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საქართველოსთვის
Project funded by the European Union



EU AND UND JOINT PROGRAMME – HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL – PHASE 2
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2022

Programme Title & Project Number Programme Title: Human Rights for All – Phase 2 Programme Number (if applicable) ENI 2020/418-101 MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00125426	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results <i>Country/Region: Georgia</i> <i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> Association Agreement between the EU and Georgia, the UN 2030 Agenda, recommendations of the UN Human Rights bodies, Outcome 1, Outputs 1.2 and 2.3 of the UNSDCF 2021-2025
Participating Organization(s) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Implementing Partners The programme is directly implemented by UN agencies – UNDP and OHCHR in partnership with the following institutions: Administration of the Government of Georgia, Inter-Agency Human Rights Council and its Secretariat, the State Inspector's Service, ¹ Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and its Human Rights Protection and Investigation Quality Monitoring Department, Ministry of Justice, Interagency Coordination Council for Measures against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Judiciary through the High School of Justice, Supreme Court of Justice, Public Defender's Office of Georgia, Local Self-Governments, academia and media.
Programme/Project Cost (US\$) Total approved budget as per project document: USD 2,988,954 MPTF / JP Contribution: <i>by UNDP – USD 16,374.38</i> <i>by OHCHR – USD 10,526.17</i> Agency Contribution <i>by UNDP – USD 181,936.33,</i> <i>by OHCHR – USD 116,959.06</i>	Programme Duration Overall Duration: 36 months) Start Date (01.12.2020)
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable, please attach <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable, please attach <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Report Submitted By Name: Rusudan Tushuri Title: Human Rights Project Manager, UNDP Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP Email address: rusudan.tushuri@undp.org

¹ The project document refers to the State Inspector's Office. However, in 2022 the State Inspector was abolished and replaced by two new agencies: Special Investigation Service and Personal Data Protection Service. Thus, the project partners with these two agencies.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AoG	Administration of the Government of Georgia
AP	Action Plan
CAO	Code of Administrative Offences
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
EU	European Union
GoG	Government of Georgia
HEIs	Higher Education Institutions
HR4All	EU-UN Joint Programme Human Rights for All Project
HRS	Human Rights Secretariat
JP	Joint Programme
LGBTQI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex
LRPD	Law of Georgia on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
LSGs	Local Self-Governments
LNOB	Leave no one behind.
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOH	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NHRS	National Human Rights Strategy
NHRSAP	National Human Rights Strategy Action Plan
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights
OPDs	Organisations of Persons with Disabilities
PDO	Office of the Public Defender of Georgia
PDP	Personal Data Protection
PDPS	Personal Data Protection Service
PHC	Primary Health Care
PwDs	Persons with disabilities
PwMD	Persons with Mental Disabilities
PUNOs	Participating UN organisations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIS	State Inspector's Service
SIS	Special Investigative Service
SO	Special Objective
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UPR	Universal Periodic Review

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In 2022, the European Union (EU) and United Nations (UN) Joint Programme (JP) accomplished substantial results contributing to the achievement of the programme's planned Specific Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs.
2. Regarding key results, the JP provided critical institutional development and reform support to state institutions through developing and upgrading policy and regulatory framework for strengthening the national system for the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. It also ensured their compliance with the international commitments of Georgia, including through the creation and proper operation of relevant mechanisms and consultative platforms. In addition to elaborating policy- and programmatic documents, the capacity of state institutions and civil society organisations (CSOs) was also substantially strengthened for robust and independent implementation of human rights policy, incorporation of international human rights commitments into national policy and legislation and monitoring the accountability of duty bearers through effective systems. In addition, the JP also continued capacitating duty bearers and empowering rights holders to promote understanding and building a culture of human rights, with a particular focus on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI+), national minorities and persons with disabilities (PwDs) in Georgia.
3. At the operational level, key results include: the development and approval of three human rights policy documents for different state agencies; the elaboration of five guidelines and assessments on human rights, including the PwDs issues; the creation and functioning of the national mechanism for PwDs and four PwDs Consultative platforms; the knowledge-building activities for more than 1,000 representatives of the state institutions on a wide range of human rights, including disability rights, social rights, prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, combating discrimination; capacity building activities for over 160 representatives of CSOs, organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), PwDs, professional groups and other counterparts; mental health service delivery to more than 700 persons with mental disabilities (PwMDs); two funding opportunities for regional CSOs; four reports, guidelines and thematic monitoring of the human rights situation with particular focus on national and religious minorities, PwDs and LGBTQI+ community; public outreach campaign reaching over 100,000 persons across Georgia.
4. The turbulent political environment and internal and external factors aggravated by the post-pandemic situation have affected the country's development trajectory and hampered the full-scale implementation of JP's interventions in 2022. However, despite operating under unprecedented challenges, JP achieved critical progress during the reporting period.

I. Purpose

5. The JP aims to address the prevailing human rights challenges in the country and provide a comprehensive response to them. Therefore, the project's overall objective is that citizens of Georgia, primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights. To achieve the overall objective, the participating UN agencies (PUNOs) work to realise five specific objectives (SO):
 - SO1: Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks.
 - SO2: Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency.
 - SO3: The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in practice.
 - SO4: Local authorities more effectively protect the human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups.
 - SO5: Citizens are informed on, favourable to and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them.
6. The overall objective and the SOs shall be achieved by implementing seven Outcomes and 19 Outputs. The objectives and activities of the JP fully comply with the national human rights policies and reflects

international commitments of Georgia, including the EU-Georgia Association Agreement, UN Human Rights treaties, and recommendations of the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies, as well as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and UN policy documents.

7. To achieve the overall objective of the JP, UNDP and OHCHR work in close coordination and engage with national and local authorities, inter alia, through the support to the implementation and monitoring of national human rights policy and related frameworks, improvement of the independent investigation of crimes committed by law-enforcement officials, combatting torture and other forms of ill-treatment, protection of personal data, addressing challenges to the protection of human rights in the regions of Georgia and human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations, including LGBTIQ+ and PwDs, and increasing awareness of human rights among rights-holders.
8. The JP supports the implementation of obligations under the Association Agreement between the EU and Georgia, commitments undertaken under the UN 2030 Agenda, and recommendations of the United Nations and other bodies in the field of human rights. Furthermore, it supports the achievement of Outcome 1, Outputs 1.2 and 2.3 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025. The JP also responds to and supports the goals set in the national policy documents.

