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## UN JOINT PROGRAMME FOR GENDER EQUALITY NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2019

<p style="text-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 style="text-align: center;"><b>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p><i>Country/Region: Georgia</i></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 style="text-align: center;"><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <p>UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA</p>	<p style="text-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 style="text-align: center;"><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"><b>Total approved budget as per project document:</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>(SEK 70,000,000)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>MPTF/JP Contribution:<sup>2</sup></b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>USD 7,681,138</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Government of Sweden (pass-through)</i></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>(amount transferred to PUNOs to date)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total Contributions<sup>1</sup></b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><i>USD 8,475,945</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Government of Sweden</i></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Total approved budget as per project document:</b>	<i>(SEK 70,000,000)</i>	<b>MPTF/JP Contribution:<sup>2</sup></b>	<i>USD 7,681,138</i>	<i>Government of Sweden (pass-through)</i>	<i>(amount transferred to PUNOs to date)</i>	<b>Total Contributions<sup>1</sup></b>	<i>USD 8,475,945</i>	<i>Government of Sweden</i>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Programme Duration</b></p> <p><b>Overall Duration:</b> <i>61.5 months</i></p> <p><b>Start Date:<sup>3</sup></b> <i>15 January 2016</i></p> <p><b>Original End Date:<sup>4</sup></b> <i>31 December 2020</i></p> <p><b>Current End Date:<sup>5</sup></b> <i>31 December 2020</i></p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b></p> <p><b>Final Evaluation</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <b>Date:</b> <i>2020</i></p> <p><b>Mid-Term Evaluation</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <b>Date:</b> <i>2018</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Report Submitted By</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Name: Benedikt Hosek</li> <li>○ Title: Project Manager, UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality</li> <li>○ Email address: <a href="mailto:benedikt.hosek@undp.org">benedikt.hosek@undp.org</a></li> </ul>										

<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.

<sup>1</sup> Amount committed per Standard Administrative Arrangement.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AoG	Administration of the Government of Georgia
ARDA	Agricultural and Rural Development Agency of Georgia
AVNG	Anti-Violence Network of Georgia
AWF	Association of Women Farmers
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEC	Central Election Committee
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
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSRDG	Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia
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
HRC	Human Rights Inter-Agency Council of Georgia
HSOJ	High School of Justice
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
Istanbul Convention	Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
LEPL	Legal Entity of Public Law
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex

MESD	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia
MEPA	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs 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
NAP	National Action Plan
NCDC	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDO	Public Defender's Office of Georgia
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 (Statutory) 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)
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 and Training
WIGs	Women Initiative Groups

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In 2019, the UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality (UNJP) accomplished substantial results contributing to the achievement of the programme's planned outputs and 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. For that end 4 coordination meetings were convened by the UNJP Convening Agency- UN Women.

In 2019, UNJP continued cooperation with the Gender Equality Council (GEC) of the Parliament. UNJP supported the GEC in spearheading the Labour Code reform and further supported the institutionalization of Gender Impact Assessments (GIAs) in the legislative process. UNJP also supported the GEC in updating and implementing its 2018-2020 Action Plan, including conducting two Thematic Inquiries both related to women's economic empowerment.

UNJP's interventions also targeted the capacity of the executive branch to implement gender-sensitive policy. The first GIA at the executive level of the Draft Law on Road Transportation was conducted with UNJP's support by the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI). The process included training Ministry staff in gender equality and gender-sensitive research. As an example of best practices, the GIA methodology was further enriched through the use of focus groups, providing crucial additional insight as well as concrete recommendations to all levels of government for implementing gender-sensitive transportation policy.

At the local level, in cooperation with local implementing partners, UNJP continued supporting the participation of women in decision-making. The "Leadership and Advocacy School" – one of the most demanded activities of the project – again provided capacity development to local women councilors. UNJP-supported Women Initiative Groups (WIGs) successfully advocated for the implementation of their initiatives, securing GEL 5.5 million in municipal investments.

UNJP supported local government with strengthening their commitment to promoting gender equality. In a landmark event, four Georgian municipalities (Kutaisi, Lagodekhi, Ozurgeti and Rustavi) signed the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life, according to which local governments take responsibility for taking measures and cooperating to improve gender equality within their jurisdictions.

Throughout the reporting period, the Human Rights Protection and Quality Monitoring Department, established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in 2018 as a result of UNJP's consolidated continuous advocacy and capacity development support, operated smoothly. To improve the safety of VAW/DV victims/survivors, UNJP has supported the department in introducing a GPS electronic monitoring system to track high-risk DV offenders, as part of a comprehensive response system. The amendments to the VAW/DV Law reflecting the GPS electronic monitoring system have been submitted to the Parliament of Georgia.

UNJP has achieved significant progress with the Chief Prosecutor's Office in terms of identifying 194 specialized prosecutors to work on VAW/DV cases and enhancing the analysis of prosecutors' intervention in VAW/DV cases. 447 patrol and district police officers, 99 specialized investigators, 310 GBA lawyers and 31 judges have also undergone trainings on VAWG/DV issues.

The Femicide Prevention Watch, established by the Public Defender's Office with the support of UNJP, has identified positive trends in how the criminal justice system deals with femicide cases, including the identification of patterns of systemic violence, the non-application of plea bargains in such cases and the

application of increasingly proportional sanctions.

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, the programme contributed to the improvement of the institutionalized training curricula for police officers, prosecutors, judges and lawyers.

In 2019, UNJP advanced gender equality agenda of the country by triggering political discourse in support of the Family Friendly Policies as an evidence- and rights-based policy measure crucial to increasing women's economic empowerment, their participation in the labour market and the equitable distribution of the care work. The elaboration of the amendments to the Labour Code of Georgia and the Law of Georgia on Public Service for the regulation of maternity, paternity and parental leave has shed a new light to the overall gender equality agenda.

Furthermore, persistent advocacy and communication campaigns led by the UNJP have resulted in the elaboration of the high-level national commitments on the elimination of GBV and harmful practices against women and girls. The Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 enabled Georgian national delegation to voice the country's vision formed in consultation with the international organizations and civil society representatives working on the issue. On the other hand, issue-based communication campaigns expanded public discourse in support of gender equality, elimination of the GBV and harmful practices that will ultimately trigger changes in prevailing social norms.

The work expanded on the institutional level enabled UNJP to support educational reform initiated by the government of Georgia and enhance formal and informal education systems by embedding gender equality, healthy lifestyle and SRH&RR issues in the educational processes. On the other hand, the pilot program on healthcare system response to VAW/DV implemented in Kakheti region prepared a solid ground for the national roll-out of SOPs, thus, preparing healthcare system to effectively manage GBV/DV cases.

## **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 is being 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 scales 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**

### **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 PUNOs to achieve the best attainable results under this Outcome.

To stimulate policy change and establish gender-sensitive service delivery at the central and local levels, the UNJP has been enhancing capacity and providing support to public institutions across the executive, legislative and judicial branches and the regional and local governments, as well as local implementing agencies and direct beneficiaries. Within the legislative branch, in 2019, UNJP focused on strengthening the capacity of parliamentary committees and departments, and in particular the Gender Equality Council (GEC), to mainstream gender considerations in the legislative process. Namely, UNJP supported the GEC’s advocacy efforts for the Labour Code reform and further supported the institutionalization of Gender Impact Assessments (GIAs) in the legislative process. Furthermore, UNJP supported the GEC in updating and implementing its 2018-2020 Action Plan, including conducting two Thematic Inquiries on themes related to women’s economic empowerment. UNJP actively participated in a working group on constitutional amendments headed by the speaker of the Parliament and, through various advocacy channels, advocated for special temporary measures to promote women’s political participation, such as gender quotas, at the national and local level.

UNJP’s interventions have also contributed to strengthening the national gender equality policy within the executive branch. UNJP’s advocacy was instrumental in achieving the restructuring and reinvigorating of the Human Rights Inter-Agency Council (HRC), together with the appointment of the Prime Minister’s Advisor on Human Rights and Gender Equality. The UNJP supported the AoG in several activities, including taking part in a regional debate on the status of gender inequality, held in Geneva and showcasing Georgia’s commitment to gender equality.

UNJP initiated policy advocacy and research in two new directions with potential extensive benefits to advancing gender equality in Georgia. First, the care economy concept was presented, and a policy study was launched, leading to targeted recommendations on the means of redressing the inequality in unpaid domestic care as well as the ensuing negative consequences for women’s economic participation. Second, the concept of family farming was developed and introduced into policy discussions with the potential to promote a more equal distribution of benefits stemming from family businesses.

UNJP conducted two seminal research studies to increase the understanding and improve interventions regarding gender-based inequalities. Using innovative research methods in partnerships with UNDP’s innovations team, a study on understanding the behaviour of bystanders witnessing intimate partner violence was conducted, with implications for public awareness campaigns. Data for UNJP’s signature perceptions study, first conducted in 2013, was collected through a process that enabled the development of local capacity

for gender-sensitive data collection.

With the assistance of local NGO Municipal Service Providers' Association (MSPA), UNJP continued supporting local women councillors by conducting the sixth annual Women Councillors' Forum and holding the "Leadership and Advocacy School", one of the most demanded activities of the project.

Within the work on promoting women's economic empowerment, UNJP has been enhancing the capacities of central and local governments, as well as of the Association of Women Farmers (AWF), local partner organizations and women farmer beneficiaries. Throughout 2019, UNJP contributed to increasing women's employability by addressing the skills mismatch in the labour market in two target regions. Through three partner vocational education and training (VET) centres, UNJP offered specialized training courses in both agricultural and non-agricultural professions to 975 women and 291 men and provided information-consultation services to 256 women and 250 men.

