition, the UNJP's awareness-raising and capacity development initiatives have significantly contributed to positive shifts in public attitudes towards VAWG/DV as well as to the improved response to cases of VAWG/DV instances.<sup>39</sup> According to the UN Women/GEOSTAT National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia (2017), 18 per cent of women who have ever experienced intimate partner violence have appealed to the police for support, compared to only 1.5 per cent in 2009; 33 per cent of women still tend to agree that intimate partner violence is a private matter and that others should not intervene, compared to 78 per cent in 2009; 78 per cent of men thought that women's main responsibility is taking care of her family in 2017, compared to 93 per cent of men in 2014; 50 per cent of men agreed to the statement that if a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really call it rape, compared to 53 per cent in 2014; and 37 per cent of men thought that it is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant, compared to 69 per cent in 2014.

### **OUTCOME 3 – Advanced gender equality and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable women, adolescents and youth**

In 2018, UNFPA continued to support the Government of Georgia in responding to the international commitments in the area of gender equality and reproductive rights. Within the framework of the UNJP, UNFPA expanded and successfully implemented various interventions to prevent the harmful practices of child/early marriage, son preference and gender-biased sex selection (GBSS); to support the advancement of youth reproductive health and rights; and to foster male involvement for attaining gender equality – by integrating respective measures in government action plans, supporting coordination and advocacy and

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<sup>35</sup> The electronic and audio versions of the book are accessible free of charge on the e-book house Saba's website at [saba.com.ge](http://saba.com.ge).

<sup>36</sup> For more, please visit: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/12/children-in-georgias-regions-introduced-to-fairy-tale-collection> <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/06/fairy-tale-collection-once-there-was-a-girl>.

<sup>37</sup> The media monitoring report on VAWG/DV issues was prepared by the marketing consultation company IPM. The report can be found at: <http://www.mediamonitoring.ge>.

<sup>38</sup> The knowledge product "Sports United to End Violence against Women and Girls: Experience from Georgia" summarizing lessons learned and best practices of working with men and boys on ending violence against women and girls was published and disseminated. The publication can be found at: <http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/09/sports-united-to-end-violence-against-women-and-girls>.

<sup>39</sup> See Supra notes 1, 2, 3, 4.

mobilizing social support. The quality knowledge resources generated by UNFPA during the reporting period served as solid ground for leading advocacy efforts on the issues within UNFPA's mandate, such as the harmful practices of early/child marriage, GBSS and female genital mutilation (FGM), as well as paternity/parental leave and other topics.

At the same time, UNFPA continues to support the implementation of institutional changes in the fields of education and health care. Through its partnership with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport (MoES), UNJP managed to integrate issues related to healthy lifestyles and sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (SRH&RR) into the formal and informal education systems, thus strengthening the system and countering the prevailing stereotypes regarding the aforementioned sensitive issues. On the other hand, triggering changes within the health-care system in terms of responding to VAW/DV has become possible through an effective partnership with the MoLHSA. UNFPA's multi-year advocacy effort on the issue has led to launching a pilot in Kakheti region, training a significant cadre of the health-care professionals, devising a plan for provided services to the victims and preparing solid ground for replicating the mechanism all over the country.

Furthermore, during the reporting period, UNFPA supported strengthening the capacity of the PDO to include SRHR issues into the human rights monitoring system existing under the mandate of the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI). The strategic cooperation with the PDO has led to integrating the findings of the country assessment in the parliamentary reports of the Public Defender, as well as reflecting those in the parliamentary resolution as mandatory issues to be followed up by the relevant institutions.

On the grass-roots level, UNFPA successfully expanded three issue-based communication campaigns targeting public perceptions and triggering social change towards harmful practices and male involvement for attaining gender equality. Due to UNFPA's interventions, the issues have become topical in society, generating heated public discourse and ultimately contributing to positively changing public perceptions on gender equality. Moreover, during the reporting period, UNFPA secured the involvement of new partners in the awareness-raising campaigns, such as the Georgian Football Federation, the Georgian National Book Center and others.

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

The UNFPA Country Office continued its advocacy efforts to strengthen national policies and systems for advancing gender equality and reproductive rights. Within the reporting period, several key advocacy issues were identified around which multiple policy advocacy actions were implemented. Building on the actions undertaken in 2017, the gender equality chapter of the 2018-2020 National Action Plan on Human Rights, developed through the joint support of UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, was adopted in 2018. Issues addressed through UNFPA programming directly and/or indirectly responds to seven thematic areas in the gender equality chapter of the Human Rights NAP, such as the development and enforcement of state policy, strengthening health care, fighting against harmful practices, integration of GE in the education system, and awareness-raising through culture and sports. Moreover, the 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP was adopted. The document includes specific measures to be implemented by the health-care sector to ensure the prevention and elimination of VAW/DV cases.

In 2018, UNFPA joined its efforts with UNDP and UN Women to provide technical assistance to the GEC to develop the advanced version of the Gender Equality Concept of Georgia. The concept includes key issues to be addressed in the country, such as the harmful practices of early/child marriage and GBSS, the advancement of women's SRH&RR, education, women's political empowerment and issues relating to women, peace and security, among other topics. Moreover, technical assistance was provided jointly by the above-mentioned three UN agencies to the GEC to prepare substantive amendments to the 2010 Law on Gender Equality by recruiting a national consultant. The work will be finalized in 2019.

Other key areas of advocacy for 2018 were the harmful practices of early/child marriage and GBSS. UNFPA and UNICEF, in cooperation with the GE/VAW Commission, organized a joint workshop to disseminate and discuss the findings of a qualitative research study on the harmful practice of early/child marriage in Georgia in order to shed light on the driving factors of the phenomenon and to discuss the attitudes towards it and the consequences for adolescents/youth, families, communities and society. As a result of the conference, the evidence-based policy and operational recommendations enabled the relevant stakeholders to integrate targeted measures and actions for the elimination of harmful practices into the relevant policies, strategies and national action plans and to allocate resources for implementation, thus responding to the international human rights commitments assumed by the country.

The issue of early/child marriage was further discussed during two meetings of the Task Force on Harmful Practices chaired by the head of the GE/VAW Commission and UNFPA in July and December of the reporting period. The first meeting was dedicated to a discussion and validation of the strategy on Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) for Decreasing Early/Child Marriage in Georgia. Development of the COMBI plan was commissioned by UNFPA Georgia, within the framework of UNJP, and UNICEF in 2018. The strategy was developed by using the qualitative research findings and analysis of the available information and data, as well as interviews with relevant key informants and stakeholders. COMBI aims to decrease the level of child marriage in Georgia by using a communication approach that goes beyond just increasing awareness and knowledge on problems related to this harmful practice. It gets directly to behavioural results at the family level, and particularly at the level of the few hundreds of individuals deciding to get married, with influences on this behaviour coming from peers and the community at large and other sources. The Task Force members validated the COMBI strategy and agreed on certain strategic actions for its implementation in 2019. On the other hand, the task force meeting in December was organized in a more extended format jointly by the MIA, the GE/VAW Commission, and the UNFPA Country Office in Georgia. The MIA presented the analytical paper on the cases of early marriage and the institution's response to them within the framework of the existing legislation. Participants agreed in 2019 to elaborate and conclude the MoU among the main line ministries on strengthening the prevention of child marriage, as well as work on elaborating the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for various professionals to identify, manage and refer the cases of child marriage.

Moreover, UNFPA presented the findings and recommendations of the research on harmful practices at the meeting of the GE/VAW Commission, whose members agreed on the importance of implementing the COMBI strategy and committed to taking further steps for its implementation. The findings and recommendations of the research were further used by the GE/VAW Commission's chairperson and its members in meetings with various local municipalities in Georgia, as evidence for planning local actions in support of eliminating harmful practices.

Last but not least, the key advocacy issue flagged by UNFPA during the reporting period was the promotion of and refinement of provisions for maternity, paternity and parental leave in Georgia in cooperation with the GEC. Based on the comparative analysis prepared in 2017, UNFPA prepared an economic analysis of the policy implications to both the private and public sectors. The analysis will be discussed and used by the GEC as a reference document for spearheading legislative amendments on the aforementioned issue in 2019. Within the frames of its Action Plan, the GEC has assumed the responsibility for taking measures to review and amend, as needed, the legislation regulating maternity, paternity and parental leave under its action plan for 2019; therefore, a strong commitment exists to take substantial steps in this regard.

Supporting evidence-based programming, UNFPA continues generating knowledge resources; thus, the preparatory work for conducting the second round of the research using the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) methodology in 2019 was carried out during the reporting period. The research will assess the changes in attitudes, perceptions and practices of the men and women regarding male involvement in advancing gender equality in comparison with the first round of research carried out in 2013.

In order to support participatory partnership platforms to advocate for increased investment in marginalized adolescents and youth to advance gender equality, UNFPA conducted two local forums in the regions of Kakheti and Samegrelo. The forums were preceded by an extensive five-day training organized for young people on advocacy skills. During the training, participants received information on SRH&RR, harmful practices and related topics and acquired practical skills on leadership, advocacy and communication. After completing the training, the young people met with the representatives of the local municipalities at the local forums and presented their vision on developing a youth agenda in the respective regions, with particular emphasis on reinforcing their reproductive health and rights. Discussions were held in Kakheti regarding Telavi municipality's youth strategy document, when youngsters presented their recommendation for activities that will support the eradication of early/child marriage and GBSS in the region. On the other hand, the youth forum in Zugdidi created a space for a dialogue between youth and the local municipality on integrating SRH&RR in the local youth strategy and action plan. As a result of youth advocacy, healthy lifestyles became one of the priority themes in the municipal youth strategy document, making the municipality responsible for allocating resources in support of the activities determined by the action plan.