II. Results

SO1: Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks.

Indicator: Rate of implementation of NHRSAP(s).

9. In 2022, the turbulent political environment and reshuffles in the political agenda, internal and external factors, including the ongoing war in Ukraine, aggravated with the post-pandemic situation, negatively affected the country's development trajectory hampering the human rights policy development process in Georgia. Although the first National Human Rights Strategy (NHRS) ended in 2020, the Government of Georgia (GoG) approved the strategy with considerable delay, only in September 2022;² during the reporting period, final approval by the parliament of Georgia was pending.³ The delay in adopting the NHRS also slowed the elaboration of the NHRS Action Plan (NHRSAP). Thus, the achievement of the indicator was impossible.
10. Nevertheless, the JP's continued support provided to the state institutions resulted in progress to some extent in terms of institutional development and capacity building of relevant state institutions at the central level to ensure that capacitated state institutions develop and implement human rights policy, and effective systems are in place for monitoring the accountability of state institutions. During the reporting period, the JP implemented the following activities for the achievement of SO 1: 1) technical assistance provided to the Administration of the Government (AoG), leading to the adoption of the NHRS for 2022-2030; 2) capacity of the Public Defender's Office (PDO) in specific areas of human rights increased to monitor human rights situation effectively; 3) multi-stakeholder discussions among executive and legislative branches with involvement of CSOs were facilitated on the reform of the Code of Administrative Offenses, Criminal Justice Code (separation of investigative and prosecutorial power and qualification of ill-treatment cases).
11. Moreover, in 2022, the JP supported civil society organisations to produce human rights monitoring reports and ensured that the voices of CSOs were amplified and that human rights promotion was strengthened in Georgia.

Output 1.1. Human Rights Council (HRC) and its thematic working groups are restructured and can effectively implement NHRS and updated procedures.

Indicator 1.1.a. Status of NHRS Aps.

12. Throughout 2022, the JP's continued support to the executive and legislative branches contributed to improving the policy framework in the country. Namely, in 2022, the JP provided technical and legal

² See Annex 1, unofficial English translation of the National Human Rights Strategy for 2022-2030.

³ The Parliament of Georgia adopted the National Human Rights Strategy for 2022-2030 on March 23, 2023.

assistance to finalise the NHRS for 2022-2030 through expert advice and consultations with civil society.⁴ The JP's effort also focused on targeted advocacy to put critical objectives and indicators in the NHRS and facilitate the acceleration of the NHRS adoption inclusively and transparently. During the reporting period, the JP also continued its advocacy with the state institutions, Parliament, international partners and CSOs for the NHRS to respond to the challenges faced by LGBTQI+ and homeless persons, effective protection of privacy, independence, and impartiality of the judiciary.⁵ The JP will continue working with the Administration of the GoG to incorporate into the NHRSAP the critical issues mentioned above.

13. As the NHRS awaits parliamentary approval, while the GoG still needs to develop the relevant AP, the progress in accomplishing the target of this output will essentially continue through 2023.
14. Since the strategy adoption process was hampered, the JP allocated its resources to external monitoring tools and supported CSOs in developing reports on different topics related to human rights. In total, one report was prepared covering twelve various human rights topics.⁶

Output 1.2. Effective monitoring and communication tools, including focal points system, for NHRS and AP in place and operational.

1.2.b. Status of guidelines for PDO on monitoring human rights situation (in selected fields).

15. Throughout the reporting period, to enhance the monitoring function of the PDO in specific areas of human rights and strengthen its human capacity, the JP focused on facilitating knowledge-building activities for the PDO staff based on the identified professional development needs. Thus, at the request of the PDO, 67 representatives (49 female / 18 male) of the PDO acquired significant knowledge on a wide range of human rights, including environmental and health-related issues,⁷ the practice of the Constitutional Court and its critical judgments on equality, the right to dignity, and freedom of religion.

Output 1.3. Criminal Justice Reform Council supported with special emphasis on the separation of investigative and prosecutorial functions.

Indicator: 1.3.a. Status of draft legislation on separation of investigative and prosecution functions.

16. To enhance the quality of the investigation, the efficiency of the investigative and prosecutorial activities, and the independence of the investigation on the one hand, and to ensure the effectiveness of the criminal process on the other hand, in 2022, the JP continued active partnership with the line Ministries, including the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), to further perfect the draft legislation on separation of investigative and prosecution functions. As a result of targeted advocacy, the draft legislation will be presented to the Parliament in 2023. Hence, the progress towards achieving this output and its indicator will continue in 2023.

Output 1.4 Selected chapters of the Administrative Offense Code drafted.

Indicator: 1.4.a. The relevant articles of the Administrative Offences Code on the right to liberty and security and the right to a fair trial are not in line with international standards.

17. During the reporting period, in cooperation with the Committee of Legal Issues of the Parliament of Georgia, the JP facilitated multi-stakeholder discussions between legislative, governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to identify and agree on the main challenges for the current version of the CAO with particular focus on the enjoyment of such fundamental rights as right to liberty and security and the right to a fair trial, guarantees against ill-treatment and arbitrary actions from the law-enforcement representatives in accordance to international human rights standards. The drafting process of the selected chapters of the CAO will continue in 2023. The JP will continue to advocate for the inclusive and transparent approach and provide substantive expert analysis on the right to liberty, security, and a fair trial.

⁴ Social media post of the Human Rights Council on the meeting to discuss the NHRS 2022-2030, 01.09.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3JE6UI9>; Press release of the Parliament of Georgia on the working meeting "National Human Rights Strategy of Georgia for 2022-2023 - Vision and Perspectives", 10.12.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3YNcqMY>

⁵ See Annex 2, Letter of the UN to the AOG on the gaps of the NHRS for 2022-2030.

⁶ See Annex 3, NGO Joint report on Human Rights in 2021.

⁷ Social media post of the PDO regarding the training on the right to health, 4.08.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3Te6JGK>

SO2: Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency.

Indicator: SO2.a. Proportion of law enforcement officers formally investigated for cases of alleged abuse.

Indicator: SO2.b. Level of trust towards SIS.