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 84 proposals to the local governments aimed at resolving numerous local problems. Funds for resolving 44 local issues have already been allocated and included in local budgets, totaling GEL 5.5 million in municipal commitments.

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

Throughout 2019, UNJP focused on further consolidating the institutional capacity of national gender equality coordination institutions, on stimulating higher visibility of national actors and on advocating strategically for key policy and institutional questions regarding gender equality promotion.

Following the approval of the GEC Action Plan in 2018, UNJP supported its implementation in terms of setting the main direction of State policy and in improving the legislative framework in the area of gender equality. UNJP, together with other development partners, supported the GEC in updating its Action Plan (2018-2020) on the basis of the joint research study "Gender Equality in Georgia: Barriers and Recommendations" published in 2018. A dedicated workshop in partnership with NDI and the UK Government was held in January 2019. During the workshop, two Parliamentary Thematic Inquiries on issues of UNJP's advocacy efforts were initiated by the GEC. The Action Plan of the GEC was revised mid-year with UNJP's support, focusing on strengthening women's economic empowerment activities.

A key area of cooperation with the GEC throughout 2019 related to UNJP's support of the planned reform to the Labour Code whereby UNJP, along with the ILO and GIZ, provided systematic support to consultations, round tables and communication regarding the planned amendments. The reform aims at improving work safety and working conditions with crucial consequences on gender equality in employment and the promotion of women's economic empowerment, such as by introducing paid parental leave. UNJP's role, aside from providing consultations on the proposed amendments and supporting round-table discussions with stakeholders, related to supporting and implementing a large-scale communication campaign.<sup>2</sup> The campaign has been instrumental in maintaining support for the amendments against attempts to misinterpret some of the proposed changes. As part of this cooperation, UNJP introduced a new form of cooperation with the GEC by providing a full-time fellow to the GEC secretariat to support the coordination and content support to the reform. As a result of these efforts, the planned reform has reached a wide audience among business leaders

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<sup>2</sup> A dedicated website was created; social media pages have been launched alongside public meetings; and media monitoring and coverage of related events was conducted.

as well as the general public, further increasing the chance of its success. The package of amendments will be introduced to the Parliament during the spring session of 2020.

With UNJP's assistance, and in cooperation with NDI and USAID/GGI, the GEC further developed and systematized the implementation of GIAs. Five of the GIAs initiated in 2018 were carried through, each led by one parliamentary committee (Sector Economy and Economic Policy; Human Rights and Civil Integration; Healthcare and Social Issues; Legal Issues; and Sports and Youth Issues). Learning from the process and in order to better adapt the GIA methodology for the Parliament, a simplified GIA checklist was developed with UNJP support in order to facilitate the implementation of GIAs for committees in the future. In order to better institutionalize this gender mainstreaming tool within the legislative process, a partnership with the newly reformed Parliamentary Research Centre was established in order to develop the Centre's capacity to provide technical and research assistance to parliamentary committees on gender analytical tools. To this end, a series of trainings will take place throughout 2020.

Work on developing a Gender Equality Concept and an amendment package to the Gender Equality Law carried on through 2019. As a result, UNJP assisted the GEC in preparing amendments to the Gender Equality Law to be introduced to the Parliament alongside the revised draft of the Concept.

UNJP's programming equally contributed to the strengthening of gender equality structures within the executive branch. UNJP supported the implementation of Chapter 12 of the Human Rights National Action Plan (2018-2020) and supported the general functioning of the HRC. In October 2019, UNJP supported a high-profile delegation from the Government of Georgia to the Beijing+25 regional intergovernmental meeting in Geneva, which enabled Georgia to showcase its efforts in promoting women's economic and political empowerment on the international stage. The Head of the Human Rights Secretariat, as well as representatives of the GEC and local municipalities, highlighted the efforts made in advancing gender equality, as well as the challenges women in Georgia face including by showing powerful video statements made by six prominent Georgian women – politicians, civic activists, researchers and artists – produced with the support of UNJP.

Strategic advocacy by UNJP and other partners was instrumental in ensuring the appointment of the Prime Minister's Advisor on Human Rights and Gender Equality. Upon the resignation of the previous appointee in April 2019, the post remained vacant for most of the year, effectively halting much of the activity in implementing the Human Rights NAP. In November 2019, following intensive advocacy, the role was filled under the new title of Advisor (previously PM's Assistant) and with increased competencies. In December 2019, UNJP supported the relaunch of the new structure of the HRC, with thematic working groups under the GE/VAW Commission to reconvene during the first quarter of 2020.

Following the failed gender quota bill in March 2018, UNJP revived advocacy efforts following the political protests in June 2019, as a result of which the Government of Georgia committed to amending the electoral code in favour of proportional representation. Using various advocacy channels, including the Gender Theme Group's Task Force on Women's Political Participation (co-chaired by UNDP and NDI and including other CSOs and international organizations), UNJP was a member of the high-level constitutional amendments working group, led by the speaker of the Parliament, in July and August 2019. Following the failure of the electoral reform in November 2019 and the resignation of key partners from the ruling party, UNJP has led advocacy efforts for the reappointment of the chair to the GEC, as well as for the reintroduction of gender quotas into the political discussion. The latter efforts have not proven successful, having been overshadowed by the ongoing contentious political negotiations on other aspects of the electoral reform.

As part of the awareness-raising activities, UNJP initiated several research projects and public outreach

campaigns. On International Women’s Day, the UNJP contributed to a public event held by the United Nations in Georgia, the Administration of the President and the GEC showcasing the talent among Georgian women in science and technology. The event also pointed out the challenges faced by Georgian women who seek to enter this rapidly growing market. The Tech4Equality event was attended by 250 participants – women tech-makers, scientists, politicians and youth – who discussed new ways of empowering women and girls by supporting their involvement in the field of technology and science. The event echoed the global slogan “Think equal, build smart, innovate for change” and reached a wide audience, including several national TV features.

In 2019, UNJP conducted two important research studies. First, as part of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, under the banner “Every Woman has a Story”, the results of innovative research conducted in collaboration with UNDP’s innovations team and in partnership with UN Women were presented, shedding light on the behaviour of bystanders of intimate partner violence. The research brought more understanding as to why bystanders often fail to intervene. In 2020, the research results will be followed up with a behavioural experiment aiming to address the causes of inaction by identifying the best public awareness messaging.

Second, the UNJP designed and initiated a one-of-a-kind nationally representative study on the perceptions of gender equality in Georgia. The perceptions study, comparable to similar studies conducted by UNJP in 2013, focuses on gender inequalities in politics, business and the household. It will provide unique insight into the trends in gender roles and barriers to success. The study methodology is based on the internationally comparable IMAGES survey developed by the INGO Promundo. As part of local capacity-building, the survey was fielded by the Georgian National Center for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC), and the process included trainings in gender equality and survey design for NCDC staff. Having finalized the study at the end of 2019, the results will be published during 2020, allowing for in-depth policy discussions on the trends in gender equality, as well as on future areas for programming.

In November, UNJP supported the HRC’s Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GE/VAW Commission) in conducting a nationwide campaign on violence against women. The material prepared by UNDP under the joint banner “Every Woman has a Story” was presented to State ministers at the Government’s meeting and used for the high-level inter-agency knowledge building exercise.

UNJP continued its traditional cooperation with the Women’s Fund in Georgia on their annual Kato Mikeladze Award established in 2013. The award represents the highest recognition of social activism for women’s rights in Georgia. The award ceremony, which took place on International Women Human Rights Defenders Day (29 November), focused on the importance of cooperation in fighting for equality across different sectors and domains. The ceremony highlighted the efforts of 16 women leaders whose work across a range of fields is aimed at improving women’s rights. The ensuing media coverage raised the profile of these brave women’s rights defenders.

UNJP actively contributed to the large-scale SDG Festival, which was organized by the United Nations in Georgia and took place in the mountainous region of Racha in June 2019. UNJP promoted the importance of gender equality among other sustainable goals. The opening event of the festival was centred around women and girls in tech and science and featured open workshops on robotics and mechanics for local school students.

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

UNJP continued promoting gender-sensitive policies at both the local self-government and national level. A milestone achievement was made with the initiation of the first Gender Impact Assessment (GIA) at the

executive level. UNJP provided assistance to the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) to conduct the GIA of the proposed amendment to the Law on Road Transportation. As part of the support, a working group was formed at the MRDI that was trained in gender equality and went through various knowledge building exercises enhancing the staff's capacity. The GIA methodology was further enriched through the use of focus groups in all regions of Georgia, which provided additional invaluable insights on the potential gender impacts of the proposed legislation. As part of capacity-building for Ministry staff, the working group was equally trained in focus group methodology, which was in turn applied during the GIA process. The resulting GIA was already available to the Parliament at the point of amendment submission, which sets a best-practice precedent for the GIA process in the executive. Having established a good partnership with the MRDI, UNJP's support also included assisting in establishing the permanent position of Gender Focal Point within the Ministry by helping define the competences and duties of the role. The Gender Focal Point has since become an important and active counterpart at MRDI.

The UNJP, with additional support from the Czech-UNDP Partnership for SDGs, started developing programming in a new policy area – the care economy – related to the interconnection between the availability of care services and women's economic empowerment. In a workshop in May 2020 with representatives of three ministries and the Administration of the Government, an internationally renowned expert in the field delivered a presentation on the new paradigm and its potential to develop an inclusive and gender-sensitive labour market in Georgia. The GEC was equally engaged in dialogue on the issue, including on the possibility of legislative interventions to enable the recognition, redistribution and reduction of unpaid domestic labour, conducted by women in the vast majority of cases. Following this initial advocacy and awareness-raising effort, a policy study into the Georgian care sector and potential for developing an inclusive care economy was initiated, with the aim of identifying programming entry points for new activities in 2020. Furthermore, linked to the emerging activities from UNJP target regions where members of a UNJP-supported WIG established a day-care centre for children with disabilities, technical assistance was provided for exploring the sustainability of financing and linkages to broader State programmes in order to support a pilot community-based care scheme.