Moreover, UNFPA in cooperation with UNICEF and UNIDO provided technical assistance to organize a national Youth Forum in Georgia in which representatives of 182 organizations participated. The forum was dedicated to discussing the progress and challenges in the institutional development of the youth sector in the country; discussing the status of the Youth Policy implementation; and validating the concept and importance of introducing the national Youth Index. The initiative was an important event to call for government action to promote a youth agenda in the country; considering the recent restructuring in the cabinet of the ministers, as well as the abolishment of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs in Georgia, the youth agenda remained somewhat undermined in the country in 2018. As a result of the Forum, a package of recommendations was prepared by the participant youth organizations that will be delivered to the relevant state institutions for consideration in 2019. It should also be mentioned that soon after the event, the Government of Georgia declared youth affairs to be transferred to the Administration of the Government under the Prime Minister's supervision.

### **Output 3.2. Strengthened capacity of public organizations and national human rights institutions to advance gender equality and reproductive rights and prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices**

To further strengthen the national referral mechanism to respond to VAW/DV by enhancing the health-care system's capacity to address cases of violence, the State Fund in cooperation with UNFPA started a pilot programme in selected medical facilities in Tbilisi and Kakheti region. Pursuant to Decree No. 0177-O of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs on the Implementation of the Health-care Response to GBV/VAW in the Pilot Regime, adopted in March 2018, a pilot programme to identify and refer victims of gender-based violence started in all respective municipalities in Kakheti region and in private ambulatories in Tbilisi and Telavi. All of the doctors involved in the pilot have taken extensive training on the health-care response to violence using UNFPA's regional training module, tailored to the country's context. Doctors from these institutions were also provided with brochures on the services for victims of GBV/DV, as well as SOPs, documentation forms and a guidebook on legal issues regulating the field. The information provided in the brochures was printed in Georgian, but a limited number of brochures were also prepared in Armenian, Azerbaijani and Russian for those ambulatory services that provide medical care to minority communities. Overall, more than 110 ambulatory units were covered within the framework of the pilot. Throughout the year, seven meetings were conducted in different locations to provide supportive supervision and to provide the participating doctors with the necessary materials for the implementation.

The initiation of the pilot was preceded by extensive training sessions for the medical professionals on SOPs. In total, 106 medical professionals from the municipalities of Dedoplistskaro, Kvareli, Sagarejo and Signaghi were trained throughout the reporting year. Moreover, the Resolution of the Government of Georgia No. 331 on "Forming a Commission for Issuing a Decision on the Provision of Medical Services and Determining the Rule of the Commission's Operation within the Frameworks of the Referral System" was amended in 2018

as a result of UNFPA and State Fund joint advocacy and with active consultations and involvement of the MoLHSA. The amendment created the legal grounds for providing medical services to victims of sexual violence according to the SOPs. The document spelled out the process of the budget allocation and the method of the service provision mechanism for the victims.

In addition, several key normative acts regulating the health-care system – specifically, Documentation for Ambulatory Care (MoLHSA Ministerial Decree No. 01-41/n) and Regulations for Documentation for Stationary Hospital Care (MoLHSA Ministerial Decree No. 108/n) – were approved in 2018, enabling primary health-care professionals to document cases of VAWG/DV appropriately. The amendments include standardized forms (as well as guides on how to fill them in) that will be used for documenting VAWG/DV cases in health-care settings. Though the forms were extensively used for the pilot, the legislation makes them mandatory for implementation throughout the country as of January 2019. Therefore, since the National Referral Mechanism is still pending approval, it has been necessary to introduce the amendment of the aforementioned normative acts and postpone its nationwide implementation date to December 2019.

Moreover, UNFPA and the State Fund developed the electronic training module on health-care response to GBV/DV for health-care professionals. Within the reporting period, the content and the relevant tests of the electronic module were prepared. The module provides theoretical knowledge and practical examples on gender-based violence, a national legislative framework for medical personnel to address GBV, and information on the SOPs that were approved by the Government as part of the pilot. Each of these subsections have a respective set of tests to evaluate the knowledge of a module user. The module will be finalized and accredited in 2019, enabling users to obtain relevant certificates after completing the module.

In 2018, UNFPA Georgia continued providing technical assistance to the MoES to enhance the formal and non-formal education system by integrating SRH and healthy lifestyle issues in the educational system. During the reporting period, the assistance was provided to review school subject standards of Biology and Civic Education for basic and secondary education levels; thus, the recommendations provided are aligned with WHO Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe and UNESCO standards on the issue. Revised standards include age-appropriate information on SRH, HIV/AIDS, healthy lifestyles, contraception, addiction, gender equality and other topics that unfold in the new standards through independent themes and/or topics, in addition to mainstreaming healthy lifestyle principles in all other major themes of the standards. Primary and basic education level standards were approved in the beginning of 2018, while secondary education level standards were revised and will be approved in 2019.

Furthermore, technical assistance was provided to the MoES to ensure that new textbooks are prepared based on the revised standards; in particular, technical information regarding the new standards were shared with the potential textbook authors. UNFPA experts explained the rationale behind the revisions to ensure better understanding of the new topics introduced in the standards. UNFPA experts provided authors with the elaborated and tested lesson scenarios to be used as the reference materials while working on the textbooks.

To support teachers as they embark on the new standards, the Biology standard of the basic education level was piloted in three public schools (two schools in Tbilisi, one in Sagarejo). A group of experts, including those from the MoES and the National Center for Teacher Professional Development, with UNFPA support, designed 12 lesson plans and conducted classes in the selected schools. The themes of the lessons were puberty, SRH&RR, HIV/AIDS, STIs, physical activity, healthy nutrition and addiction. At the end of the pilot project, a summary conference was hosted by MoES in which students participating in the pilot project presented the summarized materials on the topics, and teachers shared their experience regarding the new standards and the interactive teaching methods.

Moreover, a teacher training module was prepared with UNFPA's technical assistance. The module includes practical tips, as well as lesson scenarios for unfolding specific themes from the new Biology standard. The module relies on the interactive teaching/learning methods to make the topics motivating and engaging for the students. In cooperation with the MoES, an informational meeting was held with biology teachers of the

secondary education level, in which participants received information about the innovations introduced in the standards, as well as the best practices of covering the study material.

During the reporting period, informational brochures were reprinted in support of a parent education programme run by the MoES. The brochures covered the following topics: puberty; physical and psychological development characteristics; teenagers and addiction; and problems related to the social and physical health of adolescents. The brochures were distributed in the public schools involved in the pilot programme.

Following the commitments undertaken in the MoU concluded between UNFPA and MoES in 2017, UNFPA continued supporting a peer education campaign during the reporting period. In cooperation with the local Education Resource Centers, MoUs were concluded with four schools in Kakheti and 10 schools in Samegrelo to carry out peer education training sessions. The MoUs spelled out the commitment of the schools to support and implement peer education training sessions in their respective regions. Thus, in total, four Training of Trainers were held in Kakheti and Samegrelo regions in order to prepare a new cadre of trainers to carry on the initiative for peers. The trained youngsters conducted cascade training sessions in their schools in different municipalities on gender equality, SRH&RR, family planning, contraception, early marriage, gender stereotypes, gender identity and gender roles. In total, 941 students were reached through the initiative in 2018 in both regions.

Moreover, two workshops were conducted for the principals and civic education teachers in Samegrelo and Kakheti regions, respectively. During the workshops, participants received information on the harmful practices of early/child marriage and GBSS, discussed the progress of implementing a peer education campaign within the framework of the concluded MoUs, and developed a mechanism for making the initiative viable and sustainable. The principals came to the agreement to integrate the peer education training sessions within the civic education club action plans approved by the schools on an annual basis.

Pursuant to the analysis of Georgia's second review (10 November 2015) under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), 70 (34 per cent) of the 203 recommendations made to Georgia were raised in relation to SRH&RR. These recommendations present several opportunities for UNFPA to assist the Government of Georgia in designing specific plans and actions to implement/operationalize them in order to ensure that the follow-up is holistic and human rights-based. Therefore, UNFPA continued its cooperation with the PDO (launched in 2017) to integrate SRH&RR monitoring under the overall human rights monitoring framework of the PDO. In support of the aforementioned goal, UNFPA provided technical assistance to the PDO to lead a national inquiry allowing for an assessment of the systemic human rights problems, including those related to sexual and reproductive health, that are usually not comprehensively addressed through other mechanisms or mandates of the NHRI. Therefore, an international expert was engaged who provided overall guidance of the process by developing the methodology of the national inquiry and devising the instruments for carrying out the research. Considering the voluminous information elicited through the country assessment in 2017, the 2018 national inquiry focused on several issues critical to PDO and UNFPA, such as access to family planning information and services, maternal health care, and life skills/comprehensive sex education. The inquiry focused on the situation of the general public, with particular emphasis on ethnic minorities, people with disabilities, and adolescents and youth.

Considering the above-mentioned priorities, the fieldwork of the national inquiry was finalized within the reporting period. Initially, stakeholder forums were conducted in three regions of Georgia, in which PDO representatives met local NGOs that work in the field of SRH&RR, violence against women and gender equality and informed them about the initiative. The importance of the stakeholder forums were two-fold; on the one hand, civil society validation of the initiative was obtained, while, on the other hand, crucial assistance from NGOs was mobilized for carrying out the initiative. The ultimate fieldwork of the national inquiry included 20 focus group discussions and 52 in-depth interviews held in the capital and in four regions of Georgia: Adjara, Kakheti, Samegrelo and Samtskhe-Javakheti. The national experts involved by the PDO

prepared the first draft of the report in 2018 under the guidance of the international expert, while the final findings will be available for the public in 2019.