18. In the context of strengthening the capacity of the law enforcement human rights protection bodies, the State Inspector's Service – the institution mandated to investigate alleged human rights violations committed by law enforcement officials and entrusted with the oversight of personal data protection, was the primary beneficiary of the JP and the critical counterpart for achieving the SO 2. However, in December 2021, the Parliament of Georgia supported abolishing the State Inspector's Service and creating two separate institutions: [Special Investigative Service](#) (SIS) and [Personal Data Protection Service](#) (PDPS). Following the abolishment process, in consultation with the EU, the JP mainly focused on observing and monitoring the activities of the newly established institutions to navigate the remaining contribution meaningfully and identify the ways of engaging with them. Given that progress towards the achievement of this objective targeting institutional development and capacity building of the SIS, improvement of the regulatory framework to ensure that the personal data of the citizens of Georgia are protected in public and private domains was halted.
19. Nevertheless, to ensure that citizens of Georgia are not subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment and that they have adequate legal assistance, the JP directed its efforts to support the MIA and Legal Aid Service (LAS). Thus, with the JP's efforts, achievements made or contributed to combating ill-treatment included: 1) educational activities for the investigators of the MIA on the right to life and prohibition of torture and 2) increasing human capacities of the lawyers of LAS.

Output 2A.1. Relevant policies and legislation for combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment developed based on the needs assessment in place.

2A.1.a. Status of Needs assessment of regulatory framework on torture and other forms of ill-treatment.

2A.1.b. Status of Policy and legislative framework for more independence and effectiveness of SIS is drafted.

20. To improve the regulatory framework and ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement bodies, the JP developed a roadmap⁸ outlining the challenges that the successor of the abolished State Inspector's Office would encounter in practice while exercising its mandate to investigate alleged human rights violations committed by law enforcement officials. The JP has identified the main directions for supporting the SIS to facilitate its effectiveness based on the roadmap results. Namely, in partnership with the SIS, the JP started the development of the guideline on the proper classification of ill-treatment cases to address its overlapping with other crimes given in the criminal legislation (e.g., abuse of power), which creates possible room for arbitrary decisions. Moreover, to improve the regulatory framework on access to adequate legal assistance, the JP partnered with the LAS to identify the critical challenges of the existing system in protecting the victims and outline the ways forward to expand its mandate on the provision of adequate legal aid to potential victims of torture and ill-treatment.⁹ Relevant amendments will be drafted in 2023.
21. Moreover, to strengthen the human capacity of law enforcement bodies and state institutions – an essential precondition for preventing and fighting against torture and other forms of ill-treatment, the JP's partnership with the MIA¹⁰ and the LAS focused on facilitating the development of educational modules¹¹ and materials and knowledge-building activities for police officers and lawyers.¹² Overall, in 2022 the needs-based capacity development efforts were provided across a wide range of issues, including the prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, international standards on search and seizure and detention, combating discrimination involving 130 participants (64 female / 66 male) in total, 60 (19 female/41 male) of which were MIA investigators and 70 (45 female/25 male) lawyers.

⁸ See annex 4, Roadmap - Challenges of SIS and its successor.

⁹ Social media post of the Legal Aid Service, Bench Bar for LAS, 25.03.2022, available at: <https://rb.gy/ijzxo>

¹⁰ Social media post of the MIA on the training for investigators from MIA, 31.03.2022, available at: <https://rb.gy/yvhobg>; 5.03.2022, available at: <https://rb.gy/2fcrox>

¹¹ See Annex 5, a Training module on torture, inhumane and degrading treatment.

¹² Social media post of the LAS on the training for lawyers on ill-treatment, 01.08.2022, available at: <https://rb.gy/3anitt>

Output 2B.1. Internal tools/procedures to ensure effective realization of data protection function of the SIS, including in collaboration with external partners, upgraded and functional and Output 2B.2. Organizations collecting and processing personal data have better capacity to implement PDP legislation

22. As noted above, following the SIS abolishment process, the JP mainly focused on observing and monitoring the activities of the newly established PDPS; hence, no interventions were made under Output 2B.1. As for the Output 2B.2., its implementation was linked to the adoption of the amendments to Personal Data Protection Law and regulations ensuring GDPR compliance. However, considering the adoption process is still pending, the interventions under this output were not implemented during the reporting period. The JP representatives actively consulted with the Parliament of Georgia to accelerate the process; however, reaching a political consensus on the proposed draft laws was impossible advocacy for the adopting amendments to the legislation will continue in 2023.

SO3: The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in practice at the national level.

Indicator: SO3.a. Status of National Mechanism for PwDs.

Indicator: SO3.b Level implementation of State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration 2021-2025.

23. To advance the implementation of SO 3, the JP continued to aspire towards realising and protecting the rights of PwDs and empowering OPDs at central and local levels during the reporting period. To accelerate the transformation towards more inclusive models based on the leave no one behind (LNOB) principle, the JP's efforts contributed to increased participation of PwDs in decision-making, benefiting them with access to Government programs and the ability to participate in policy- and decision-making process through the national mechanism for PwDs and PwDs consultative platforms at the state institutions. Furthermore, with the JP efforts PwMDs have better access to mental health care services.
24. Efforts provided to the state institutions also resulted in notable progress in terms of increased effectiveness in the implementation and monitoring of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (LRPD) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and mainstreaming PwD-related issues in their policies and activities through knowledge-building activities and development of agency-specific policy documents. PUNOs also implement another Joint Initiative - "Leave no one behind — from policy and principles to practice in disability-inclusive development in Georgia" to protect PwDs' rights. The two JPs ensured complementarity and multiplication of achieved results.
25. Moreover, the JP's efforts directed to CSOs, and other counterparts contributed to recognising and protecting the human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations, increased access to justice for PwDs, LGBTQI+ persons and national minorities and empowering CSOs through the following interventions: provision of the capacity development programmes to CSOs and professional groups and funding opportunities for NGOs operating in regions.

Output 3A.1. Capacitated state institutions implement and monitor Law on Disability and CRPD with focus of post-pandemic needs.

3A.1.a. Status of procedures to support implementation and monitoring of the LRPD and CRPD.

3A.1.b. # of persons benefiting from mental health services through primary care piloted in Tbilisi.