In the framework of the UN Gender Theme Group's Task Force on Women's Economic Empowerment, co-chaired by UN Women and UNDP, the UNJP led the coordination of activities of international partners, namely regarding the follow-up activities emerging from the recommendations of the two Thematic Inquiries conducted by the Gender Equality Council (GEC) of the Parliament of Georgia. This effort ensured greater synergy between policy support from different actors and promoted better coverage of the needs of government agencies (Agricultural and Rural Development Agency (ARDA) and Enterprise Georgia) and VET colleges as identified in the Thematic Inquiries.

The UNJP initiated policy discussions with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) as well as the Parliament regarding the institutionalization of family farming (joint family ownership) as a means for achieving a more equal distribution of benefits stemming from family-run agricultural activities within the household. UNJP produced advocacy materials demonstrating the potential positive benefits of institutionalized family farming on the promotion of women's active participation in family business as well as strengthening their decision-making role. In 2020, the concept will be further developed for possible introduction into state economic programmes.

In support of local self-governments, the UNJP continued its partnership with Tbilisi municipality. Building on the previously supported 2018-2020 Gender Equality Action Plan, UNJP, together with UNDP's Decentralization and Good Governance (DGG) project, assisted the Tbilisi Mayor's Office in conducting a Participatory Gender Audit (PGA). Following this, UNJP supported the Mayor's Office in conducting a workshop facilitated by the Office's Gender Focal Point in order to update the Gender Equality Action Plan

based on the outcomes of the PGA. This successful model of cooperation demonstrated how targeted technical assistance can effectively improve policy at the local level.

With the support of UNJP and UNDP's DGG project, the National Association of Local Authorities of Georgia held a congress in September 2019 to mark Georgia's twentieth anniversary of membership in the Council of Europe, bringing together representatives of central and local authorities and international organizations. A discussion focusing on equal participation in strengthening local democracy took place during the conference. In a landmark event following the congress, with UNJP's support, four Georgian municipalities (Kutaisi, Lagodekhi, Ozurgeti and Rustavi) signed the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life, according to which local governments take responsibility for taking measures and cooperating to improve equality within their jurisdictions.

In the area of political empowerment, UNJP with the assistance of local NGO Georgian Municipal Service Providers' Association (MSPA) continued supporting the capacity development of women politicians throughout Georgia through the "Leadership and Advocacy School" and the annual Women Councillors' Forum. The school, conducted in August 2019, provided 20 women with much needed skills for effective advocacy and governance and continues to be one of the most demanded and consistently successful activities of the UNJP.

The sixth annual Women Councillors' Forum, held in September 2019, provided a platform for more than 150 local councillors to jointly debate the most pressing local issues and advocate for greater say in economic and political issues at the local level with partners from the Parliament and the MRDI. The forum, organized by UNJP along with two other UNDP projects, is the culmination of a year-round UNJP-supported Women Councillor's Task Force, a platform for advocacy, networking and experience-exchange for local women councillors that has become well established over the course of 2019, further ensuring its sustainability to last beyond the duration of the programme.

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

UNJP's engagement to enhance economic and political empowerment led to a number of achievements at the local level by stimulating women's social activism, facilitating access to vocational education (including overcoming stereotypes related to women's and men's professions) and supporting women farmers' access to state-funded economic programmes.

UNJP's long-term support to three partner VET centres in the two target regions – Kakheti and Samegrelo – has continued to advance women's economic empowerment through the provision of targeted skills for locally demanded professions identified through a labour market analysis. Aside from education, VET institutions also provide agriculture vocational programmes and information-consultation services to aid women farmers in increasing farm productivity and thus generating higher incomes. The three partner education institutions cover the target regions extensively: Community College "Aisi" with branches in several locations in Kakheti region - Kachreti (Gurjaani municipality), Alvani (Akhmeta municipality), the administrative centres of Lagodekhi and Dedoplistskaro municipalities; College "Phazisi" with branches in Poti and Nojikhevi (Khobi municipality); and Shota Meskhia Zugdidi State Teaching University with branches in Zugdidi and Senaki.

In 2019, 975 women and 291 men participated in short-term vocational courses supported by UNJP at the three institutions with a 98 per cent graduation rate. The average employment rate for women participants upon graduation is 57 per cent. Following UNJP midterm evaluation recommendations, participation and employment statistics of IDPs and members of ethnic minorities graduating from short-term vocational

education courses were systematically collected from 2019. The data showed that 155 IDP women and 15 women of ethnic minorities participated in UNJP-supported vocational trainings, resulting in a post-training employment rate of 19.4 per cent and 93.3 per cent respectively, indicating a further need to extend the employment opportunities for IDP women as a priority focus for UNJP.

Training courses are closely linked to the agriculture extension services offered at Community College “Aisi” and Shota Meskhia Zugdidi State Teaching University. The consultations assisted farmers in improving farm management in order to increase the profitability of their farms, as well as supported the development of skills for sustainable farming practices. All in all, 256 women and 250 men took part in the consultations, and women farmers received the opportunity to set up demonstration plots for promoting new farming approaches such as crop diversification, updated beekeeping, fish farming and winemaking. As a result, seven new women-headed businesses were established, and 10 women further expanded their production.

UNJP continued its support to further enhance women’s participation in local decision-making. In continuation of the long-running partnership with the Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia (CSRDG) through the sub-grant “Empowering Women for Change”, the UNJP has supported the activities of 26 WIGs across 11 municipalities in the two target regions. Over the course of 2019, 455 different educational, sport, cultural and other initiatives were implemented by UNJP-supported WIGs, reaching around 25,000 people. The long-term support of WIGs has generated significant spillovers as WIG members become leading figures in their communities. In one such example, as mentioned above, a member of the WIG in Torsa (Khobi municipality) initiated the establishment of a day-care centre for children with special needs, attracting partnerships with other donor organizations and thus further ensuring the sustainability of the initiative.

Additional UNJP-provided support to WIGs consists of assistance in identifying local challenges and developing activity plans in their communities. As a result of this systematic support, in 2019, members of WIGs identified 84 critical local issues requiring attention and investment. Of these, the WIGs successfully advocated for 44 to be reflected in municipal budgets, attracting GEL 5.5 million in municipal investments. Furthermore, nine UNJP-supported microgrant projects dedicated to local problem-solving were successfully implemented by WIGs, covering a wide range of issues, including those affecting a village kindergarten, the refurbishment of a WIG office and the provision of training courses and study tours, as well as solving ecological problems. UNJP’s allocation of GEL 65,000 to the microgrants mobilized another GEL 38,000 from other sources, including municipal governments.

The Association of Women Farmers (AWF), established with UNJP support during Phase 1, continued to support the capacity-building of women farmers, raising awareness regarding property and other constitutional rights in four regions of Georgia (Ajara, Kakheti, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Samtskhe-Javakheti). During the reporting period, the UNJP has enabled strengthening of the AWF’s capacity in order to ensure its sustainability beyond the project cycle. During 2019, the AWF provided consultations to 130 female and 75 male farmers, resulting in the establishment of three new agricultural cooperatives. Moreover, 64 women were further trained in farm management, and 140 women were trained in DCFTA regulations and bio-production, including certification and licensing. The AWF has also assisted women in applying for state economic support programmes. Of the 291 women who applied for subsidy programmes, 131 have been financed by ARDA within state economic programmes. In addition, the AWF conducted public awareness activities in schools aiming to popularize agricultural VET, with the participation of 99 schoolchildren. Among other public outreach activities, the AWF launched a regular TV programme called “State and the Farmer” on GM TV as an opportunity for viewers to discuss essential problems in agriculture.

On the International Day of Rural Women (15 October), UNJP, in partnership with CSRDG, gathered more

than 250 women community leaders to take part in the Community Leaders' Forum and hold discussions related to challenges faced by rural communities and women's active engagement in local decision-making processes. On the occasion, UNJP collected and widely disseminated stories of two rural women – UNJP beneficiaries – who have successfully broken gender stereotypes within their workplace, demonstrating the widening possibilities in women's professional lives. Their stories were widely shared through Georgian and international social media channels. Within the celebratory week marking the International Day of Rural Women, UNJP, in partnership with UNDP's "Fostering Regional and Local Development" project, supported a series of trainings for women farmers in five regions of Georgia – Guria, Kakheti, Kvemo Kartli, Racha-Lechkhumi and Kvemo Svaneti, and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti. With the participation of 182 women farmers, including members of the AWF, participants identified their needs and developed understanding of their options to access financing, including state economic programmes, export opportunities available to them and their knowledge of labour rights and safety. As part of the campaign, the AWF produced 12 video clips of "Examples of Success" among its members, widely shared on social media.

## **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 the 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).

Throughout the reporting period, the Human Rights Protection and Quality Monitoring Department, established by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) in 2018 as a result of UNJP's consolidated continuous advocacy and capacity development support, operated smoothly. Among other work, the department specializes in issues of VAWG and crimes of gender-based violence (GBV) more broadly. To improve the safety of VAW/DV victims/survivors, UNJP has supported the department in introducing a GPS electronic monitoring system to track high-risk DV offenders, as part of a comprehensive response system. The equipment has been procured by UN Women's EU-funded project, with a small contribution from UNJP. The amendments to the VAW/DV Law reflecting the GPS electronic monitoring system have been submitted to the Parliament of Georgia. The bill has been endorsed by two parliamentary committees – the Legal Affairs Committee and the Budget and Finance Committee – and is expected to be adopted by the Parliament in early 2020.