On the other hand, the findings of the country assessment conducted in 2017 by the PDO with UNFPA's technical assistance were included in the parliamentary report of the Public Defender of Georgia as a separate chapter, presented to the Parliament of Georgia in March 2018. Based on the report, five major problematic areas/issues, identified in the country assessment, were depicted in the Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia No. 3148 on the Public Defender's Report on the State of Protecting Human Rights and Freedom in Georgia 2017. Thus, those recommendations became obligatory for the line ministries to implement in the subsequent period. Similarly, the findings of the national inquiry will also be translated in the parliamentary report of the Public Defender for 2019, whereas UNFPA and the PDO will jointly reinforce advocacy efforts to incorporate more recommendations into the parliamentary resolution.

Last but not least, UNFPA supported the PDO representative in participating in the global meeting arranged by the UNFPA Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office on NHRIs and SRH&RR. The head of the Gender Equality Department of the PDO presented Georgia's experience in conducting the country assessment and national inquiry, including the associated challenges and ways to overcome them. Considering Georgia's experience and being a member of GANHRI, Georgia received a proposal to initiate a side event at the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2019 on the role of NHRIs in monitoring SRH&RR. UNFPA Georgia seized the opportunity, and the PDO led the initiative in 2019.

Moreover, based on the UNFPA's advocacy, strategic decisions were made in 2018 to ensure the sustainability of the cooperation. The PDO committed to revisit/adjust the methodology of the national inquiry in order to make it an integral part of the national human rights monitoring framework within the Gender Equality Department of the PDO, so that the institution could lead the activity independently from 2020 onward. Moreover, the initiative will be included in the annual action plans of the Gender Equality Department under the PDO, and relevant duties and responsibilities will be spelled out in the designated person's ToR within the department.

### **Output 3.3. Strengthened public advocacy for enhancing de facto gender equality and promoting SRH&RR**

During the reporting period, UNFPA supported strengthening social support to key advocacy and communication issues – preventing harmful practices, strengthening male support to gender equality and promoting youth SRH&RR.

In 2018, UNFPA further expanded three issue-based advocacy and communication campaigns. The campaign on GBSS unfolded in two regions of the country. Within the UNJP framework, the campaign was implemented in Kakheti region in close cooperation with and with parallel funding from the World Bank to test the effectiveness of a pilot communication and advocacy campaign in altering parental perceptions about daughters, thereby contributing to the existing evidence base on what works to address son preference and accompanying skewed sex ratios at birth. In 2018, the sample and outreach strategy were identified, baseline data collection and invitations were implemented, informational meetings were carried out based on the specifically designed protocols and facilitators' guides, and the end-line data collection was ensured. The baseline survey, focus group discussions and the end-line survey were led by the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia (NCDC). During the interventions (331 subjects in the treatment group, 264 in the control group), facilitators screened a special animation video on son preference, prepared by UNFPA, and supported discussions about existing stereotypes on son preference and the consequences of GBSS on the community and society at large. The final analysis of the intervention, as well as the findings of the end-line survey, will be available during the first quarter of 2019.

The awareness-raising campaign on combating the harmful practices of early/child marriage and GBSS was further expanded in 2018 in cooperation with the local NGO Sapari in Kakheti and Kvemo Kartli regions

(with co-funding from the President's Fund and UNFPA core resources; UN JP funds were used only for Kakheti region). Within the framework of the initiative, 20 ethnic Azerbaijani youth were trained as trainers. The young trainers held information-education meetings at the schools in Kakheti and Kvemo Kartli on the harmful practices of early/child marriage and GBSS. Young people involved in the project became active citizens themselves, gaining respect and trust in their respective communities. Since then, Sapari has engaged youth in various activities and projects to enhance their capacities as social change agents. Overall, the project covered 90 schools in Kvemo Kartli and eight Azerbaijani language schools in Kakheti. Information-education meetings were held with students, parents, teachers and school principals regarding two harmful practices: early/child marriages and GBSS. As a result of the initiative, a significant number of the community members received critical information to reconsider their perception of harmful practices being a norm. Moreover, issues important for the self-development and realization of young people's potential as the crucial mechanism of avoiding early/child marriage were discussed during the informational meetings. For instance, participants were provided with information about the opportunities of receiving higher education by the ethnic minorities through 1+4 governmental programme:

*UNFPA's work since 2016 with the Inter-Religious Council and with Muslim religious leaders has enabled addressing the prevention of harmful practices from another important angle. The official statement of the Administration of Muslims of All Georgia calling for the prevention and elimination of child marriage and FGM served as an important milestone in this effort. By allocating UNFPA core resources, in 2018, UNFPA continued its advocacy and support of the Inter-Religious Dialogue and included the issue of VAW/DV in the dialogue agenda. Five informative sessions with Muslim religious leaders from all municipalities of Kvemo Kartli region (mainly populated with the Muslim Azeri ethnic minority population) unfolded the essence of DV/VAW and child marriage, the legislative framework and the available services. Unprecedented support has been generated from local religious leaders for the prevention of child marriage and encouraging communities to change their attitude towards this harmful practice. It is noteworthy that these meetings were jointly facilitated by NGO experts, UNFPA representative and leaders of the Administration of Muslims of All Georgia – such an approach proved quite effective in unfolding the issues from multiple dimensions. A new partner joined this initiative in December 2018 – the EU project for Gender Equality. As a result of the Inter-Religious Dialogue, it has been agreed that UNFPA will support the development of a resource package on VAW/DV and harmful practices for religious confessions to be used in their communication with believers.*

During the reporting period, UNFPA Georgia continued its Gender Transformative Programming by conducting various advocacy/communication and social mobilization activities. In 2018, London-based think tank Emerging Europe awarded the MenCare Georgia campaign the first place in its 2018 Equality-Friendly Initiative of the Year contest. Part of the inaugural Emerging Europe Awards, the Equality-Friendly Initiative of the Year recognizes projects that teach tolerance and open-mindedness in Central and Eastern Europe, promoting social inclusion and equality for all people regardless of gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation and religious beliefs. The MenCare campaign in Georgia was selected among 10 shortlisted nominees by a jury from Emerging Europe.

During the reporting period, UNFPA launched its partnership with the Georgian Football Federation and Football Club "Locomotive Tbilisi" in support of the MenCare Georgia campaign. The partnership, formalized through an MoU, envisages advancing gender equality and supporting the national campaign through two main areas: promoting men's engagement to advance gender equality and promoting girls' football to empower adolescent girls. As football is one of the most popular sports in Georgia, this partnership helps reach out to the wider audience of the general population, especially youth and men, as well as mass media.

Another highlight of the campaign was presenting MenCare Georgia at the Frankfurt Book Fair, as a part of Georgia's official Guest of Honour programme. Former famous football player and the president of the Georgian Football Federation, Levan Kobiashvili, and writer and TV host Alexandre Lortkipanidze presented

the campaign, with the former speaking about the importance of gender equality and the role of sport in advancing the agenda, and the latter presenting the children's book *Lullaby for Lily* written within the framework of the campaign. Georgia's presence at the Frankfurt Book Fair as a guest of honour attracted great attention from both Georgian and international media.

In 2018, UNFPA continued supporting the celebration of Father's Day on June 19 for the third time in the country. The event is accumulating more and more interest annually, proved by the number of supporters and partners expressing their willingness to join the celebration every year. This time, around 20 private companies joined and promoted the campaign by offering special discounts and offers to fathers. Three promotional videos featuring Georgian celebrities and MenCare participants were filmed to promote Father's Day and to invite people to join the celebration. Videos were uploaded on Facebook and aired by three TV channels. During the reporting period, three events were supported simultaneously in Tbilisi, Telavi (Kakheti) and Zugdidi (Samegrelo). The main event was held at Mziuri Park Stage, where the Professional State Youth Theatre performed a play for more than 400 spectators. On the other hand, in Telavi and Zugdidi, the well-known authors and the activists of MenCare Georgia met with children and parents and held book readings. The Zugdidi and Telavi events were attended by around 300 guests. Before the reading, MenCare activists talked to guests and highlighted the importance of men's involvement in child raising and in sharing household chores.

The Fathers' Cup, promoting involved parenthood, was jointly organized by UNFPA, WeCare and the Georgian Football Federation in the framework of the MoU for the second time in 2018. Fathers, the leaders of their teams, had to have both - boys and girls to participate in the championship. Thirty teams were registered by the open call, and around 200 participants gathered on the field. All the participating teams received certificates and trophies at the end of the event. The football championship was covered by 25 different TV, radio and online media. Photos were uploaded on the MenCare Georgia Facebook page and reached about 30,000 users.

Men Talking to Men (MTM) training sessions continued during the reporting period as a leading activity of MenCare Georgia. In total, 13 sessions were held in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo regions reaching more than 130 men. Moreover, MTM sessions were organized for 70 sportsmen involved in the sessions through the cooperation with the Football Club "Locomotive Tbilisi". This year, MenCare coordinators managed to reach out to students and young people through informational sessions by receiving assistance from the local self-government, local NGOs and educational institutions who allocated spaces for the sessions free of charge. During the meetings, students viewed short videos and clips created by the campaign and became acquainted with various activities carried out within the campaign. Overall, about 150 students attended the meetings.

MenCare Georgia joined the celebration of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV by holding informational meetings in Kakheti region in cooperation with UN Women. An active member of the campaign, TV host and writer Davit Gorgiladze, presented *Lullaby for Lily* and talked about the campaign in three locations: Pankisi, Sagarejo and Tsnori. Around 300 people attended the presentations.