26. During the reporting period, the JP emphasised strengthening the PwDs' rights, ensuring access to service delivery and participatory decision-making process in Georgia to implement and monitor the LRPD and the CRPD and achieved tangible progress through several interventions on various levels.
27. With the JP's efforts, the PwDs Consultative Councils under the Interagency Coordination Committee for the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) were established.¹³ The JP also supported the operation and functioning of the PwDs Consultative

¹³ Social media post of the Human Rights Council on the first meeting of the PwDs Consultative Council, 30.03.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3FobNmm>; see also, social media post of UNDP on the MOJ first meeting with its PwDs Consultative Council, 6.12.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3yzxdZQ>

Council at the MIA and the PwDs Consultative Council of the PDO to ensure meaningful participation of PwDs in the policymaking and monitoring processes.¹⁴

28. Agency-specific policy documents for improving the implementation of the LRPD and CRPD were developed. In 2022, the JP developed a review of needs, challenges, effective policies, and practices to support the development of disability-inclusive emergency planning in Georgia¹⁵ used as a guideline for defining measures oriented towards the needs of PwDs in emergency management plans. To improve existing policy documents and practices and meet the criteria set by the CRPD and the LRPD, MIA added a specific goal to create an emergency management system adapted to the needs of PwDs in its 2022 AP.¹⁶ In addition, the State Care Agency elaborated the guideline¹⁷ on assessing the needs of persons with psycho-social needs by social workers.
29. The state institutions gained an understanding of disability issues through knowledge-building activities on the rights of PwDs and the introduction of disability-inclusive activities and policymaking. In fact, over 100 civil servants (law enforcement officers, lawyers of the LAS and the Georgian Bar Association (GBA), employees of the Revenue Service Centres, social workers, representatives of LEPL Levan Samkharauli National Forensics Bureau) enhanced their capacity on the rights of PwDs and communication standards with PwDs.¹⁸
30. 60 primary health care (PHC) doctors (48 female/2 male) acquired significant knowledge to deal with mental health issues/conditions and deliver mental health services to PwMD to ensure access of PwMD to psycho-social support. After deepening the understanding of PHC doctors, over 700 PwMD received relevant psycho-social support.¹⁹
31. In partnership with the Global Initiative on Psychiatry – Tbilisi Fund (GIP-Tbilisi),²⁰ institutional mechanisms for the integration of mental health services into primary care were created through developing relevant protocols and policy papers and the development of the new national strategy on mental health for 2022-2030 approved by the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health, and Social Affairs of Georgia (MoH) in January 2022 was supported.²¹
32. As part of the strengthening institutional and human capacities of the PDO to monitor the implementation of the LRPD and the CPRD, with the JP's support, the PDO developed the new Strategy and Action Plan for 2022-2024 for its Department of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.²² The thematic monitoring and research in psychiatric services were conducted (the findings and recommendations will be incorporated in the PDO's annual parliamentary report 2022) with the JP's support.
33. PwDs and OPDs, the members of the PwDs Consultative Council created under the CRPD Coordination Mechanism and PwDs Consultative Council to the Public Defender of Georgia on the monitoring of popularisation, promotion, and implementation of the CRPD, acquired skills to advance their role and

¹⁴ Press release of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, working meeting held on the 2022 Action Plan for the protection of rights of PwDs in the MIA system, 24.03.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3FimkPJ>; Press release of the MIA, the Minister of Internal Affairs approved the 2022 Action Plan for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities within the MIA, 14.04.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/428ti3Q>; Social media posts of the PDO on conducting 30th and 31st meetings of its PwDs Consultative Councils on 27.05.2022 and 16.05.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3yBuejx> and <https://bit.ly/3YL7FUf>

¹⁵ See Annex 6, a review of needs, challenges, effective policies, and practices to support the development of disability-inclusive emergency planning in Georgia.

¹⁶ Press release of the MIA, the Minister of Internal Affairs approved the 2022 Action Plan for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities within the MIA, 14.04.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3FoOXLj>

¹⁷ See Annex 7, Guideline on assessing the needs of persons with psycho-social needs by social workers.

¹⁸ Press release of the MIA, training of trainers on the rights and communication standard for the persons with disabilities was held for the representatives of the MIA, 19.02.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3LiC1KM> see also, social media post of UNDP, ToT on the protection of the PwDs' rights, 17.02.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3JChTvA>

¹⁹ See Annex 8, Final report of the GIP-Tbilisi, 14.03.2022.

²⁰ Global Initiative on Psychiatry – Tbilisi Fund (GIP-Tbilisi) is an NGO having an extensive experience in different fields of mental health care throughout the region.

²¹ See Annex 8, Final report of the GIP-Tbilisi, 14.03.2022.

²² See Annex 9, the Action Plan for 2022-2024 for its Department of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

inclusion in monitoring the implementation of the LRPD and CRPD, protecting the rights of PwDs, and advocacy.²³

34. To raise awareness on the rights of PwDs among duty-bearers and rights holders, the JP supported the PDO in conducting in-person information meetings with the representatives of the local self-governments (LSGs), territorial services of the state care and social service agencies, preschool education institutions, educational resource centres, PHC institutions and PwDs councils established under the LSGs. In total, over 300 persons participated in the meetings with PDO in 23 municipalities.²⁴ This advocacy and awareness-raising work also enabled the JP to create a space for discussion between 8 pilot municipalities and the PDO to discuss legal gaps concerning protecting the right to housing of PwDs and the ways forward.²⁵ Follow-up activities to tackle the existing challenges will continue in 2023.

Output 3A.2. Capacity development programme (incl. Coaching, mentoring, training) for state agencies, OPDs and NHRI, designed and implemented (and evaluated in terms of acquired and applied competence).

3A.2.a. # of capacity development programme for state agencies and OPDs developed.

3A.2.b. # of PwDs and their representative organisations that participated in knowledge-building activities.

35. The progress made by the MIA to protect vulnerable social groups, including PwDs, from any form of discrimination and promote PwDs' participation and engagement has been shadowed by an incident that occurred in Tbilisi when the patrol police officer insulted the PwD revealing human rights challenges within the law-enforcement system. As the MIA promptly acknowledged the existing gaps, the training module was developed with the JP's support. Over 600 patrol police officers have been equipped with more profound knowledge and a nuanced understanding of disability rights and communication through 24 training sessions.²⁶ The PwDs and their family members co-facilitated the training sessions, as they were best positioned to provide unique insights and expertise and demonstrate inclusive and accessible approaches. Bearing in mind the effectiveness of the cascade training and the need for its continuation to cover all patrol police officers, the UNDP's sister project – [Governance Reform Fund](#) – sustained the cascade training for the MIA, as a result of which in 2022, in total 1,531 patrol police officers countrywide developed communication capacities and general knowledge about PwDs' rights.