UN Women has achieved significant progress with the Chief Prosecutor's Office in terms of identifying 194 specialized prosecutors (114 men and 80 women) to work on VAW/DV cases and enhancing the analysis of prosecutors' intervention in VAW/DV cases.

The Femicide Prevention Watch, established by the Public Defender's Office (PDO) with the support of UNJP, has identified positive trends in how the criminal justice system deals with femicide cases, including the identification of patterns of systemic violence, the non-application of plea bargains in such cases and the application of increasingly proportional sanctions.

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 2019, the number of restraining orders issued amounted to 10,266,<sup>3</sup> while 112 protective orders were issued.<sup>4</sup> As for indictments on VAWG cases, 4,579 cases related to DV<sup>5</sup> and 173 related to sexual violence<sup>6</sup> were brought forward, and the State budget allocated GEL 950,000 for the State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking (State Fund) to address DV issues.<sup>7</sup>

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

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

In the spring of 2019, the Parliament of Georgia adopted the sexual harassment legislation establishing the legal definition of sexual harassment, as well as regulations against sexual harassment in public spaces and in the workplace. The evidence generated by UN Women and GEOSTAT under the EU/UN Women/GEOSTAT 2017 National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia has played a critical role in the advocacy efforts by presenting solid justification for sexual harassment regulation.

The legal requirement to obtain the status of “victim” in order to access State shelters has been continuously identified as a major impediment to effective service provision to the victims/survivors of violence against women in Georgia and contrary to the requirements under the Istanbul Convention, as well as the CEDAW General Recommendation No. 35. In 2019, UNJP provided technical assistance to the Government of Georgia by hiring an expert tasked with developing the comprehensive Concept Note on the Standards for the Provision of Services to VAWG/DV Survivors in Georgia depicting the existing situation, gaps and needed actions, inter alia, legislative amendments to ensure compliance with the relevant international standards. To minimize the bureaucratic burden on victims/survivors for accessing shelters, UNJP has also hired an international expert who supported the Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (GE/VAW Commission) and the State Fund in developing a standardized questionnaire that will be administered by the staff at shelters and crisis centres when deciding the issue of eligibility for accessing shelters. The expert hired by UN Women is further assisting the Government in developing draft legal amendments that will lift “victim” status as a requisite for accessing shelters.

UN Women 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. 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.

### **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**

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<sup>3</sup> This marks a 1,038 per cent increase over the baseline of 902 restraining orders in 2014.

<sup>4</sup> This marks a 28 per cent increase over the baseline of 87 protective orders in 2014.

<sup>5</sup> This marks a 787 per cent increase over the baseline of 516 DV cases in 2014.

<sup>6</sup> This marks a 116 per cent increase over the baseline of 80 rape cases in 2014.

<sup>7</sup> This marks a 77 per cent increase over the baseline of GEL 538,493.89 allocated in 2014.

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.

In order to strengthen the first responders' performance in instances of VAWG/DV, a working group organized by the Anti-Violence Network of Georgia (AVNG), a UNJP implementing partner, 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 Human Rights Protection and Quality Monitoring Department, four sessions of a five-day specialized advanced training were conducted for MIA investigators on VAWG/DV issues. Overall, 19 training sessions were conducted for 447 patrol and district police officers and 99 investigators by the AVNG in Tbilisi and different regions. Of the total 546 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 310 participants. Of the 310 participants, 50 per cent were women and 50 per cent were men.

Significant progress has been achieved with the Prosecutor General's Office in terms of identifying 194 specialized prosecutors (114 men and 80 women) to work on VAW/DV cases and enhancing the analysis of prosecutors' intervention in VAW/DV cases.

UN Women, the Council of Europe and Equality Now have joined forces to improve the response to sexual violence in Georgia through the development of the Sexual Violence Investigation Manual. The manual is instrumental for improving the relevant practice and legislation related to sexual violence, ensuring de facto compliance with the standards set forth in the Istanbul Convention and the effective administration of justice. The manual will represent an investigative methodology tool, designed primarily for practical application and implementation by investigators, prosecutors and judges in Georgia. As such, it will cover the relevant procedures starting from the reporting process through the prosecution and punishment stages for acts of sexual violence. Based on its compliance with international human rights standards and commonalities among States concerning sexual violence, the manual will be valuable for post-Soviet countries and worldwide. The manual will be finalized in October 2020.

During the reporting period, eight judges (all women) 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, the training programme on VAWG/DV developed by UN Women in 2017 for judges has been updated in accordance with the recent legislative amendments, and physiological aspects of VAWG/DV have also been integrated into the module. With the participation of a psychologist, a Training of Trainers has been organized on the basis of the updated module for five trainers, and a training for 18 judges (11 women and 7 men) working in different parts of Georgia has been organized.

A training programme for judges has been included in the High School of Justice training plan for judges, to be carried out in 2020.

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 2019, 151 probationers (all men) participated in the programme.

During the reporting period, the State Fund provided 411 beneficiaries with shelter services, while the five crisis centres served 242 beneficiaries<sup>8</sup> by providing psychological consultations, legal assistance and employment support services<sup>9</sup>. Overall, 1,455 beneficiaries received consultations through the nationwide VAWG/DV hotline 116 006, and the interpretation service of the hotline was used by 20 survivors in 2019.<sup>10</sup>

UNJP has continued its partnership with the PDO. In December 2019, the Public Defender of Georgia with UN Women’s support presented the findings of its five-year monitoring of gender-based killings of women – femicides – in Georgia. The event provided a space for discussion among representatives of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, the judiciary and international and local organizations. Conference speaker Biljana Brankovic, a member of the Council of Europe’s Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, underlined the vital importance of preventing femicides and noted that femicide as a form of VAW presents a human security challenge. The monitoring report identified several persistent gaps including the lack of a uniform administrative data-collection methodology as well as deficiencies in identifying the gender motive in such cases. Positive trends include the identification of patterns of systemic violence, the non-application of plea bargains in such cases and the application of increasingly proportional sanctions.

During the reporting period, the Gender Equality Department of the PDO carried out the monitoring of the State-run shelters as well as the crisis centres 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 will be reflected in the 2019 special report “Monitoring Results for Services of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence Victims”, which will be released in the beginning of 2020.

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. Both crisis centres opened in January 2019 and have provided services to 47 survivors. Funding for the Telavi and Zugdidi crisis centres will be provided by the local municipalities from 2021 onward, 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 958 women seeking employment (including IDP women); among them, 375 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, 52 beneficiaries were consulted on employment issues; 31 beneficiaries were employed; and 41 beneficiaries attended different internship and training sessions.

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<sup>8</sup> See Annex 1 -Mapping of Specialized Services for VAWG/DV Survivors

<sup>9</sup> According to official correspondence with the State Fund

<sup>10</sup> 17 Russian-speaking and 3 English-speaking

### **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.

As such, the reporting year saw substantial progress in the Government's engagement in information dissemination about VAW and essential services for survivors of violence aimed at increased awareness and more favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours among Georgia's general population.

For example, the Government of Georgia joined the world in commemorating the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. The governmental campaign focused on sexual harassment, especially by raising awareness about the new sexual harassment legislation and by encouraging reporting. Fourteen State agencies from the municipalities were engaged in the campaign, encompassing approximately 50 awareness-raising events across Georgia including but not limited to awareness-raising meetings, training sessions, an essay contest and an intensive social media campaign launched by the Office of the Prime Minister. All campaign events were united under one overarching theme – that ending sexual harassment and other forms of VAW is a national priority and that the Government of Georgia is committed to supporting victims/survivors and holding perpetrators accountable.

In 2019, selected rugby players who are spokespeople of the UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign reached out to over 1,250 boys and 250 girls, including those living in the Pankisi Gorge, a region that is ethnically and religiously quite different from other parts of Georgia. Pankisi is a region where the vast majority of its population claim Kist and Chechen roots. The culture, religion and mindset in Pankisi is very different from other parts of Georgia. In addition, Pankisi suffers from severe economic hardship. For the boys and girls reached by UN Women's cooperation with the Georgian Rugby Union, these meetings are oftentimes the sole instance when issues concerning women's rights and the need to end VAWG get discussed, and it clearly gives them food for thought. The rugby ethos of never using violence or physical force beyond the pitch is also an important starting point for these conversations.

The legislative amendments envisaging the inclusion of a VAWG/DV component in the programmes of educational institutions from 1 September 2020 have entered into force. This will give UN Women ample opportunity to further uphold favourable social attitudes conducive to preventing and detecting VAWG/DV. Based on the progress made to date, the original strategy and theory of change for this outcome continue to be applicable. If as expected, the strategy is successful, it should lead to more favourable social attitudes and behaviours with real impact on the lives of women and girls in Georgia.

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

In 2019, 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, the UNFPA Georgia Country Office contributed to the elimination of GBV and harmful practices against women and girls, as well as advanced reproductive health and rights by working at all three levels: improving the

enabling policy environment, strengthening systems and services and addressing social norms related to gender discrimination.

During the report period, UNFPA flagged key advocacy issues essential for attaining genuine gender equality. The Government of Georgia received technical assistance from UNFPA to develop national commitments on the elimination of GBV and harmful practices against women and girls to be presented at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25. The commitments were prepared through a participatory platform enabling civil society representatives to participate in shaping the commitments, thus holding government accountable for the gender equality agenda in the country.

Furthermore, UNFPA generated discourse supporting the Family Friendly Policy package as an evidence- and rights-based policy measure crucial to increasing women's economic empowerment and their participation in the labour market, which will contribute to addressing the current population dynamics and ageing, thereby mitigating the negative impacts of population dynamics on the country's sustainable economic and social development. The development of the amendments to the law regulating maternity, paternity and parental leave was supported as an indispensable part of the Family Friendly Policy package.