"Fathers of Tbilisi", a social media campaign, continued during the reporting period reaching about 40,000 users. The photos depict the involvement of fathers in family activities, cooking meals for and with their kids and sharing their recipes with the audience. In total, 10 photos were produced under the campaign. The photos were uploaded to the MenCare Georgia Facebook page and were also printed and installed at bus stops on banners in Tbilisi (five), Telavi (one) and Zugdidi (one). Moreover, 20 bus stops were branded in Tbilisi with MenCare slogans and photos.

Overall, Facebook has been a leading platform used to deliver the campaign's messages, activities and agenda to the target audience. The year 2018 turned out to be very active for MenCare Georgia, with more Facebook posts than ever before. The content posted on MenCare Georgia ranged from local videos, blog posts, photos and posters to international posts from various organizations and Facebook pages. The Likes of MenCare Georgia has increased by 10 per cent and has now reached 38,500, with the biggest group aged 25-34 (46 per

cent). The average daily reach of the page was 2,500 (meaning that 2,500 people saw the Facebook posts every day). The total engagement for 2018 included 11,000 reactions (Like, Love, Haha, etc., with Like receiving the most reactions), 700 comments, 700 shares and 220,000 video views. In total, 135 posts were published on MenCare Georgia, with the most successful posts as follows: videos – average reach of 27,200 and average reactions of 300; shared videos – average reach of 3,350 and average reactions of 42; photos – average reach of 5,400 and average reactions of 124; and links to articles – average reach of 4,600 and reactions of 63. Overall, MenCare Georgia reached 235,387 unique people through social media in 2018 alone.

UNFPA Georgia in partnership with the Georgian Youth Development and Education Association (GYDEA) also integrated peer-education trainings into the youth camps organized by the LEPL Children and Youth National Center (under the MoES). In the framework of this collaboration, GYDEA conducted 23 informational sessions summer camps in Anaklia (nine), Manavi (seven) and Shaori (seven) reaching a total of 4,725 youth, of which 3,700 were school-age students and 1,025 were university students. The trainings were conducted according to the adapted peer education modules that envisage the provision of age-appropriate information to the relevant audience.

To further strengthen non-formal education and support the awareness-raising of young people, youth festivals were conducted in the regions of Kakheti and Samegrelo. The festivals were held in cooperation with and through the active involvement of the local self-government. The slogan of the festival, “Equals for Equality”, prompted a wide range of activities promoting youth development and sustainable development. Public speeches, intellectual games (including the popular TV show-game for adolescents “A Bookshelf” by Georgian Public Broadcaster), public lectures, contests and exhibitions were all dedicated to the topic of equality. The events gathered more than 500 people at each location (a total of 1,000). During the festivals, UNFPA also arranged the exhibition of a photo project showcasing the potential of young people. The photo project underlined the importance of giving development opportunities and creating an enabling environment for youth to realize their aspirations. It depicted young people (aged 16-29) from Georgia and the social environment in which they live, work or study. Through quotes, young people shared their achievements, including the challenges they faced, support they received and dreams they had. The photo project visualized how young people can contribute to the development of society, if they are empowered to exercise their human rights, have access to quality education, information and services, and have the power to participate in the decision-making process and influence policies that affect them.

In 2018, UNFPA, in the framework of the UNJP, actively worked with Georgian media to communicate key messages and reach a wider audience. All topics – including early/child marriage, GBSS and men’s engagement for achieving gender equality – were widely covered by the different media outlets, including TV, radio, magazines, newspapers and web portals. All of the major events held in the framework of UNJP appeared in news and thematic TV/radio programmes and were discussed in articles. Overall, the number of media mentions of UNJP activities reached 130.

In the framework of UNJP, UNFPA continued its cooperation with the popular magazine “CulinArt” to present the series “Luca’s Cuisine”, hosted by famous Georgian chef Luka Nachkebia. The series featured men who share the values of the MenCare campaign and want to contribute to achieving gender equality in the country. The conversation between the chef and the guest centred on equal partnership, fatherhood, caregiving, gender equality and women’s rights. The initiative served to challenge prevailing stereotypes in Georgian society, particularly regarding the perceived “womanly” and “manly” jobs/work. By featuring famous men (sportsmen, writers, artists, politicians, media persons) in the kitchen preparing food themselves, the positive images of men as equal partners and caregivers were promoted, contributing to an attitude change and behaviour change from a long-term perspective. The guests of the series prepared one of their favourite dishes and shared the recipe with the reader, while at the same time delivering a specific message in support of gender equality.

In order to advance gender equality and promote zero tolerance for any kind of violation of women's human rights, gender sensitive/equal reporting plays a crucial role in the establishment of social and cultural patterns and norms that nurture the values of equality and human rights in society. Therefore, it is of vital importance that journalists understand and share the values of human rights and equality between women and men, respect diversity and human dignity and challenge discriminatory gender norms and stereotypes. Joining the efforts of UNDP and UN Women, UNFPA recruited a national consultant to make sustainable steps in this area and develop a university curriculum for future journalists of media schools. The consultant will develop the gender-sensitive reporting curriculum goals and outcomes, including the curriculum modules and specific questions for discussions and activities; provide a list of suggested guest speakers; select appropriate text and multimedia content for specific modules; and suggest the appropriate placement of specific modules in other curricula. Based on the developed curriculum, the course will be piloted in the media schools of various higher education institutions in 2019.

**Overall**, the progress towards the achievement of the UN Joint Programme's outcomes has been significant in 2018. A substantial breakthrough was observed in terms of the GIA process of the laws at the legislative level. Furthermore, for the first time in the country, GRB has been introduced on local levels. As for women's economic empowerment, the average employment rate of women participants in 2018 VET programmes increased by 17 per cent over the previous year (from 51 per cent in 2017 to 68 per cent in 2018), and the adoption of the constitutional guarantees of meaningful equality can become a vital foundation to close the gender gap. Among the most significant achievements are also the adoption of the 2018-2020 NAPs; the establishment of the HRPD within the structure of the MIA; and the designation of specialized prosecutors. Substantial breakthroughs have also been achieved in terms of refining the health system's response to VAW/DV. Institutional changes have been introduced to refine the formal and non-formal education system of the country through integrating healthy lifestyles and SRH&RR issues, and a functional tracking and reporting system on monitoring reproductive rights was established through the PDO channel.

In addition, the UNJP's awareness-raising and capacity development initiatives have significantly contributed to positive shifts in public attitudes towards VAWG/DV as well as to the improved response to cases of VAWG/DV instances.<sup>40</sup> According to the UN Women/GEOSTAT National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia (2017), 18 per cent of women who have ever experienced intimate partner violence have appealed to the police for support, compared to only 1.5 per cent in 2009; some 33 per cent of women still tend to agree that intimate partner violence is a private matter and that others should not intervene, compared to 78 per cent in 2009; 78 per cent of men thought that women's main responsibility is taking care of her family in 2017, compared to 93 per cent of men in 2014; 50 per cent of men agreed to the statement that if a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really call it rape, compared to 53 per cent in 2014; and 37 per cent of men thought that it is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant, compared 69 per cent in 2014. Furthermore, through a targeted awareness-raising campaign, UNJP has significantly contributed to generating public demand for gender equality and creating a critical mass of GE allies. New partnerships established in 2018 have solicited changing public perceptions on harmful practices and men's roles as partners and caregivers.

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<sup>40</sup> See Supra notes 1, 2, 3, 4.

UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality  
2018 NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT  
Annex 1: Indicator Based Performance Assessment

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Enhanced women's political and economic empowerment</b>	1.a. Proportion of women to men in the Parliament/local councils	11.3% in Parliament; 11.6% in local self-governance (2014)	15% in Parliament; 13% in local self-governance	There were no parliamentary or local elections in 2018. Target has been a result of parliamentary and local elections in 2016 and 2017 respectively.	As a result of 2017, elections, the percentage of women in local self-governance has increased to 13.4%. Also, there are 15% women MPs in the Parliament as a result of the 2016 elections.	Central Election Committee (CEC)
		1.b. Increase in women's employment and economic activity	Employment rate: women 47.3%, men 62.1% (2013); Economic activity rate: women 55.4%, men 76.6% (2013)	Employment rate: women 49%; Economic activity rate: women 55%	<u>Target has been met</u> 2018 employment rate: women 49.3%, men 63.4% (i.e. increase among women by 2 percentage points); 2018 economic activity rate: women 55.6%, men 73.6% (i.e. increase among women by 0.2 percentage points)	2013 baseline has been revised in line with the GEOSTAT data revision.	GEOSTAT: Household Budget Survey, Labour Survey, statistical information on employment and earnings
<b>Output 1.1</b>	1.1. Duty bearers and rights holders are better able to advance gender equality	1.1.a. Institutional mechanism for GE at legislature operational	No	Yes	<u>Yes, target has been met</u>		Parliamentary website; GEC website
		1.1.b. Institutional mechanism for GE at executive operational	No	Yes	<u>Yes, target has been met</u>		Administration of the Government website
		1.1.c. Per cent of population aware of GE issues; per cent of women and men supporting women's engagement in political economic and social life	63.8% of population aware of GE issues (2013)	Increase by 7%	<u>Target has been met</u> 84% of the Georgian population thinks that at least 30% of MPs in Parliament should be female, and 63% support mandatory gender quotas (NDI 2017 survey)		Information in the media; public awareness surveys; reports/assessments by CSOs
		1.1.d. Proportion of women (to men) participating as candidates in parliamentary and local elections	N/A	N/A	N/A There were no parliamentary or local elections in 2018		CEC
<b>Activity Result 1.1.1</b>	1.1.1. Human Rights Inter-Agency Coordination Council	1.1.1.a. GE Working Group institutionalized, organized and effective	No	Yes	<u>Yes, target has been met</u>		AoG website