Output 3B.1. Recommendations on improvement of policy and legislation concerning minorities and people in vulnerable situations drafted for government institutions.

3B.1.a. Status of recommendations to address challenges faced by LGBTQI+ people, national and ethnic minorities.

3B.1.b. # of Ad Hoc reports (explanatory notes/commentary) on implementation of international and regional human rights standards on minorities developed.

36. The first-ever study²⁷ on the state of personal data protection of the LGBTQI+ community in Georgia was developed, which examines widespread practices related to the personal data protection of LGBTQI+ people and provides recommendations for public agencies and the civil and private sectors to raise existing standards and fill in the gaps. Based on the results of the study, at the end of 2022, the PDPS launched an examination of one of the medical institutions. In 2023, follow-up meetings with the line state institutions to lead evidence-based advocacy and tackle the challenges revealed by the study will continue. Knowledge-building activities for LGBTQI+ community members will also be offered to strengthen personal data security measures and raise data protection standards.

Output 3B.2. Capacitated NGOs/community organisations prepare shadow reports and submit complaints before the local and international bodies or submit amicus curiae on issues related to

²³ Press release of the Human Rights Secretariat, "The session of the Interagency Coordination Committee for the Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was held", 22.11.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3JjZIVK>

²⁴ Social media post of the PDO on 22 information meetings at the local level, 29.08.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3ldUAoN> One more meeting was held in November 2022.

²⁵ Social media post of the PDO on meeting with 8 pilot municipalities, 26.10.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3YLmF4G>.

²⁶ Social media post of UNDP on cascade training, 10.03.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3mTe6HF>

²⁷ See Annex 11, Study on personal data protection of LGBTQI+ community in Georgia; see also, UNDP, Personal data protection of LGBTQI+ communities in Georgia, 28.01.2023, available at: <https://bit.ly/3JkiKpP>

national minorities and have the capacity and engage in the protection of the rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations.

3B.2.a. # of NGO shadow reports prepared.

3B.2.b # of local NGO representatives trained on the rights of minorities and persons in a vulnerable situation.

3B.2.c. # of grants for local NGOs to promote the protection of the rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations with a focus on the elimination of discrimination.

37. To empower national non-governmental counterparts and other professionals, strengthen their capacity to protect human rights issues and shape Georgia's human rights policies and practices, the JP offered a series of training for CSOs, lawyers and healthcare professionals.²⁸ Namely, 68 representatives (47 female/21 male) of NGOs and other professionals gained knowledge on legal and procedural aspects of submission of individual complaints to UN Treaty Bodies and the European Court of Human Rights, alternative reports and communications to UN mechanisms, such as the Human Rights Treaty Bodies, UPR and Special Procedures with particular focus on regions.
38. Furthermore, to advocate for the needs of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations, after the training sessions, two CSOs submitted alternative reports to the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women²⁹ and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination³⁰, bringing the attention of the international mechanisms to shortcomings in certain practices. In addition, with the JP's efforts, 19 healthcare professionals (17 female/2 male) also gained an understanding of Trans Inclusivity and Trans Competence to facilitate reducing negative prejudice against transgender people and increasing access to health services and other social benefits.
39. To address the rights and needs of LGBTIQ+ persons and national minorities, two sub-grant mechanisms were enacted for local NGOs – the Cognitive Centre of Georgia and the Democratic Women's Organisation operating in Batumi and Samtskhe-Javakheti, respectively. Awareness-raising activities implemented within both grants reached more than 150,000 viewers contributing to educating society on essential information regarding the LGBTIQ+ community and fighting stereotypes and stigma. At the same time, over 1,000 women and girls from ethnic and religious minorities acquired knowledge of human rights issues through informational/educational seminars.³¹

SO4. Local authorities more effectively protect the human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups.

4A1.b. # of focal points at Local Self Government Bodies trained on universal and regional human rights standards.

40. To achieve this Special Objective, there was a need to assess the current human rights situation of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable groups and minority groups at the local level and identify the issues on which the LSGs require capacity strengthening to facilitate translation of national human rights policy into local policies and practices. Hence, during the reporting period, the JP's efforts primarily focused on analysing the human rights situation at the local level and made progress to this effect. Notably, elaborating the report was challenging as the LSGs were not as cooperative as in 2018 when the PUNOs conducted a similar study on the human rights situation in LSGs.

Output 4A.2. LSGs have the capacity and coordinate with central authorities for the implementation of HR Policies as well as implement initiatives targeting minorities and persons in vulnerable situations.

4A.2.c. Status of education materials/manuals concerning mainstreaming rights of minority groups and persons in the vulnerable situation into local policies and practices.

²⁸ Social media post and press release of UNDP, From Passivism to Activism: Learning human rights to make a difference, 2.08.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3mO03mG> and <https://bit.ly/3JGTPOB>.

²⁹ GYLA submitted alternative reports to the CEDAW, 9.01.2023, available at: <https://bit.ly/3nhjBjI>

³⁰ Platform Salam, Human Rights Violations of Ethnic Azerbaijanis in Georgia, available at: <https://bit.ly/40fMFXa>

³¹ See Annex 12, the final report of the Cognitive Centre of Georgia; Annex 13, the final report of the Democratic Women's Organisation.

41. During the reporting period, the JP conducted a preliminary evaluation of the human rights situation with a particular focus on national and religious minorities, PwDs, and LGBTQI+ community in 8 target municipalities (Akhaltzikhe, Batumi, Kutaisi, Lagodekhi, Marneuli, Telavi, Tsalka and Zugdidi municipalities) to assess the human rights situation of these minorities together with bottlenecks in the work of the LSGs to understand their needs and the challenges better. Hence, in 2023, the JP will continue its efforts to engage with target municipalities to address identified gaps and build the capacity of LSGs through education materials/manuals to implement human rights policies that target minority groups and individuals in vulnerable situations.
42. Furthermore, to implement initiatives targeting PwDs, with the substantial engagement of PwDs and their representative organisations, the JP developed the guideline³² on CRPD-friendly budgeting for the municipalities to support the LSGs in introducing disability-oriented local budgeting in line with Georgia's international commitments and facilitate the engagement of PwDs in public life. In 2023, the JP will continue active engagement with the municipalities and the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure to enhance the knowledge of the LSGs on the importance of CRPD-friendly budgeting and contribute to planning disability-oriented budgeting at the local level.