At the same time, UNFPA continued to support institutional changes in the field of education and health care. Through its partnership with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport (MoES), UNJP significantly enhanced formal and informal education systems either by integrating gender equality, healthy lifestyle and SRH&RR issues into the relevant school subject standards or by embedding peer education methodology within the general education institutions. Furthermore, health-care system response to GBV/DV has been strengthened by piloting SOPs and medical forms in Kakheti region and preparing a nationwide roll-out based on the experience and evidence generated through the programme.

In addition to that, UNFPA supported the PDO to occupy a prominent role in the country in advancing national accountability on sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality, as well as supporting the Government to meet its commitments under the SDGs. National inquiries conducted by the PDO through UNFPA's technical assistance have triggered substantial changes in advancing the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls.

At 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. Partnerships first established in 2018 were further expanded, namely with the Georgian Football Federation and/or various private sector representatives. 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.

### **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**

Advocacy efforts to strengthen national policies and systems for advancing gender equality and reproductive rights have continued in 2019. UNFPA joined its efforts with UNDP and UN Women to provide technical assistance to the GEC to develop the National Gender Equality Policy Concept. The concept includes, inter alia, key issues to be addressed in the country, such as the harmful practices of early/child marriage and gender-biased sex selection (GBSS), the advancement of women's sexual and reproductive health and rights, education, women's political empowerment and issues relating to women, peace and security, among other topics. Moreover, technical assistance was provided to the GEC to prepare substantive amendments to the

2010 Law on Gender Equality – the draft legislative package was handed over to the GEC for further action.

Advocacy has been sustained for the elimination of the harmful practice of early/child marriage and GBV/DV. Co-chaired by the GE/VAW Commission and UNFPA, a task force in 2019 validated the national commitments regarding the elimination of GBV and harmful practices against women and girls to be presented by the Georgian delegation at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25. Considering the significant leverage the summit had on accelerating actions for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, civil society representatives were involved in the process of validating the national commitments, ensuring that their vision and recommendations were integrated into the final formulations.

Moreover, advocacy meetings were conducted with the MoES and the MIA to spearhead the operationalization of the COMBI strategy for the elimination of child marriage, developed in 2018. Different platforms were used to discuss the main vision of the strategy, and the commitment of every major institution was secured during the reporting period. However, since the chairperson of the GE/VAW Commission resigned from the post, leaving the position vacant for several months, it was effectively impossible to proceed with the practical implementation of the strategy. Therefore, it was decided to continue technical work on the implementation of COMBI in 2020 with a new appointee as the chairperson of the GE/VAW Commission.

UNFPA continued to lead policy advocacy to reinforce gender-sensitive family friendly policies in Georgia as one of the priority interventions of Georgia's Demographic Security Policy contributing to the enhancement of gender equality and women's economic empowerment. In order to prepare the package of legislative amendments regulating maternity, paternity and parental leave, a study tour was organized in Sweden with the participation of Georgian MPs and representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA) and civil society. The goal of the visit was to learn from the Swedish experience regarding the development of their parental leave legislation and the promotion of gender-equal parenting. The Georgian delegation had the opportunity to meet Swedish policymakers, civil society and private company representatives, and other influencers contributing to the policy changes on paternity leave in Sweden. Based on the information received in Sweden and considering the Georgian context, UNFPA provided technical assistance to the GEC to prepare the legislative package regulating maternity, paternity and parental leave in Georgia. The legislative amendments were discussed and validated at the conference attended by various governmental institutions, representatives of civil society, private companies and the trade union. The recommendations received by the attendees were integrated into the final package, which was finalized and handed over to the GEC for further action.

In 2019, UNFPA continued to lead the UN Coordination Group on Youth (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNIDO, ILO) to support the youth development agenda in Georgia. In order to support evidence-based policy formulation and mainstream gender issues in a new National Youth Policy Concept (2020-2030), UNFPA supported compiling a Youth Index to measure multidimensional progress on youth empowerment and development in the country. Among other topics, harmful practices, gender equality and violence are the issues that have been integrated into the Youth Index in order to support informed policy formulation.

Furthermore, significant emphasis has been made on strengthening the body of evidence on key advocacy issues, in order to stimulate evidence-based policy formulation and planning. UNFPA, in cooperation with UNDP, spearheaded the research study "Men, Women and Gender Relations in Georgia: Perceptions and Attitudes" based on the methodology of the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES), a comprehensive household questionnaire on men's attitudes and practices, along with women's opinions and reports of men's practices, on a wider variety of topics related to gender equality. The research will enable a comparison of the findings with the data generated in 2013 under the studies conducted by UNFPA and UNDP; thus, it will be possible to monitor the changes occurring in the attitudes regarding the issues related

to gender equality. The research was conducted by the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health and Promundo U.S. The final research findings are to be released in 2020.

UNFPA prepared an in-depth analysis of the MICS 2018 data related to the harmful practices of early/child marriage. By engaging an international expert, the Fact Sheet on Early/Child Marriage was updated. The information generated from the MICS were analyzed in synergy with the findings of the qualitative research conducted by UNFOA in 2018. The document will be shared with the relevant stakeholders.

### **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**

In 2019, UNFPA continued to reinforce the health-care system's response to VAW/DV. SOPs and relevant medical forms were piloted in all primary health-care units in the municipalities of Kakheti region as well as in two secondary health-care facilities. Throughout the implementation of the pilot, of the 3,542 medical consultations that occurred in Kakheti region in primary health-care settings, 459 were consultations on GBV/DV issues. Of this figure, 14 women were directed to referral services, while four instances were reported to the police with criminal proceedings launched. Throughout the pilot implementation, medical professionals involved in the initiative received supportive supervision on a quarterly basis. Overall, 18 supportive supervisory meetings were conducted in municipality centres and were attended by more than 150 health-care professionals. As a result of the supportive supervision, medical forms documenting VAW/DV have been amended and sent to the MoLHSA for approval. Furthermore, with the assistance of the UNFPA EECA Regional Office, the logframe of the pilot evaluation has been developed encompassing specific indicators to better capture results of the pilot. The evaluation will enable the national partners and UNFPA to introduce relevant amendments to the SOPs prior to their nationwide roll-out.

Furthermore, in order to prepare a solid ground for the nationwide roll-out of the SOPs, an online version of the existing training module for strengthening the health-care system's response to GBV was finalized. The module covers the definition of GBV and its consequences on a victim's psychosocial well-being, identification, treatment and referral to services, as well as covering the national legal regulations for medical professionals to respond to GBV/DV. The accreditation of the module will be finalized in 2020. Since the project commenced, the number of calls to the free counselling 116 006 phone service run by the State Fund slightly increased, which could also be attributed to the increased number of consultations and referrals conducted by family doctors in Kakheti region and Tbilisi.

UNFPA's assistance to the MoES was also targeted to support the effective implementation of the educational reform in the country. In response to MoES needs, UNFPA trained 78 coaches involved in a New-School Model who will assist teachers nationwide in mainstreaming healthy lifestyle issues in the educational process as a cross-curricular competency. Furthermore, to promote sexuality education within the wider framework of ICPD25 and the SDGs, UNFPA supported the MoES's representative to participate in the regional event "Championing Comprehensive Sexuality Education" held in Tirana, Albania. The workshop brought clarity to stakeholders on promoting comprehensive sexuality education as part of the regular school system supplemented by out-of-school approaches. The participation of the Ministry's staff ensures the use of evidence-based policy advocacy and the creation of a conducive environment for promoting sexuality education in the country.

The PDO, as a national human rights institution, has been strengthened to occupy a prominent role in the country in advancing national accountability on sexual and reproductive rights and gender equality, as well as supporting the Government to meet its commitments under the SDGs. UNFPA empowered and supported

the PDO to initiate a high-level panel discussion as a side event, “Advancing Gender Equality and SRHR: The Role of National Human Rights Institutions”, at the sixty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The PDO’s participation as one of the panelists of the event reinforced its commitment and position to advancing gender equality and SRHR in the country. As a result of UNFPA’s technical assistance, the PDO has gained agency in Georgia in the context of SRHR. The institution is increasingly contacted by media and citizens on SRHR matters.

The findings of the first country inquiry on SRHR were embedded in the Public Defender’s parliamentary report for 2019, as well as in the parliamentary resolution, the document mandating relevant institutions to respond to the recommendations. Furthermore, to strengthen the demand side, the PDO continued dissemination of the findings of the first country inquiry in the regions targeting the most vulnerable groups. Informational meetings were conducted with women’s groups in the rural areas to share information on sexual and reproductive rights as an indispensable part of basic human rights. The role of the PDO in the process of monitoring the SRH&RR exercise was also explained to the attendees.

In 2019, the PDO also conducted the second round of the country inquiry on reproductive rights and well-being. Based on the results of the country assessment conducted in 2017 and the particular interest of the PDO, the focus in 2019 was shifted to monitoring the SRH&RR of women with disabilities and, more specifically, of those located in closed psychiatric facilities. The preliminary findings of the inquiry were discussed with the representatives of the MoLHSA. The final specialized report of the PDO will be issued in 2020, and the main findings of the inquiry will be integrated into the Public Defender’s 2020 parliamentary report.

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

During the reporting period, UNFPA continued to strengthen advocacy and communication issues to achieve changes in social norms related to preventing harmful practices, strengthening male support of gender equality and promoting youth SRH.