	(HRIAC), its working group on gender equality and the dedicated secretariat structure have a greater capacity and positioning as a gender equality advocate	1.1.1.b. HRIAC leads the next NAP(s) preparation and adoption	No	Yes	Yes, <u>target has been met</u>	2018-2020 GE NAP has been adopted	GEC Activity Report
<b>Activity Result 1.1.2</b>	1.1.2. Gender Equality Council has a greater capacity and positioning to champion policy change on gender equality	1.1.2. Number of legislative and policy initiatives advocated by the GEC	0	3	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 7 initiatives – The GE chapter of the Human Rights National Action Plan (2018-2020) was finalized and adopted. The GEC started the Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) institutionalization. Within this framework, training courses on GIA were organized for seven Parliament committees. Also, the GIA of numerous legal bills is ongoing and will be finished in 2019. With the UNJP's support, the GEC began work on Pay Gap methodology. The GEC also conducted a gender self-assessment of the Parliament. Within 2018, the GEC started to advocate for legislative amendments supporting women's increased political participation, including amendments to the Labour Code of Georgia, plenary hearings of the amendments to the Election Code of Georgia, quotas and other initiatives supporting women's economic empowerment. In 2018, the baseline study "Gender Equality in Georgia: Barriers and Recommendations" was also conducted. The amendments to the parliamentary RoP that GEC advocated throughout 2018 passed successfully.		GEC Annual Report 2018
<b>Activity Result 1.1.3</b>	1.1.3. Public better aware of GE issues and supportive to women's engagement in political, economic and social life	1.1.3. Amount of media coverage adequately reflecting GE and women's rights issues	903 media articles in 2014 incl. radio, TV, Internet and press (2014)	(a) annual increase by 10%; (b) GE issues largely adequately reflected	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> (a) 3,030 occurrences (235% increase from the baseline and 22.5% increase from 2017); (b) Yes		Media monitoring

<b>Output 1.2</b>	1.2. Gender responsive policies implemented by national and local authorities	1.2.a. Number of gender-sensitive national and/or local programmes/policies approved	N/A	2	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 4 – Gender-sensitive labour code amendments were drafted (that will be enforced in 2019). Women-encouraged incentives were added to the state programmes related to agricultural cooperatives. Tbilisi Council adopted the 2018-2020 GE action plan. Gender-sensitive aspects were incorporated in several programmes of Tbilisi municipal budget.		AoG website; Government decisions
		1.2.b. The proportion of implementation of NAP actions	N/A	N/A	40%	The Gender Equality Chapter of the National Human Rights Action Plan 2018-2020 was adopted in early 2018. All planned activities have been started. Part of them are completed, and part of them are in progress.	AoG website
<b>Activity Result 1.2.1</b>	1.2.1. Target executive branch agencies (MOF, MOA, MoES, MRDI, MESD, CSB) have greater capacities to implement the GE chapter of the Human Rights Action Plan 2018-2020	1.2.1.a. Proportion of activities from NAP implemented by each target institution	N/A	40% (4/10 of all NAP actions)	<u>Target has been met</u> 40%	Additional data to be generated in the middle of 2019.	GEC report; AoG website
		1.2.1.b. Number of capacity-building measures bringing measurable change in the understanding of respective issues	N/A	6	<u>Target has been met</u> 10 – Throughout the year, numerous training sessions, workshops, conferences and forums were organized for representatives and focal points of the Parliament, Government, Tbilisi City Hall, regional municipalities and MRDI. Topics included but were not limited to: mainstreaming GE, gender-sensitive budgeting, etc.		Activity reports
<b>Activity Result 1.2.2</b>	1.2.2. Gender equality institutionalized in the standard judicial training curriculum, and courts collect sex-disaggregated data	1.2.2.a. Number (or percentage) of judges and court staff trained in GE	N/A	10	<u>Target has been met</u> 13		HSOJ report
		1.2.2.b. Courts produce sex-disaggregated data	No	Yes	Yes, <u>target has been met</u>		Court statistics
<b>Activity Result 1.2.3</b>	1.2.3. Local authorities consider gender differences while planning	1.2.3.a. Number of local government units incorporating gender indicators in their programmes	N/A	1	<u>Target has been met</u> Tbilisi Council incorporated gender responsive indicators in the municipal budget.		Tbilisi City Hall website

	and delivering local services (in collaboration with UN Women and UNFPA)	1.2.3.b. Analysis of the local budgets from a gender perspective demonstrating the positive dynamics	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Tbilisi municipal budget incorporated gender responsive indicators, and 56 of the 102 proposed gender responsive proposals were approved and included in municipal budgets in two target regions: Kakheti (6 municipalities) and Samegrelo (5 municipalities).	Activity reports
		1.2.3.c. Women candidates running for local elections supported by UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A There were no parliamentary or local elections in 2018.	CEC website
		1.2.3.d. Number of initiatives advocated by the Women Councillors' Forum with regional and/or central authorities	N/A	1	<u>Target has been met</u> 3 – The fifth annual Women Councillors' Forum was organized, and 132 newly elected women councillors participated in the event. 20 women councillors underwent the Leadership and Advocacy Campaign School training. In 17 target municipalities, the forum has started the evaluation of the gender responsive indicators in Municipal Development Documents (MDDs).	Activity reports
<b>Output 1.3</b>	1.3. Local women empowered economically and politically through capacity-building and engagement in local decision-making	1.3. Number of women that improved their economic/social conditions as a result of the programme	N/A	40	<u>Target met and significantly surpassed</u> 420 women have improved their economic conditions – 284 women trained at VETs got employed; 36 female VET alumni received benefits as a result of 5 newly started businesses; 83 out of 166 women received state funding; 9 women formed two cooperatives; and 8 women started organic farming.	Activity reports
<b>Activity Result 1.3.1</b>	1.3.1. Female workforce better equipped with income generation skills through tailored professional education programmes offered at VET centres, and more women engaged in agricultural cooperatives	1.3.1.a. Number of women trained	N/A	150	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 417 women were trained, and 545 women obtained information-consultation services from VET centres	Desk review
		1.3.1.b. Number of cooperatives formed and operational	N/A	1	<u>Target has been met</u> 2 agriculture cooperatives were formed by women farmers	Field visits, observations and interviews with beneficiaries
		1.3.1.c. Ratio of women employed as a result of the trainings	N/A	60%	<u>Target has been met</u> 68%	VET institution reports

<b>Activity Result 1.3.2</b>	1.3.2. Local women have better entrepreneurial/life skills and enjoy improved access to financial resources through micro-credits and/or government programmes	1.3.2.a. Number of women who applied for financing	N/A	20	Target has been met and surpassed 166 women submitted for funding	Activity reports
		1.3.2.b. Proportion of projects financed	N/A	30%	Target has been met and surpassed 83 women received funding: Produce in Georgia – 30; Plant the Future – 30; Preferential Agro Credit Programme – 23	Activity reports
<b>Activity Result 1.3.3</b>	1.3.3. Community mobilization results in enhanced women's participation and activity in local decision-making	1.3.3.a. Number of initiatives advocated by active women at the local level	N/A	60	Target has been met and surpassed 102 initiatives submitted	Activity reports
		1.3.3.b. Proportion of initiatives that will be adopted/implemented by local authorities as a result of women's advocacy	N/A	30%	Target has been met 56 initiatives adopted (54.9% success rate)	Activity reports
<b>Activity Result 1.3.4</b>	1.3.4. Successful cases of women's empowerment promoted and replicated outside target regions	1.3.4. Number of initiatives implemented outside the target regions	N/A	10	Target has been met and surpassed 39 initiatives/projects have been financed with AWF assistance (27 in Adjara, 12 in Samtskhe-Javakheti)	Activity reports
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Enabling environment to eliminate VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence created in Georgia</b>	2.a. Per cent change in issued restraining and protective orders	902 restraining orders and 87 protective orders issued in 2014 (100%)	20% increase	Target has been met and surpassed In 2018, 7,646 restraining orders (747% increase) and 141 protective orders (62% increase) were issued	External evaluation report; MIA; Supreme Court of Georgia
		2.b. Per cent change in indictments on VAWG cases, in particular DV and sexual violence crimes	516 DV cases and 80 rape cases in 2014 (100%)	10% increase	Target has been met and surpassed In 2018, there were 3,955 DV cases (665% increase) and 158 cases of crimes against sexual freedom and integrity (97% increase)	Chief Prosecutor's Office
		2.c. Per cent change in the state budget allocation for the State Fund on DV issues by 2020	GEL 538,493.89 allocated in 2014 (100%)	2020: 20% increase	Target has been met and surpassed In 2018, GEL 992,000 (84% increase) was allocated for the State Fund from the state budget	State Fund
<b>Output 2.1</b>	2.1. National laws and policies on VAWG, especially on sexual and	2.1.a. Existence of an adopted and costed VAWG/DV NAP	2013-2015 DV NAP has not been costed	Yes	Target on track Yes, 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP adopted; NAP costing ongoing	Approved VAWG/DV NAP