SO5. Citizens are informed on, favourable to and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them.

SO5.a Level of awareness of human rights among the general public.

43. Throughout the reporting period, the JP made a concerted effort to raise public awareness of human rights issues and facilitate dialogue on human rights among various stakeholders, including the public and private sectors, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), and other relevant parties. This included reaching out to the general public and specific groups such as students, lawyers, and schoolchildren. To this effect, the JP employed various methodologies, such as awareness-raising and education activities and campaigns, including through media outlets and social media platforms. Hence, the outreach of human rights awareness-raising activities reached in total of 100,000 persons.³³ To measure awareness of human rights among the public, the JP will conduct the human rights perception survey in 2023. In addition, the JP, in partnership with UNDP's sister projects, is working on another survey to measure civil servants' perceptions and attitudes towards human rights and gender equality, which will be available in 2023.
44. Furthermore, to drive toward equality and human rights for all and further enhance the protection of LGBTQI+ rights, in 2022, the JP continued working alongside LGBTQI+ persons, thus enabling the community to realise their right to freedom of assembly.

Output 5A.1. Training institutions, including HEIs and training centres, have increased capacity to deliver HR courses.

5A.1.a. Status of teaching materials on rights of PwDs, LGBTQI+ and national minorities for regional universities in the Georgian language.

45. To improve the quality of human rights education in HEIs, the JP's supported series of lectures at Batumi, Kutaisi and Akhaltsikhe State Universities, with 120 students benefitting from the program.³⁴ To increase the knowledge of human rights among the youth in Kutaisi, Batumi, and Telavi, in collaboration with the Youth Clubs, the JP provided training programmes to 50 schoolchildren, covering international human rights mechanisms, the significance of human rights, national human rights institution (NHRI) in Georgia, and the challenges associated with the promotion and protection of human rights.

Output 5A.2 Rights holders have better knowledge of HRs, including anti-discrimination, with special focus on PwDs, LGBTQI+ and national minorities.

5A.2.a. Outreach rate of the HR awareness-raising campaigns.

46. In 2022, the JP's efforts focused on a wide range of awareness-raising activities to promote human rights culture and reinforce public dialogue around human rights values. To this effect, as part of the public outreach strategy, the JP organised Human Rights Week in December 2022, shaped around equality,

³² See Annex 14, Guideline on Local budgeting for disability inclusion.

³³ The total outreach number includes awareness-raising activities conducted by PUNOs and sub-grantees.

³⁴ Social media post of the Kutaisi State University on human rights international mechanisms and the challenges in Georgia, 13.10.2022, available at: <https://rb.gy/5k6nyz>

diversity, inclusion and promotion of economic and social rights, better standards of life, and more freedom.³⁵

47. The Human Rights Week in December 2022 included a series of events highlighting Georgia's progress and challenges in protecting the principles of equality and the rights of the vulnerable – women, people with disabilities, LGBTQI+ communities, and ethnic and religious minorities, and the critical importance of societal solidarity. Namely, 1) a multimedia exhibition, "What makes me human?" showcased the artworks of over twenty contemporary Georgian visual artists on pressing human rights issues – inequality, discrimination, exclusion, gender-based violence and war.³⁶ 2) A conference "Stand up for Dignity, Freedom and Justice for All", which created a space for discussion on ongoing reforms on administrative offences regulatory framework and the effective realisation of economic, social, and cultural rights by minority groups – especially the most vulnerable, such as the national and religious minorities and the LGBTQI+ community, bringing together decision-makers, civil society, and human rights defenders.³⁷ 3) A diversity hackathon, "Hack for Inclusion", on developing innovative solutions for facilitating PwDs access to the environment, in which over 55 schoolchildren and students from all over Georgia presented smart devices and apps designed to help people with different disabilities to become more active and engaged.³⁸
48. Awareness-raising activities will remain under the focus of the JP in 2023 to reach out to wide circles of Georgia's society, focusing on regions. In addition, the JP will continue supporting one of the hackathon winners to transform their start-up ideas into actual products for Georgia's social environment to become more responsive to the needs of people with disabilities and the PwDs to benefit from this product.
49. Furthermore, with the JP's efforts, a communication platform was provided for the negotiation and coordination between the Pride Week 2022 organisers and the MIA to discuss the details of the Tbilisi Pride Week. As a result, this year's Pride Week was held successfully, which is indeed a potential stepping-stone for enhancing the protection of the rights of LGBTQI+ persons.³⁹
50. The JP's other initiatives also focused on awareness raising on disinformation and boosting the civic integration process. To this effect, the JP provided support to the Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality (SMR) in organising training for the representatives of media outlets working in the Kvemo Kartli, Samtskhe-Javakheti and Kakheti regions densely populated with ethnic minorities, to learn about the negative consequences of the influence of disinformation on the process of civil integration and ways to prevent their spread.⁴⁰ As the disinformation has far-reaching implications for human rights and democratic norms worldwide, including Georgia, and endangers a range of economic, social and cultural rights, the JP will continue other knowledge-building activities in collaboration with the SMR in 2023.

Output 5B.2. Specialised groups (journalists, NGOs, LSGs grassroots organisations, lawyers, HEIs, s with special focus on regions) are capacitated that would enable them to keep SIS under scrutiny.

5B.2a. # of persons (representatives of journalists, NGOs, LSGs, grassroots organisations, lawyers, HEIs, s with special focus on regions) attending awareness-raising activities.

51. To capacitate specialised groups on human rights, the JP's partnership with the GBA focused on facilitating a training series for lawyers based on the identified professional development needs. As a result, up to 100 lawyers gained knowledge through the JP's capacity-building efforts on various human rights, including freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, the rights of persons with disabilities, and anti-discrimination.

³⁵ See Annex 15, Media Advisory of UNDP, Human Rights Day 2022, Dignity, Freedom, and Justice for All, 5.12.2022.