To further support advocacy and communication efforts on GBSS, UNFPA in cooperation with the World Bank finalized a pilot project in Kakheti region. The pilot aimed at providing evidence about the effectiveness of a communication and advocacy campaign in altering parental perceptions about the value of daughters, thereby contributing to the existing evidence base on what works to address son preference and accompanying skewed sex ratios at birth. The intervention was based on a behavioural approach to the phenomenon and the idea that social meanings and norms, and the social networks that individuals form, pull them towards certain frames and patterns of collective behaviour. The findings suggested that there is a margin to raise the value of daughters through communication campaigns that contrast personal and social normative beliefs. The results showed that a change in attitudes mostly takes place through a change in personal normative beliefs and, in some measure, through social normative expectations.

Building on the results of the pilot, informational meetings on GBSS were continued in the municipalities of Gurjaani, Sagarejo, Telavi and other adjacent villages. In total, 252 people were reached through the initiative. The cartoon prepared for the pilot, as well as the guideline of the intervention, was used for the meetings. The initiative generated the immense interest of the attendees, who were actively involved in the discussion regarding the causes and consequences of GBSS on the development of their families and of society at large.

In 2019, UNFPA cooperated with the MIA to lead an advocacy and communication campaign on early/child marriage. As a result of the cooperation, the information campaign “Do not Take Childhood Away” was

launched. Various activities were implemented within the framework of the campaign. Meetings with the general public, parents, local government officials, schoolchildren and teachers were organized; patrol police officers handed out information booklets (developed by UNFPA) to the population across the country and shared information on the campaign goals. As a concluding activity, the MIA organized an essay contest on early/child marriage and awarded the teenagers who wrote the best thematic essays.

As part of the large-scale advocacy work that UNFPA carries out in support of eliminating the harmful practice of early/child marriage and promoting the reproductive health and rights of adolescents and young people, a partnership was formed with the National Library of Georgia. As a result of the partnership, Equality Corners in three public schools in the villages of Akhalkalaki, Ambrolauri and Ushguli were opened. The initiative aimed at reaching out to adolescents and youth living in remote rural areas and raising their awareness on gender equality and human rights to increase their agency. In the framework of this initiative, two photo projects, “Girls from the Future” and “Peers for Equality”, were also exhibited in the schools. Through pictures and quotes, the project “Girls from the Future” shared the stories of adolescent girls from different parts of Georgia. The project promoted the idea that realizing the full potential of girls, creating equal opportunities and an enabling environment for them and encouraging their access to education and health care play a crucial role in the development of the country. On the other hand, the project “Peers for Equality” told the story of 12 young people from Georgia who expressed their opinions about gender equality, healthy lifestyles, reproductive health, education, activism and their own initiatives. The photo project “Girls from the Future” was implemented by UNFPA Georgia in the framework of the UNJP, while “Peers for Equality” was supported by the EU-funded Global Programme to Prevent Son Preference and the Undervaluing of Girls (2017-2019). The initiative was also supported by UNFPA core resources.

The Gender Transformative Programming has been further expanded by UNJP through the fulfilment of various advocacy and communication activities. In 2019, UNFPA continued its cooperation with the Georgian Football Federation and Football Club “Locomotive Tbilisi”. As football is one of the most popular sports in Georgia, this partnership helped to reach out to a wide audience, especially youth and men, as well as mass media. Within the framework of the MoU with the Georgia Football Federation and FC Locomotive, two projects were implemented. The first initiative – a friendly football match between MenCare Georgia activists and GFF-Locomotive veterans – was held at the FC Locomotive’s Football Academy to promote male engagement in support of gender equality and equal parenting. Another initiative was the Fathers’ Cup tournament that was organized for the third time in 2019. This year, the event generated unprecedented interest from the public; while only 16 groups participated in 2018, the number of groups increased up to 30 in 2019, thus promoting the involvement of fathers in the lives of their children, as well as promoting the equal participation of girls and boys in the game.

Moreover, three social media campaigns were successfully implemented in 2019. Ten stories were created and shared on social media about involved fatherhood and responsible partnership. The stories posted on MenCare Georgia’s Facebook page generated immense public interest. Within the framework of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, a compilation of quotes by famous Georgian writers, poets and public figures was prepared. The publication was used as a tool to highlight Georgian traditions favouring gender equality, responsible partnership and involved fatherhood as opposed to the stereotypes currently prevailing in society. The 16 best phrases about gender equality, women’s empowerment and fatherhood, unknown to the public, were found in the archives, and special cards were prepared. Moreover, the videos were created based on the quotes and were aired as the PSAs on five leading TV channels. As a third social media campaign, the photos of 16 men, as the role models and allies of the campaign MenCare Georgia, were captured and posted on the Facebook page. Moreover, one of the famous online magazines, Tormeti.com, published the quotes and photos.

Father's Day was celebrated for the fourth time in 2019. The event was shifted to Zugdidi in the Samegrelo region for the first time this year. Different activities were organized within the framework of the event with the participation of famous authors – the faces of MenCare Georgia. More than 400 people participated in the events. Father's Day was also supported in Tbilisi by different private companies, offering special discounts for fathers and promoting the celebration; many others acknowledged the date through their social media pages.

As an indispensable part of the Gender Transformative Programming, Men Talking to Men (MTM) training sessions were implemented in Kakheti and Samegrelo regions, reaching out to 112 young men. Ten sessions were hosted by different local governmental and non-governmental organizations: FC Locomotive Tbilisi; the City Hall of Abasha municipality; the Council of Lagodekhi municipality; the Center for the Development of Culture, Sport and Youth Affairs in Lagodekhi; International Business School in Zugdidi; Tamaz Antatdze Telavi Sports School; and Poti Youth Council. Moreover, informational meetings were held with the students of Ilia State University, East European University and Shota Meskhia Zugdidi State Teaching University. The participants received information about the campaign and discussed the positive effects of promoting gender equality. Overall, the MTM sessions significantly contributed to expanding the circle of like-minded people supporting the idea of equality in the country.

Overall, more than 2,000 people participated in the MenCare Georgia events and activities; 20 different media outlets covered the issues of the campaign; and it 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, blogposts, photos and posters to international posts from various organizations and Facebook pages. The number of "Likes" of MenCare Georgia has increased by 4 per cent and has now reached 40,000, with the largest share in the 25-34 age group (46 per cent). The page's average daily reach was 2,500 (meaning that 2,500 people saw at least one of its Facebook posts every day). The total engagement for 2019 regarding MenCare Georgia was as follows: 20,000 reactions (Like, Love, etc., with Likes receiving the most reactions); 1,000 comments; 2,000 shares; and 23,000 video views. A total of 140 posts have been published to the page. The most successful posts by type are as follows: videos – an average reach of 25,900 and average reactions of 309; shared videos – an average reach of 3,000 and average reactions of 32; photos – an average reach of 10,530 and average reactions of 243; and links to articles – an average reach of 2,215 and average reactions of 69. In total, 195,500 unique people were reached by the campaign in 2019.

Furthermore, UNFPA secured young people's engagement in attaining gender equality. Peer education training sessions were conducted in cooperation with the Education Resource Centers in Poti, Sagarejo, Telavi and Zugdidi, and partnerships were established with 10 new schools in Samegrelo region and 6 schools in the region of Kakheti. The Training of Trainers was conducted for the pupils of the new schools (22 participants from Samegrelo, 50 from Kakheti), who in turn conducted 56 follow-up sessions (40 in Samegrelo, 16 in Kakheti) attended by 811 youngsters (587 in Samegrelo, 224 in Kakheti). Thus, young people received evidence-based information on gender stereotypes, harmful practices, SRH&RR, STIs, HIV/AIDs and related topics. UNFPA's holistic approach towards the training sessions for the peer education campaign has largely contributed to the sustainability of the initiative.

Young people's education on SRH&RR was also addressed by getting parents involved in the process. In partnership with the MoES, UNFPA supported informational sessions for parents in Samegrelo and Kakheti to equip them with specific information on sexual and reproductive health, the peculiarities of the adolescent years, the role of parents in providing information to youngsters and the difficulties of transitioning from childhood to adulthood.

To further strengthen non-formal education and youth empowerment, a youth festival was conducted in

Samegrelo region in close partnership with the mayor's office in Zugdidi municipality. The festival included various intellectual and sporting events to engage young people in creating an enabling environment for equality. The youth festival was supported by various public and private organizations, providing in-kind and monetary contributions to the event.

In the framework of UNJP, UNFPA continued to involve the private sector to promote gender equality and equal parenting. The biggest publishing house in Georgia, Palitra L Publishing, published the children's book *Lullaby for Lily*, written by Alexandre Lortkipanidze and Sopho Kirtadze and prepared for the MenCare Georgia campaign. The financial contribution from the publishing house, including printing the book and engaging in relevant communication activities, reached GEL 7,500. Private companies also supported the youth festival organized in Zugdidi, Samegrelo by allocating monetary as well as in-kind contributions for the initiative.

**Overall**, the progress towards the achievement of the UN Joint Programme's outcomes has been significant in 2019. A further institutionalization of the GIA process of the laws was observed at the legislative level, and a breakthrough was achieved with first GIA conducted with the executive branch. Local women's community organizations supported by UNJP have further strengthened their engagement in local policy making, securing a record GEL 5.5 million in municipal commitments to support their initiatives. Local governments have demonstrated their commitment to promoting gender equality with four municipalities (Kutaisi, Lagodekhi, Ozurgeti and Rustavi) signing the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life, according to which local governments take responsibility for taking measures and cooperating to improve equality within their jurisdictions. As for women's economic empowerment, the average employment rate of women participants in 2019 VET has been sustained at a high 57%, and the adoption of the constitutional guarantees of meaningful equality can become a vital foundation to close the gender gap.