	domestic violence, improved in line with international commitments (DEVAV, CEDAW, BPfA, Istanbul Convention)	2.1.b. Recommendations for amending the DV and VAWG related legislation drafted (in line with the recommendations under the 2013-2015 DV NAP monitoring report and the requirements under the Istanbul Convention submitted to the Parliament of Georgia)	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 Istanbul Convention)	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> The package of legislative amendments was adopted in the spring of 2017 by the Parliament of Georgia		Communication with the Parliament
<b>Activity Result 2.1.1</b>	2.1.1. Technical assistance provided to the DV Council to enhance its capacity to fulfil its mandate, i.e. coordinate and monitor implementation of the national laws and policies in the area of combating and preventing DV	2.1.1.a. Number of DV Council meetings resulting in concrete follow-up actions	N/A	2	<u>Target has been met</u> 2 meetings were convened throughout 2018		Communication with GE/VAW Commission
		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	N/A	Annual Report	<u>Target has been met</u> Annual report has been submitted by the relevant agencies to the GE/VAW Commission		GE/VAW Commission
<b>Activity Result 2.1.2</b>	2.1.2. Technical assistance provided to the DV Council to enhance its capacity for the evaluation of the 2016-2017 VAWG/DV NAP and facilitate informed and participatory process of drafting and implementation, monitoring and reporting in relation to the subsequent VAWG/DV NAP (2018 - 2020)	2.1.2.a. Existence of a draft of a new NAP developed in a participatory process led by the DV Council	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP has been approved		Draft 2018-2020 NAP
		2.1.2.b. Number of NAP objectives implemented as per annual progress reports on the implementation of the new VAWG/DV NAP	N/A	60%	<u>Target has been met</u> According to the progress reports on the implementation of the NAP, 65% of the total objectives have been implemented		GE/VAW Commission
<b>Activity Result 2.1.3</b>	2.1.3. Technical assistance provided to the GE/VAW Commission to enhance its capacity to carry out analysis and prepare needed amendments on VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence related legislation and relevant policies	2.1.3. Existence of amendments to the VAWG-related legislation and relevant policies drafted by the GE/VAW Commission in line with international commitments and best international practices (DEVAV, CEDAW, BPfA, CAHVIO) and submitted to the DV Council	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Package of legislative amendments has been adopted		Formal communication with the GE/VAW Commission on the receipt of the draft legislative amendments for submission to the Parliament of Georgia for adoption

<b>Activity Result 2.1.4</b>	2.1.4. Technical assistance provided to the GE/VAW Commission to enhance its capacity to improve data collection and analysis in the field of VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence	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 GE/VAW Commission for approval	No	Yes	<u>Target on track</u>		Concept on the data collection and analysis system
<b>Output 2.2</b>	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	2.2.a. Number of shelters for DV victims/survivors functional and funded from the state budget by 2020	4 shelters in 2015	6 shelters operational by 2020	<u>Target has been met</u> 4 shelters and 3 crisis centres (7 total institutions) functional and funded from the state budget		State Fund narrative report
		2.2.b. Number of crisis centres operational and funded from local budgets	No state-funded crisis centres exist as of 2014	Target 2020: 3 crisis centres	<u>Target has been met</u> The first state-funded crisis centre in Tbilisi was opened in 2016, the second in Kutaisi in 2017 and the third in Gori		State Fund narrative report
		2.2.c. Existence of specialized state-provided services for sexual violence victims/survivors delivered in line with the Istanbul Convention requirements	No specialized services for sexual violence victims/survivors exist by 2014	Target 2020: Specialized state-provided services for sexual violence victims/survivors established and functional in line with the Istanbul Convention requirements	<u>Target has been met</u> Yes, 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 were developed and relevant trainings conducted		State Fund narrative report
		2.2.d. LGBTI issues mainstreamed in capacity development interventions of key government stakeholders working on violence (MLA, Chief Prosecutor's Office, GBA, Judiciary)	LGBTI concerns are not integrated into the capacity development interventions of key government stakeholders working on violence by 2015	Yes	<u>Target on track</u> A local organization to mainstream the LGBTI issues in the training programmes, legislative and policy development interventions of UNJP has been recruited, and LGBTI issues have been integrated in the relevant training modules. Training of Trainers for the relevant professionals have been conducted.		MIA, CPO, GBA, Judiciary
		2.2.e. Existence of institutionalized mandatory training programmes on VAWG, in particular DV and sexual violence, for judges, prosecutors and lawyers	Only DV issues, not sexual violence issues, are covered in training programmes for judges, prosecutors and lawyers as of 2014	Target 2020: Mandatory training programmes on VAWG, in particular DV and sexual violence, for judges, prosecutors and lawyers developed and institutionalized	Yes, <u>Target has been met</u>		HSOJ, CPO, GBA

		2.2.f. The mandate of social workers expanded to respond to DV cases by 2020	Social workers only engage in DV cases where juveniles are direct victims/survivors as of 2014	Target 2020: Yes	Target on track		MoLHSA/SSA
<b>Activity Result 2.2.1</b>	2.2.1. Capacity of patrol and district police officers strengthened to ensure efficient response to VAWG and DV cases	2.2.1.a. Existence of curricula for future patrol and district police included in the regular training programme of the Police Academy	No	Yes	Target has been met Completed		Formal communication with the Police Academy and the MIA
		2.2.1.b. Number of district and patrol police officers trained on DV issues	0	Target 2020: At least 300 police officers trained	Target on track 381 district and patrol police officers were trained in 2018		Periodic reports by the Implementing Partner and external evaluation report
<b>Activity Result 2.2.2</b>	2.2.2. Capacity of criminal police strengthened to ensure efficient response to VAWG, in particular sexual violence cases	2.2.2.a. Existence of curricula for criminal police officers on VAWG, in particular sexual and domestic violence developed	No	Yes	Target on track Draft curricula have been developed		External evaluation report
		2.2.2.b. At least 40 criminal police officers trained based on the newly developed curriculum in 2017	0	Target 2020: At least 100 officers	Target on track In 2018, 115 investigators underwent specialized trainings. Training of criminal police officers will start in 2019.		Official correspondence with the MIA
		2.2.2.c. Standard operating procedures for criminal police in relation to response to VAWG cases developed and enforced by 2020	No	Target 2020: Yes	Target on track		SOP document
<b>Activity Result 2.2.3</b>	2.2.3. Support to 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	2.2.3.a. Decree of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Georgia drafted establishing the specialized unit/division including its terms of reference	No	Target 2020: Yes	Target has been met Completed		Official correspondence with the MIA
		2.2.3.b. Continuous capacity development system established for the VAWG specialized unit officers	No	Target 2020: Yes	Target on track		Official correspondence with the MIA
<b>Activity Result 2.2.4</b>	2.2.4. Support to the Supreme Court of Georgia provided through the analysis and capacity development of the common	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	No	Target 2020: Yes	Target on track		Analysis of domestic violence cases and recommendations; communication with the Supreme Court

	courts of Georgia to generalize judicial practice on VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV cases	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 in the official curriculum of the High School of Justice (HSOJ)	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u>		Supreme Court
		2.2.4.c. Number of judges trained on VAWG with a special focus on sexual and domestic violence	0	Target 2020: At least 100	<u>Target on track</u> 16 judges and 15 judicial assistants were trained in 2018		Formal communication with the HSOJ
<b>Activity Result 2.2.5</b>	2.2.5. Support provided to the Georgian Bar Association (GBA) in order to train private lawyers on VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV, as part of the mandatory continuous legal education (CLE) programme	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 programme of the GBA	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u>		Formal communication with the GBA
		2.2.5.b. Number of lawyers trained based on the new curriculum	0	Target 2020: At least 300	<u>Target on track</u> 176 lawyers were trained in 2018		GBA narrative report
<b>Activity Result 2.2.6</b>	2.2.6. To support the State Fund to establish specialized services for victims/survivors of sexual violence	2.2.6.a. Existence of specialized services for sexual violence victims/survivors delivered in line with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u>		External evaluation report
		2.2.6.b. Number of beneficiaries served	0	Target 2020: At least 50 served beneficiaries	<u>Target on track</u> 4 beneficiaries were served by crisis centres and 2 beneficiaries by shelters		External evaluation report
<b>Activity Result 2.2.7</b>	2.2.7. Support provided to the State Fund to establish two additional shelters (locations TBD) for DV victims/survivors	2.2.7. Network of six shelters for DV victims/survivors functional and funded from the state budget by 2020	4 shelters in 2015	Target 2020: 6 shelters	<u>Target on track</u>		External evaluation report
<b>Activity Result 2.2.8</b>	2.2.8. Capacity of the PDO's Gender Equality Department strengthened to monitor	2.2.8.a. Percentage of the PDO's 2017-2018 gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan implemented	0	80%	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 90% implemented		PDO narrative reports

	implementation of the legislation in relation to women's rights, gender equality and VAWG	2.2.8.b. Existence of an institutionalized training programme on VAWG within the PDO Human Rights School	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u>		PDO narrative reports
<b>Activity Result 2.2.9</b>	2.2.9. Capacity of social workers of the Social Service Agency under the MoLHSA strengthened to provide quality services to DV victims/survivors (and sexual violence if possible)	2.2.9. Number of social workers trained on the efficient response to DV	0	Target 2020: At least 150	<u>Target on track</u>		Formal communication with the SSA
<b>Activity Result 2.2.10</b>	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	2.2.10.a. Number of DV victims/survivors provided with quality legal aid services and consultations	0	Target 2020: At least 200	<u>Target on track</u> Relevant legislative amendments adopted to expand mandate of the LAS		Formal communication with the LEPL Legal Aid Service
		2.2.10.b. Number of Legal Aid Service lawyers trained on sexual and domestic violence issues	0	At least 40	<u>Target has been met</u> 72 lawyers were trained by GBA		Formal communication with the LEPL Legal Aid Service
<b>Activity Result 2.2.11</b>	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	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	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u>		Formal communication with the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia
		2.2.11.b. Number of indictments presented in VAWG/DV cases	516 in 2014	Target 2020: At least 1,500	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 3,955 indictments in 2018		Formal communication with the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia
		2.2.11.c. Number of prosecutors trained on VAWG with a special focus on sexual and domestic violence	0	Target 2020: At least 100	<u>Target on track</u> 80 prosecutors were trained in 2018		Formal communication with the Chief Prosecutor's Office of Georgia
<b>Activity Result 2.2.12</b>	2.2.12. Support provided to the government in setting up a network of crisis centres for sexual violence and DV victims/survivors	2.2.12.a. Number of crisis centres for the victims/survivors of VAWG (sexual and domestic violence) established and operational in line with the developed crisis centre standards	0	Target 2020: At least 3	<u>Target has been met</u> The first state-run crisis centre was opened in Tbilisi in September 2016, the second in Kutaisi in 2017 and the third in Gori in 2018		External evaluation report