³⁶ Press release and social media post of UNDP, Human rights through the lens of contemporary art, available at: <https://bit.ly/3YMo6j6> and <https://bit.ly/3JC1r7s>; see also, video on exhibition, available at: <https://bit.ly/408sSbI>

³⁷ Social media post and press release of UNDP, Human Rights Day strikes debate on human rights reforms and economic, social and cultural rights, 13.12.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3YGPtuY> and <https://bit.ly/402xJMh>

³⁸ Social media post of UNDP, Technologies for opportunities, 23.12.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3Th4OkK>

³⁹ Joint statement of UNDP, the EU Delegation to Georgia, the Embassies to Georgia of Czech Republic, France, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States, Pride Week 2022: a potential stepping-stone for enhancing LGBTQI+ rights protection in Georgia, 6.07.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3ThAXsy>; see also, social media post of UNDP, Tbilisi Pride Week 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3l7ekKV>

⁴⁰ Social media post of the SMR concerning the training with the media representatives, 18.07.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/42goQ2T>

Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices

52. While there are positive signs of progress, as stated above, the JP also recognises that in 2022, the programme operated under unprecedented challenges posed by several political developments and tensions, internal and external factors, including the ongoing war in Ukraine, aggravated with the post-pandemic situation, which have affected the country's development trajectory resulting in deceleration of some of the processes in the country.
53. In 2022, one of the significant challenges the JP encountered was the abolition of the State Inspector's Service on the last day of 2021, which was one of the primary beneficiaries of the JP and the critical counterpart. The disbandment of the State Inspector's Office was followed by sharp criticism from local civil society, international actors, and Georgia's partner states.⁴¹ It is also regrettable that the legislative process that led to the abolition of the State Inspector's Office and replacing it with two institutions lacked transparency, participation, and consultations, including with the State Inspector. Although two new institutions – Personal Data Protection Service and the Special Investigative Service were created instead, in 2022, in consultation with the EU, the JP mainly focused on observing and monitoring the activities of the newly established institutions to navigate the remaining contribution meaningfully and identify the ways of engaging with them. Given that, the JP directed its resources primarily to strengthen other state institutions to improve the regulatory framework and enhance the knowledge of their representatives on ill-treatment-related issues.
54. Towards the end of 2022, in consultation with the EU, it was decided that in 2023 the JP would mainly focus on capacity building of the organisations collecting and processing personal data, awareness raising campaign/knowledge building on personal data protection (PDP) and advocacy for the adoption of the new Law on Personal Data Protection. As for the Special Investigative Service, towards the end of the same period, it was decided that the JP would engage with them to support their institutional and capacity development.
55. Delay in adopting the 2022-2030 NHRS also hampered the performance of other activities and accomplishment of certain outputs under the JP, such as knowledge-building activities for the Human Rights Secretariat (HRS) staff and HR focal points responsible for the coordination of actions, implementation of NHRS and APs (outputs under SO 1), supporting LSGs to have the capacity and incorporate into local policies and practices national human rights policy (outputs prescribed under SO 4), as their implementation required a new Strategy and AP. It is essential to mention that the development of the needs assessment process of LSGs was hindered due to their reluctance and lack of will to provide the requested information. However, the JP made a sustained effort in collaboration with the government to finalise the needs assessment by the end of 2022.
56. Owing to the above-noted challenges, in consultation with the EU, towards the end of 2022, the JP has decided to undertake relevant programmatic revisions for 2023 activities to ensure the project objective and outcomes are accomplished. The project team began consultations with the EUD concerning the possible changes and updates.⁴²
57. While the JP will continue to address the prevailing human rights challenges, the emerging issues might further hamper human rights policy development and the improvement of the protection of rights holders in 2023.

Qualitative assessment: key partnerships, cross-cutting issues, the importance of UN coordination

58. In 2022, to promote nationwide policy reform, strengthen institutional and human capacities of national and local authorities, enhance the human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations and promote human-rights culture among the right-holders, the JP maintained and/or established strategic partnership and successful cooperation with the following key stakeholders:

⁴¹ Press release of United Nations, United Nations concerned over the decision of Georgian authorities to abolish the State Inspector's Service, 14.01.2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/3YOCLui>

⁴² See Annex 16, 2023 work plan of Human Rights 4 All. Notably, the work plan was approved by the Steering Committee in January 2023.