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. Namely, in 2019, the number of restraining orders issued amounted to 10,266, while 112 protective orders were issued. As for indictments on VAWG cases, 4,579 cases related to DV and 173 related to sexual violence were brought forward, and the State budget allocated GEL 950,000 for the State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking (State Fund) to address DV issues.<sup>11</sup>

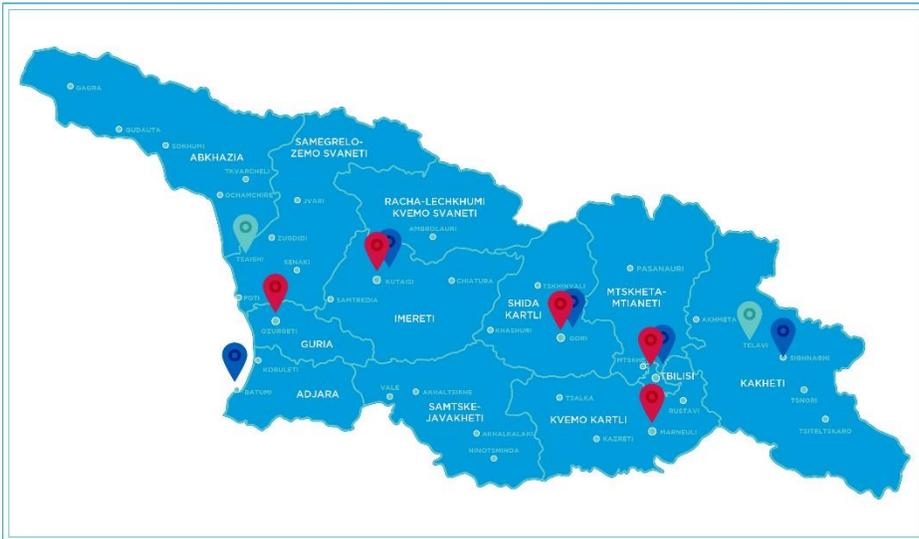
Furthermore, through a targeted awareness-raising campaign, UNJP has significantly contributed to generating public demand for gender equality and creating a critical mass of gender equality allies.

Significant achievements have been made to advance gender equality agenda, by positioning issues such as harmful practices and family friendly policies in the center of the political discourse. UNJP substantially strengthened capacity of public organizations and national human rights institutions to advance gender equality and reproductive rights. For example, the PDO has gained agency in Georgia in the context of SRHR, while the relevant public organizations have picked up and integrated various aspects of gender equality in their strategies and internal action plans. Last but not the least, UNJP significantly contributed to changing public perceptions and attitudes regarding gender equality, harmful practices, and the role of men in attaining gender equality. The latter can be traced by the increased media interest towards the issue, as well the number of people involved in the advocacy and communication campaigns led by UNJP.

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<sup>11</sup> See Supra notes 1, 2, 3, 4.

## Specialized Services for VAWG/DV Survivors EMERGENCY CENTER NUMBER: **112**



### CRISIS CENTER ADDRESSES:

- Tbilisi, Budapeshti Street #28
- Kutaisi, Dumbadze Street #59-60
- Gori, Barnov Street #9a
- Ozurgeti, Griboedov Street #21. Apt.#1
- Marneuli, Rustaveli Street #41. Apt. #48

 State-run crisis centers

 State-run shelters

 NGO-run crisis centers



**24/7 nation-wide VAWG/DV Hotline: 116 006**

# UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality

## 2019 NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

### Annex 2: 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)	N/A	N/A	There were no parliamentary or local elections in 2019.	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: 49.5%; Economic activity rate: women 56%	<u>Target almost met</u> 2019 employment rate: women 49%, men 63.3%; 2019 economic activity rate: women 54.5%, men 72.6%	The target is in reach. In face of nation-wide decreasing trend in economic activity since 2018, the result can be considered a positive achievement.  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>		AoG 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 3%	<u>Target has been met</u> 86.3% of the population (88% of women and 84% of men) do not consider that when women exercise their rights, they are in fact depriving men of their rights (UNDP/UNFPA 2019 survey); 60% of the Georgian population think that women's engagement in politics in Georgia will have a positive effect on the country (UNDP/UNFPA 2019 survey). This is a 10 percentage point increase since 2013.		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 2019.	CEC
<b>Activity Result 1.1.1</b>	1.1.1. Human Rights Inter-Agency Council (HRC), its	1.1.1.a. GE Working Group institutionalized, organized and effective (Y/N)	No	Yes	<u>Yes, target has been met</u>		AoG website

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	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. HRC leads the next NAP(s) preparation and adoption (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes, <u>target has been met</u>	Drafting of next National Human Rights Strategy has begun	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	Advocacy: 3 initiatives; successful: 1	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 6 initiatives – GIAs were completed by 5 committees of the Parliament. The draft Gender Equality Concept was written. The simplified GIA checklist for the Parliament was developed. The GEC advocated for legislative amendments supporting women’s increased political participation in the electoral code. Amendments to the Labour Code of Georgia were developed and discussed with stakeholders and will be presented to the Parliament in 2020. Two Thematic Inquiries on barriers to women’s economic empowerment were conducted, with recommendations issued to State agencies.		GEC Annual Report 2019
<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 (Y/N)	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> (a) 3,595 occurrences (i.e. 298% increase from the baseline and 18.6% increase from 2018); (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	3	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> In 10 of the 14 target municipalities, baseline assessments have been conducted regarding the use of gender aspects in local policymaking, particularly in long-term planning and budgeting, to be used for measuring the interventions aiming to institutionalize the gender mainstreaming mechanisms in municipal management. Accordingly, 10 municipal development documents have been drafted in compliance with the new guideline of the Government.		AoG website; Government decisions; activity reports

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		1.2.b. The proportion of implementation of NAP actions	N/A	60% (6/10 of all NAP actions)	N/A	A status update on the 2018-2020 GE NAP has not been produced yet. Data will be updated in mid-2020.	AoG website
<b>Activity Result 1.2.1</b>	1.2.1. Target executive branch agencies (MOF, MEPA, MoES, MRDI, MESD, CSB) have greater capacities to implement the GE NAP	1.2.1.a. Proportion of activities from NAP implemented by each target institution	N/A	60% (6/10 of all NAP actions)	N/A	A status update on the 2018-2020 GE NAP has not been produced yet. Data will be updated in mid-2020.	GEC report; AoG website
		1.2.1.b. Number of capacity-building measures bringing measurable change in the understanding of respective issues	N/A	5	<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, local self-governments and the MRDI. Topics included but were not limited to: mainstreaming GE in action plans, conducting GIAs, gender-sensitive budgeting, gender-sensitive research, gender auditing.		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> 11		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 and delivering local services (in collaboration with UN Women and UNFPA)	1.2.3.a. Number of local government units incorporating gender indicators in their programmes	N/A	2	<u>Target has been met</u> In 10 target municipalities, the Women Councillors' Forum has started the evaluation of the gender-responsive indicators in municipal development documents.		Tbilisi City Hall website
		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> 44 out of 84 gender-responsive proposals have been approved and included in municipal budgets in two target regions: Kakheti and Samegrelo.		Activity reports
		1.2.3.c. Women candidates running for local elections supported by UNDP	N/A	N/A	N/A		CEC website

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		1.2.3.d. Number of initiatives advocated by the Women Councillors' Forum with regional and/or central authorities	N/A	2	<p><u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>4 – The sixth annual Women Councillors' Forum was organized, and 173 newly elected women councillors participated in the event. Two task force meetings were held on a decentralization strategy and the health-care system.</p> <p>18 women councillors from Kakheti and Samegrelo underwent the "Leadership and Advocacy School" training.</p> <p>In 10 target municipalities, the Women Councillors' Forum has started the evaluation of the gender-responsive indicators in municipal development documents.</p>		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.a. Number of women that improved their economic/social conditions as a result of the programme	N/A	50	<p><u>Target met and significantly surpassed</u></p> <p>714 women have improved their economic conditions – 557 women trained at VETs were employed; 7 women started a new business and 10 expanded an existing business as a result of agriculture extension trainings; 9 women have formed cooperatives; and 131 women supported by the programme received funding either from State and donor programmes.</p>		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	<p><u>Target has been met and surpassed</u></p> <p>975 women were trained, and 258 women obtained information-consultation services from VET centres. 155 IDP women and 15 women of ethnic minorities participated.</p>		Desk review
		1.3.1.b. Number of cooperatives formed and operational	N/A	2	<p><u>Target has been met</u></p> <p>3 agriculture cooperatives were formed by women farmers</p>		Field visits, observations and interviews with beneficiaries
		1.3.1.c. Ratio of women employed as a result of the trainings	N/A	50%	<p><u>Target has been met and surpassed</u></p> <p>Overall employment rate: 57% IDPs: 19.4% Ethnic minorities: 93.3%</p>		VET institution reports
<b>Activity Result 1.3.2</b>	1.3.2. Local women have better	1.3.2.a. Number of women applied for financing	N/A	30	<p><u>Target has been met and surpassed</u></p> <p>291 women applied for financing</p>		Activity reports

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	entrepreneurial/life skills and enjoy improved access to financial resources through micro-credits and/or government programmes	1.3.2.b. Proportion of projects financed	N/A	30%	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 45%		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	50	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 84 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%	<u>Target has been met</u> 52.4% (44 out of 84 initiatives)		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	3	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> Awareness-raising by the AWF in schools in Adjara on VET and agriculture opportunities. Trainings by the AWF for local women farmers in Adjara and Samtske-Javakheti. Communications campaign involving women farmers outside the target regions.		Activity reports
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Creation of an enabling environment to eliminate VAWG, especially sexual and domestic violence, 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	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> In 2019, 10,266 restraining orders (1,038% increase) and 112 protective orders (28% 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	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> In 2019, there were 4,579 DV cases (787% increase) and 173 cases of crimes against sexual freedom and integrity (116% 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	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> In 2019, GEL 950,000 (77% 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	2.1.a. Existence of an adopted and costed VAWG/DV NAP	2013-2015 VAWG/DV NAP has not been costed	Yes	<u>Target on track</u> Yes, 2018-2020 VAWG/DV NAP adopted; NAP costing annex adopted		Approved VAWG/DV NAP