		2.2.12.b. Number of victims/survivors provided with quality services per year	0	Target 2020: At least 60	Target has been met and surpassed 224 beneficiaries in 2018		Crisis centres statistics
<b>Activity Result 2.2.13</b>	2.2.13. Support provided to the government in the establishment of a system of socioeconomic rehabilitation for VAWG and DV victims/survivors	2.2.13.a. Number of socially vulnerable DV victims/survivors accessing social protection benefits	0	Target 2020: At least 20	<u>Target on track</u>		Official communication with the MoLHSA
		2.2.13.b. Number of DV victims/survivors with access to vocational education	0	Target 2020: At least 50	<u>Target on track</u> 3 survivors		Official communication with the MoES
<b>Output 2.3</b>	2.3. Public awareness raised to support prevention and disclosure of the instances of VAWG, particularly sexual violence and DV	2.3.a. Per cent change in public awareness of the existence of the DV Law and relevant services in Tbilisi and target regions above the baseline by 2020	In 2013, 57% were aware of the existing legal protection mechanisms, and 50% were aware of the existence of the DV hotline	5% increase	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> In 2017, 67.4% of women and 73.5% of men knew about the DV Law, and 71% of women and 76.8% of men were aware of the DV hotline		Surveys
		2.3.b. Percentage of people who think it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife, by sex	In 2013, 69% of citizens (73.3% women and 60.5% men) believed that DV is a crime and that it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife	75%	<u>Target on track</u> In 2017, 78% of women and 69% of men believed that it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife		Surveys
<b>Activity Result 2.3.1</b>	2.3.1. Services established in the area of VAWG and DV promoted in partnership with celebrities from the fields of sport and art	2.3.1. Number of reported cases of DV registered by State Fund shelters, hotline and sexual violence services	In 2014, 1,182 calls to the hotline and 114 victims served in DV shelters; 0 victims/survivors of sexual violence	At least 1,000 calls to the hotline; at least 100 beneficiaries served by DV shelters	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> In 2018, the hotline received 1,822 calls; four existing shelters served 412 beneficiaries; the crisis centre served 224 beneficiaries		State Fund shelter admission statistics and hotline statistics
<b>Activity Result 2.3.2</b>	2.3.2. Zero tolerance for VAWG and DV promoted in partnership with celebrities from the fields of sport and art	2.3.2.a. Amount of media coverage on the problem of DV and VAWG stimulated by the project each year	Up to 300 media occurrences throughout 2014	100 occurrences	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 139 media occurrences in 2018		Media monitoring
		2.3.2.b. Percentage of service users who received information on the services through awareness-raising efforts	80% of service users received information on the services through awareness-raising efforts	50-70% of service users	<u>Target on track</u> Even though the State Fund did not manage to provide the data the VAW National Study revealed that in 2017, 80% of women and 74% of men knew about the services for VAW/DV survivors, and 79% of women and 73% of men were aware of the campaigns about VAW/DV		State Fund shelter admission statistics and hotline statistics

<b>Activity Result 2.3.3</b>	2.3.3. Partnerships established with media representatives to enhance their capacities in gender-sensitive and ethical reporting	2.3.3. Proportion of media coverage on the problem of DV and VAWG rated positively, as opposed to neutral or negative	Up to 35% rated positively and 65% rated neutral	Target 2020: 60% positive	<u>Target on track</u> 35% positive in 2018		Media monitoring report
<b>Activity Result 2.3.4</b>	2.3.4. Capacity of the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia strengthened to promote zero tolerance for VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV, through integration of these issues into the national school curricula and teacher training programmes	2.3.4.a. Integration of VAWG, in particular DV and sexual violence issues, into the general education national curriculum	No	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target on track</u>		General education national curriculum
		2.3.4.b. Percentage of the proposed materials included in the general education national curriculum	0	Target 2020: At least 70%	<u>Target on track</u>		General education national curriculum
		2.3.4.c. Existence of a training programme for general education teachers on VAWG issues	No	Yes	<u>Target on track</u>	Formal communication with the National Center for Teacher Professional Development	National Center for Teacher Professional Development
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>Advanced gender equality and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable women, adolescents and youth</b>	3.a. 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	N/A	Target 2020: 50%	<u>Target on track</u>  As a result of the last reporting cycle in 2014 the CEDAW provided 50 recommendations to Georgia State Party, out of them 41% are implemented, 24% are in the process of implementation and 34% are not implemented.  UNPFA has contributed to implementation of 25 recommendations of the concluding observations on the combined fourth and fifth periodic reports of Georgia related to Legal Framework of Discrimination and Equality; National machinery for the advancement of women; Stereotypes and harmful practices; Violence against Women; Education; Employment; Health; Marriage and Relations		National strategy/policy papers/NAPs adopted; monitoring reports of GE and VAWG/DV NAPs' implementation

		3.b. Existence of a functional tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of reproductive rights recommendations and obligations	No	Yes	<u>Target on track</u> The country assessment on SRH and well-being was conducted, and the results will be integrated into the 2018 PDO annual parliamentary report		PDO report published in 2017
<b>Output 3.1</b>	3.1. Strengthened evidence-based policy advocacy to advance an enabling environment for gender equality and reproductive rights and the prevention of violence and harmful practices against women and girls	3.1.a. National Action Plan(s) addressing child marriage, FGM, gender-biased sex-selection and violence against women adopted	No	Yes	<u>Target on track</u> 2018-2020 National Action Plan on Human Rights Protection (that integrates NAP on GE) and 2018-2020 National Action Plan on the Measures to Be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Survivors adopted, addressing child marriage, FGM, GBSS and VAW		Relevant state documents: NAPs, governmental decrees
		3.1.b. Number of studies to establish evidence on harmful practices, gender inequality and gender-based violence for informed policymaking conducted and disseminated	2	5	<u>Target has been met</u> Qualitative research study on the harmful practices of early/child marriage and FGM launched. Preparatory work for a mixed methodology research study on men and gender relations in Georgia (based on International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) initiated.		Study report; UNJP report
<b>Activity Result 3.1.1</b>	3.1.1. Evidence-based policy advocacy on issues related to GE, VAW/DV, SRH&RR and harmful practices is strengthened	3.1.1.a. Research to establish evidence on early marriage, FGM, gender-based violence and men and gender relations in Georgia conducted (2015-2020)	2	5 Target 2018: 1 finalized, 1 methodology developed	<u>Target has been met</u> Qualitative research study on the harmful practices of early/child marriage and FGM conducted in cooperation with UNICEF. Preparatory work for a mixed methodology research study on men and gender relations in Georgia (based on International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) initiated.		Study report; UNJP report

		3.1.1.b. Number of advocacy/capacity development events conducted to support capacity development of policymakers to address GBSS, early marriages, FGM, gender equality and reproductive rights	0	At least 10 advocacy/capacity development events held  Target 2018: 2	<u>Target has been met</u> In 2017, 6 advocacy/capacity development meetings were conducted (see 2017 report)  In 2018, 4 advocacy/capacity development meetings were conducted: 2 with the GEC working group on maternity/paternity/parental leave; 1 on developing the GE Concept for the GEC; 1 on the research study on harmful practices of early/child marriage		UNJP reports
		3.1.1.c. Working Group consisting of representatives of gender equality machinery at the executive and legislative branch and civil society actors developed legislative and policy recommendations to be integrated into the National Action Plans on Gender Equality, youth and civic integration for prevention of early marriages	No	Target 2018: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> The task force on harmful practices is fully operational, having convened two meetings in 2018. The first meeting validated the COMBI strategy, while the second generated the discussion on the measures of combating harmful practices with the participation of the MIA and set tangible plans for further actions.		National policy and strategic documents; UNJP reports
		3.1.1.d. Integrated policy support provided to national GE machineries to refine the mechanism and update the NAPs related to Gender Equality and Domestic Violence (in collaboration with UNDP and UN Women)	No	Yes  Target 2018: Strategy on Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) to decrease early/child marriage in Georgia developed and validated	<u>Target has been met</u> National Action Plans related to GE (as part of the Human Rights NAP) and VAW/DV reflect specific measures and activities for combating harmful practices and promoting SRH&RR		National Action Plans related to GE and VAWG/DV

<b>Activity Result 3.1.2</b>	3.1.2. Participatory partnership platforms to advocate for increased investment in marginalized adolescents and youth to advance gender equality is supported	3.1.2.a. Participatory platform that advocates for increased investments in adolescents and youth within gender equality, youth and health policies, plans and programmes exists	No	Target 2020: Yes  Target 2018: Yes (Advocacy on the Youth Policy Reform spearheaded; participatory platforms format to be discussed)	<u>Target on track</u> 2 youth advocacy training sessions conducted in Kakheti and Samegrelo regions; 2 advocacy meetings initiated and conducted with youth leaders and the representatives of the local government in Kakheti and Samegrelo	Considering the structural changes introduced in the ministries in 2017, UNFPA continues advocacy with the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia for the institutionalization of the youth participatory platform as a consultative body to the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Youth Policy	Documents generated by an informal network/youth watchdog group; UNJP reports
		3.1.2.b. Number of multi-sectoral/local forums conducted to advocate for youth SRH&RR and promote youth participation in policy formulation and monitoring process	0	Target 2020: 3 Target 2018: 1	<u>Target has been met</u> 1 national forum supported		Documents generated by an informal network/youth watchdog group; UNJP reports
<b>Output 3.2</b>	3.2. Strengthened capacity of public organizations and national human rights institutions to advance gender equality and reproductive rights and prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices	3.2.a. DV and VAW response recommendations are integrated into the health system	No	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target on track</u> Pilot of health-care response to VAW/DV launched; updated medical forms approved; funding mechanism for the services for victims of sexual violence identified	Several key normative acts regulating the health-care system, specifically Documentation for Ambulatory Care (MoLHSA Ministerial Decree No. 01-41/n) and Regulations for Documentation for Stationary Hospital Care (MoLHSA Ministerial Decree No. 108/n), were revised, enabling primary health-care professionals to document the cases of the VAW/DV appropriately. The regulatory documents include standardized forms (as well as guides on how to fill them in) that will be used for documenting VAW/DV cases in health-care settings.	UNJP reports; package of recommendations; SOPs for health system response to VAW/DV; documents of the MoLHSA