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	on sexual and domestic violence, improved in line with international commitments (DEVAW, 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 VAWG/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 not met</u> One meeting was convened throughout 2019		Communication with GE/VAW Commission
		2.1.1.b. Regularity of reports on the implementation of the relevant sections of the VAWG/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, 80% of the total objectives have been implemented		GE/VAW Commission

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<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 (DEVAW, 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> UN Women HQ has developed guidance that UNJP will use for work in this area in 2020		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 5 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> Five State-run and 2 NGO-based crisis centres operational		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

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		2.2.d. LGBTI issues mainstreamed in capacity development interventions of key government stakeholders working on violence (MIA, 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 into 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	<u>Target on track</u>		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	<u>Target has been met</u> 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	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 447 district and patrol police officers were trained in 2019		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	No	Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Completed		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	<u>Target on track</u> In 2019, 99 investigators underwent specialized trainings.		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	<u>Target has been met</u>		SOP document

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<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 analyse 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	<u>Target has been met</u> 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	<u>Target on track</u>		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 courts of Georgia to generalize judicial practice on VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV cases	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	<u>Target on track</u>		Analysis of domestic violence cases and recommendations; communication with the Supreme Court
		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> 26 judges were trained in 2019		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	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

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	VAWG, in particular sexual violence and DV, as part of the mandatory continuous legal education (CLE) programme	2.2.5.b. Number of lawyers trained based on the new curriculum	0	Target 2020: At least 300	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 310 lawyers were trained in 2019		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 implementation of the legislation in relation to women's rights, gender equality and VAWG	2.2.8.a. Percentage of the PDO's 2018-2019 gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan implemented	0	80%	<u>Target has been met</u> 80% implemented		PDO narrative reports
		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	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> 104 survivors were provided with legal aid		Formal communication with the LEPL Legal Aid Service

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	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.b. Number of Legal Aid Service lawyers trained on sexual and domestic violence issues	0	At least 40	<u>Target on track</u> 18 lawyers were trained		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> 4,579 indictments in 2019		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 has been met and surpassed</u> 80 prosecutors were trained in 2019 (194 in total)		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> 5 State-run and 2 NGO-run crisis centres operational		External evaluation report
		2.2.12.b. Number of victims/survivors provided with quality services per year	0	Target 2020: At least 60	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 289 beneficiaries in 2019		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> 5 survivors		Official communication with the MoES

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<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 2019, the hotline received 1,455 calls; four existing shelters served 411 beneficiaries; the crisis centres served 242 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> 143 media occurrences in 2019		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 National VAW 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; 2017 National VAW Study
<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 2019		Media monitoring report

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<b>Activity Result 2.3.4</b>	2.3.4. Capacity of the MoES 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> The legislative amendments envisaging the inclusion of a VAWG/DV component in the programmes of educational institutions from 1 September 2020 have entered into force.		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> The UPR recommendations related to women's rights are being reflected in the respective National Action Plans, developed during the reporting period		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	N/A	Yes	<u>Target on track</u> The country inquiries on SRH&RR and well-being are regularly conducted, and the methodology is embedded in the PDO's human rights monitoring framework.		PDO reports published in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; parliamentary resolutions issued based on PDO reports
<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 achieved</u> Preparation of the new Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan will commence in 2020.		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> In total, 5 knowledge resources have been produced.  In 2019, "Men, Women and Gender Relations: Perceptions and Attitudes" was conducted; MICS data in-depth analysis on early/child marriage has been prepared.		Study report; UNJP report

Outcome/Output/Activity	Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification	
<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 2019: Research on men and gender relations in Georgia conducted based on IMAGES	<u>Target has been met</u> “Men, Women and Gender Relations: Perceptions and Attitudes” has been conducted; MICS data in-depth analysis on early/child marriage has been prepared		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 2019: 2	<u>Target has been met</u> Advocacy meetings on paternity leave have been held throughout the year: at least 4 meetings with the GEC  Advocacy meetings on COMBI: at least 3 with the GE/VAW Commission  Advocacy meetings on sexuality education: at least 2 with the MoES		UNJP reports	
	3.1.1.c. Working Group consisting of representatives of GE 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	Yes	Target 2019: Yes  Amendments on maternity, paternity and parental leave advocated for  Amendments of GE Law prepared	<u>Target has been met</u> The task force on harmful practices (TF), co-chaired by the GE/VAW Commission, is fully operational; the TF validated national commitments for the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 related to the elimination of GBV and harmful practices against women and girls.  Amendments on maternity, paternity and parental leave have been prepared and submitted to the GEC.		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		<u>Target has been met in 2018</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

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<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 2019: Yes	<u>Target on track</u> The Youth Index has been developed.	Although the Youth Index has been developed, the document is being scrutinized by various stakeholders before finalization. The Youth Index will ultimately feed into a new national Youth Strategy 2020-2030.	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 2019: 0	<u>Target was met in 2018</u>		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 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

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		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 basic education levels approved and aligned with the UNESCO standards on comprehensive sexuality education and Pass Through Standard; New School Concept supported.		MoES external evaluation report
		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> Second round of the country inquiry on SRH&RR and well-being conducted by the PDO; results are integrated into the PDO parliamentary report for 2020		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 to pilot protocols and SOPs on the response to VAW/DV	0	Target 2020: At least 10 Target 2019: At least 2	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> All primary health-care units in all municipalities of Kakheti region as well as 2 secondary health-care facilities (Kambarashvili Clinic in Kakheti and Curatio Clinic in Tbilisi)		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 Target 2019: N/A	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> In 2019, 150 health-care providers from the pilot region and health-care facilities were involved in supportive supervision implemented within the pilot programme		State Fund documents; MoLHSA; UNJP report; reports by implementing partners
		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 Target 2019: N/A	<u>Target is on track</u> The module has been prepared and is undergoing the accreditation process		UNJP reports
		3.2.1.d. Routine data collection on VAW/DV is integrated into the medical statistical information system	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2019: Yes	<u>Target is on track</u> The NCDC in-patient form now includes a specific field for data collection.	The challenge remains regarding the health-care professionals properly filling out the forms.	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	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 2019: 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 and X-XII have been revised and adopted	The subject standard for grades X and XI will have to be revised again considering the legislative amendment to be introduced in the Law of Georgia on General Education	School subject standards of the MoES; UNJP reports

Outcome/Output/Activity	Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification	
	educational system of Georgia is provided	3.2.2.b. Teaching materials on SRH&RR, healthy lifestyle issues for students of different classes developed	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2019: N/A	N/A in 2019, though lesson plans for Biology standards have been prepared for grades VII-IX		UNJP reports
		3.2.2.c. Training modules for teachers on youth SRH&RR and healthy lifestyles developed and integrated into the teacher professional development system	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2019: E-module prepared	<u>Target on track</u> The module has been prepared, but its transformation into an electronic module has been delayed.	Legislative amendments are to be introduced in the regulation of teachers' professional development. Until clearer plans are developed by the MoES in this regard, investing in the development of the e-module would not be considered an effective use of resources.	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 2019: N/A	N/A in 2019		N/A in 2019
		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 upon by 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 into the Continuous Medical Education (CME) system	No	Target 2020: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u>		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	3.2.3.a. Monitoring tools for conducting national inquiry into the use of SRH&RR developed and institutionalized	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2019: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Findings of the first round of the country inquiry were disseminated and 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

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
	Rights Institution – the Public Defender’s Office – is supported	3.2.3.b. National inquiry conducted by a National Human Rights Institution concerning the exercise of reproductive rights exist	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2019: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Second round of the Country Inquiry on sexual and reproductive health and well-being conducted. The results are integrated in the PDO 2020 parliamentary report		UNJP reports; PDO documents
		3.2.3.c. Policy recommendations developed by the PDO related to SRH&RR	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2019: Yes	<u>Target on track</u> The recommendations based on the country inquiry were included in the 2020 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	<u>Yes, 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% change, 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 2019: Yes	<u>Target has been met</u> Campaign expanded in Kakheti and Samegrelo. Various advocacy and communication activities conducted.		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 2019: 10	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> In 2019, 10 MTM training sessions were conducted in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo regions		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 2019: N/A	<u>Target has been met</u>		
<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  Target 2019: 500-1,000 youth reached	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> Peer education training sessions in Kakheti and Samegrelo regions reached out to 883 young people  A youth festival was conducted in Samegrelo and reached more than 1,000 young people		Participant lists from local youth forums, etc.; anticipated SCO grant proposals; UNJP reports

Outcome/Output/Activity		Indicator	Baseline	Planned Target	Target Status	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
		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>		UNJP reports
<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 Target 2019: 2	<u>Target is on track</u> 3 issue-based campaigns were led in 2019: awareness-raising campaign on GBSS; awareness-raising campaign on early marriages; and awareness-raising 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 Target 2019: 70	<u>Target has been met and surpassed</u> 199 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/round-table discussions conducted on sensitive reporting related to GE and SRH&RR for traditional and new-media journalists	3	Target 2020: 5 Target 2019: 1	<u>Target is on track</u> A meeting was held with the consultant working on the module		N/A
		3.3.4.b. Syllabus on sensitive reporting for journalism students integrated into the higher education courses for journalists	No	Target 2020: Yes Target 2019: Yes	<u>Target is on track</u> Syllabus preparation is in progress		N/A