		3.2.b. Curriculum and methodology of SRH&RR and healthy lifestyle education in secondary education system is aligned with international standards	Yes	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target on track</u> School subject standards for elementary and basic education levels approved and aligned with the UNESCO standards on comprehensive sexuality education and Pass Through Standard on Healthy Lifestyle and SRH Education; basic educational level standard for Biology piloted; teacher education module prepared		School Subject standards of the MoES; Internal documents of MoES.
		3.2.c. Reproductive rights monitoring methodology is institutionalized in the Public Defender's system allowing for the development of policy recommendations and monitoring of their implementation	No	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target on track</u> National inquiry on SRH&RR and well-being conducted by the PDO; results will be integrated in the PDO parliamentary report for 2019		PDO documents
<b>Activity Result 3.2.1</b>	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 VAW in the health system is strengthened	3.2.1.a. Number of health-care facilities supported by pilot protocols and SOPs on the response to VAW/DV	0	Target 2020: At least 10	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 110 ambulatory units included		State Fund report; UNJP reports
		3.2.1.b. Number of health professionals trained in the selected pilot of health-care facilities on protocols and SOPs on the response to VAW/DV	0	Target 2020: At least 60	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 106 medical professionals from the municipalities of Dedoplistskaro, Kvareli, Sagarejo and Signaghi were trained		State Fund documents; MoLHSA; UNJP report; Implementing Partner (IP) reports
		3.2.1.c. Special curriculum on health system response to VAW/DV for medical students developed and institutionalized at the medical university	No	Target 2020: Yes	N/A in 2018 Preparation of the electronic module for the health-care professionals initiated		UNJP reports
		3.2.1.d. Routine data collection on VAW/DV is integrated into the medical statistical information system	No	Target 2020: Yes	N/A in 2018		N/A in 2018

<b>Activity Result 3.2.2</b>	3.2.2. Technical assistance to integrate the issues of healthy lifestyle, sexual and reproductive health and gender equality into the national educational system of Georgia is provided	3.2.2.a. Age-sensitive education on SRH&RR and healthy lifestyle issues is integrated into the formal education system (National Education Plan, pass-through standard, standard of subjects, etc.)	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2018: Biology standards for grades VII-IX and for X-XII initiated	<u>Target has been met</u> Biology and Civic Education subject standards for grades VII-IX adopted by integrating GE and SRH&RR principles and issues; updating standards for X-XII grades is in progress; Basic Education Level standard of Biology piloted in 4 schools		School subject standards of the MoES; UNJP reports
		3.2.2.b. Teaching materials on SRH&RR, healthy lifestyle issues for students of different classes developed	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2018: N/A in 2018	N/A in 2018, though lesson plans for Biology standards are prepared		UNJP reports
		3.2.2.c. Training modules for teachers on youth SRH&RR and healthy lifestyles developed and integrated in the teacher professional development system	No	Target 2020: Yes Target for 2018: Teacher training module prepared	<u>Target on track</u> Module prepared		UNJP reports
		3.2.2.d. E-learning resources for parents developed on SRH&RR and healthy lifestyle issues, to be based on MoES web platform	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2018: N/A in 2018	N/A in 2018		N/A in 2018
		3.2.2.e. Learning resources on youth SRH&RR and GE developed and integrated into the school supervisors' mandatory training	No	Target 2020: Yes	N/A	In consultation with the donor and agreed on the steering committee, the activity has been restructured and the resources used for other activities within the output	
		3.2.2.f. Learning resources on youth SRH&RR, healthy lifestyles and GE for school doctors updated and integrated in the Continuous Medical Education (CME) system	No	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Completed		UNJP reports

<b>Activity Result 3.2.3</b>	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	3.2.3.a. Monitoring tools for conducting national inquiry into the use of SRH&RR developed and institutionalized	No	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Findings of the country assessment were included in the PDO parliamentary report; parliamentary resolution was issued to follow up on the implementation of some of the recommendations	UNJP reports; PDO documents
		3.2.3.b. National inquiry conducted by a National Human Rights Institution concerning the exercise of reproductive rights exists	No	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> National inquiry on sexual and reproductive health and well-being conducted, and the results are integrated into the 2019 PDO parliamentary report	UNJP reports; PDO documents
		3.2.3.c. Policy recommendations developed by the PDO related to SRH&RR	No	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target on track</u> The recommendations based on the country assessment were included in the 2018 PDO parliamentary report	PDO documents
<b>Output 3.3</b>	3.3. Strengthened public advocacy for enhancing de facto gender equality and promoting SRH&RR	3.3.a. Analysis of content and media response reveal public support to GE in general and increased male involvement for greater gender equality	N/A	Target 2020: Yes	Yes, <u>target has been met</u>	Media (including social media) content analysis report
		3.3.b. Per cent change in knowledge about GE and SRH&RR among the training participants (male population and youth)	N/A	Target 2020: 10-20% increase	<u>Target on track</u> 10% increase, on average	UNJP reports; training reports
		3.3.c. New advocates (CSOs and champions) are involved in advocacy for increased involvement of men for gender equality	N/A	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target on track</u>	UNJP reports; public statements and speeches
<b>Activity Result 3.3.1</b>	3.3.1. Gender Transformative Programming through increasing male involvement in attaining greater gender equality is supported	3.3.1.a. MenCare global campaign launched and unfolded	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2018: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Campaign expanded in Kakheti and Samegrelo	UNJP reports
		3.3.1.b. Number of trainings conducted with male participants using Men Talking to Men (MTM) module	0	Target 2020: At least 15 Target 2018: 13 MTM sessions	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 13 MTM training sessions conducted in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo regions; 70 sportsmen and 150 young men were reached	UNJP report

		3.3.1.c. Number of civil society and youth organizations trained on Gender Transformative Programming	0	Target 2020: At least 5 Target 2018: N/A	N/A in 2018		
<b>Activity Result 3.3.2</b>	3.3.2. Youth advocacy for enhanced GE and human rights of youth is supported	3.3.2.a. Number of youth reached with GE and SRH&RR information through: i. mass media/public events ii. community outreach	0	At least 1,000 youth reached annually	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> Almost 7000 youngsters reached in 2018 distributed as follows: 4,725 reached through summer camps; 561 reached through peer education in Samegrelo region; 60 involved in the extensive training in Samegrelo region; 241 reached through peer education in Kakheti region; 79 involved in the extensive training in Kakheti region  Plus, more than 1,000 young people were reached through 2 youth festivals		Participant lists from local youth forums, etc.;  UNJP reports

		3.3.2.b. Number of community-based organizations in selected regions to implement GE and SRH&RR awareness-raising activities targeting youth at the grass-roots level	0	Target 2020: 2 annually in each target region	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u>	<p>The indicator has been successfully reached in 2017. 4 CBOs was supported in Kakheti reaching out 392 people and 3 CBOs in Samegrelo reaching out 540 people (7 CBOs in total in both regions reaching out to 932 people)</p> <p>However, during the reporting period, certain changes were introduced in the UNFPA Rules of Procedure, namely in the Policy and Procedures for Preparation, Management and Monitoring of Workplans. According to the amended policy, a paragraph was removed allowing implementing partners to disburse grants to sub-contractees. Since supporting local civil society organizations on the grass-roots level through a small grants competition was envisaged under the UNJP for 2018, the initiative was not carried out. Instead, UNFPA reallocated the funds to support youth empowerment and development in lieu of the programme document and UNFPA mandate. The aforementioned has been communicated and agreed with the donor.</p>	UNJP reports
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<b>Activity Result 3.3.3</b>	3.3.3. Public advocacy for creating an enabling sociocultural environment to promote gender equality, SRH&RR and the prevention of harmful practices is supported	3.3.3.a. Number of issue-based public advocacy campaigns (including through IEC, TV, social media) against harmful practices	2	5	<u>Target is in process</u> Awareness-raising campaign on GBSS; Awareness-raising campaign on early marriages National Campaign MenCare Georgia		Media reports on SRH&RR, GE, GBV, early/child marriages, GBSS, etc.
		3.3.3.b. Number of media coverage (including social media) on SRH&RR, GE and GBV	70 annually	Target 2020: At least 80	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 130 in total		Media reports; social media blog posts
<b>Activity Result 3.3.4</b>	3.3.4. Media is strengthened to raise awareness and trigger opinion change related to gender equality, SRH&RR and harmful practices	3.3.4.a. Number of workshops/roundtable discussions conducted on sensitive reporting related to GE and SRH&RR for traditional and new-media journalists	3	Target 2020: 5 Target 2018: N/A	N/A in 2018		N/A
		3.3.4.b. Syllabus on sensitive reporting for journalism students integrated in the higher education courses for journalists	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2018: The draft module is prepared	Syllabus preparation is in progress jointly with UNDP and UNW		N/A