- the AoG, a key Government counterpart leading to the development and approval of NHRS, creating a unified framework for strengthening the national system of fundamental human rights and freedoms and institutional democracy.
 - the PDO focusing on its institutional and capacity development leading to the improvement of its oversight function in specific human rights fields, including disability issues.
 - the CRPD Coordination Committee, the MIA, and the MOJ focusing on their institutional and capacity development resulting in the inclusion of PwDs in the decision-making process and mainstreaming PwD-related issues in their policies and activities.
 - MIA, Special Investigative Service, MOJ and the LAS contributing to the improvement of regulatory framework on ill-treatment and strengthening human capacities.
 - CSOs, including grant recipients, promoting recognition and protection of the human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations and increased access to justice for PwDs, LGBTQI+ persons and national minorities.
 - GBA, leading to the strengthened capacity of the lawyers on human rights issues.
 - Eight municipalities of six regions (Samtskhe-Javakheti, Ajara, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti, Kakheti, Imereti and Kvemo Kartli) leading to assessment of the human rights situation at the local level.
 - HEIs and Youth Clubs in Kutaisi, Batumi, Akhaltsikhe and Telavi contributing to the improvement of the human rights education quality.
59. In 2022, mainstreaming the cross-cutting issues on gender standards remained high on JP's agenda. Notably, the grant mechanism implemented in Samtskhe-Javakheti was targeted at and led by women. As a result of the grant implementation, over 1,000 women and girls from ethnic and religious minorities enhanced their knowledge of human rights issues through informational/educational seminars. In addition, the survey for measuring perceptions and attitudes of civil servants towards human rights and gender equality was launched. A multimedia exhibition, "What makes me human?" showcased the artworks on pressing human rights issues, including gender-based violence. Furthermore, the JP ensured the collection of sex-disaggregated data while identifying knowledge-building activities for mainstreaming a gender equality perspective throughout the project.
60. The JP created opportunities for leveraging expertise from the PUNOs on several interventions: development of the NHRS, elaboration of the study on the human rights situation of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations at the local level, organising knowledge-building activities for CSOs and other counterparts, and awareness-raising activities for various target groups.
61. In addition, the involvement of two different UN agencies in the programme opened opportunities to address human rights challenges in various dimensions as each UN agency uses its expertise and comparative advantage to join forces to accomplish the overall objective of this programme.
62. Notably, the JP actively cooperated with other initiatives of PUNOs, namely the Joint Initiative - "Leave no one behind — from policy and principles to practice in disability-inclusive development in Georgia" implemented by UNDP, OHCHR and UNFPA and funded by the UNPRPD and the UNDP Project "Governance Reform Fund" to multiply the project results and employ the in-house expertise from these projects, namely the PwDs expert of the UNPRPD JP regularly consulted and supported PwDs-related activities ensuring inclusive and disability-sensitive interventions. Furthermore, the JP benefited from the expertise of the [Joint UN Programme for Gender Equality](#) implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA for addressing gender equality and ensuring gender-sensitive solutions when needed.
63. The team members of the JP also participate in the work of the UNCT Human Rights Working Group, which coordinates the human rights work amongst the UN agencies in Georgia. The critical human rights issues are discussed and coordinated within the Group, enabling the UN Agencies, including PUNOs, to address challenges through the "One UN" approach.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline 2020	Target 2023	2022 Value	Source and mean of verification
Impact (overall Objective)	Citizens of Georgia, primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights	1/ Ratings in human rights index	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2020 - 0.61 points. Freedom in the World Report - 61 points	Increase to <0.64. Increase to <2	Rule of Law Index 2022 - 0.60 points (decrease by 1 point) Freedom in the World Report – 58 points (decrease by 3 points)	WJP Rule of Law Index Freedom in the World report
		2/ Level of public trust towards state institutions	Trust in Patrol police – 64%, PDO – 57%, MIA – 42%, common courts – 35%, PDPI -26%	Increase at least 5% (each component)	N/A for 2022 (Survey will be conducted in 2023)	Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022
Outcome (s) (Specific objective(s))	SO1. Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks (UNDP, OHCHR)	SO1. b. Rate of implementation of NHRSA(s) (UNDP, OHCHR)	80% for NHRSA for 2016-2017 2021 NHRSA N/A	80%	N/A for 2022	HR Secretariat implementation reports CSO monitoring reports
	SO2. Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency (UNDP, OHCHR)	SO2. a. Proportion of law enforcement officers formally investigated for cases of alleged abuse (OHCHR)	In 2020 SIS initiated investigation in 10% of cases, i.e., 270 cases out of 2,622 notifications on alleged crimes under the SIS mandate.	Increase of investigations by 7%	During 1.04.2022-31.12.2022, ⁴³ the SIS initiated investigation in 11,6% of cases, i.e., 212 out of 1,831 notifications on alleged crimes under the SIS mandate.	IDFI reports, Project reports, SIS reports
		SO2.b. Level of trust towards SIS (PDP component) (UNDP)	Trust in PDPI - 26%	increase at least by 5%	N/A for 2022 (Survey will be conducted in 2023)	Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP & OHCHR to be held in 2022

⁴³ Current statistics refers to the Special Investigative Service which started operating on 1 April 2022. Statistics are based on the same Articles of the Criminal Code that fall under the mandate of both the SIS and its predecessor.

	SO3. The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in practice (UNDP, OHCHR)	SO3.a. Status of National Mechanism for PwDs	A national mechanism does not exist	Created and Operational	Created and Operational	Decree of the Government; minutes of the meetings of the National Mechanism
		SO3.b Level implementation of State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration 2021-2025 (UNDP, OHCHR)	Non-existent	At least 80%	2021 AP implementation report developed. The 2022 AP implementation report is not available yet	PDO reports; NGO reports
	SO4. Local authorities more effectively protect the human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups (UNDP, OHCHR)	SO4.a Extent to which people consider that HRs are protected in regions (UNDP, OHCHR)	51% and 49% of Georgians consider that human rights are not protected in cities (other in Tbilisi) and regions	Increase by at least 5%	N/A for 2022 (Survey will be conducted in 2023)	Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022
	SO5. Citizens are informed on, favourable to, and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them (UNDP, OHCHR)	SO5.a Level of awareness of human rights among the general public (UNDP, OHCHR)	57% of Georgians consider that they are either not informed or slightly informed on human rights and their protection mechanisms	Decrease the share of people who are not reported on HR at least by 5%	N/A for 2022 (Survey will be conducted in 2023)	Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022
Outcomes	Outcome 2A. Capacitated SIS and other law-enforcement bodies implement relevant national policies and regulatory frameworks on preventing and responding to torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment (OHCHR)	2.A.a. level of compliance of legislation for combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment complies with international standards	Not-compliant (Definition of torture)	The legislation is in line with international standards.	A tentative definition of torture proposed, but the process is delayed at the MoJ	www.matsne.gov.ge

		2.A.b. The ratio of prosecutions of the cases investigated by the SIS referred by the Prosecutor's Office to the court	1.7%	Increase at least by 5%	In nine months of 2022 (March 1 – 31 December), the SIS submitted 6 proposals to the Prosecutor's Office to initiate criminal prosecution. 5 of these proposals were approved by the supervising prosecutor.	SIS report
	Outcome 2B. The State Inspector's Service (SIS) and organisations collecting and processing personal data ensure effective compliance with data protection provisions (UNDP)	2B.a. Amendments to PDP regulations ensuring GDPR compliance are adopted (UNDP) and implemented	Amendments drafted	The law adopted by the Parliament and implemented	The new Law has not yet been adopted by the Parliament	www.matsne.gov.ge SIS reports
		2B.b. # of judges and court staff, SIS staff, data processors, and data collectors trained in PDP (UNDP)	0 as the training will target newly adopted PDP regulations	at least 150	The new Law not yet been adopted	Training Programme, LoP of training course, evaluation forms of training course
	Outcome 3A. At the central level, effective mechanisms for the protection of rights of persons with disabilities through implementation and monitoring of the new Georgian Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and UN CRPD are in place and operational (UNDP)	3A.a. Rate of implementation of the PwD-related action plans (UNDP)	0 (the indicator refers to a new action plan that is not adopted)	at least 70% of commitments implemented	N/A for 2022	PDO reports; HRC report; UN CRPD report, ECRI report
	Outcome 3B. Effective systems for the protection of persons in vulnerable situations and minority groups and	3B.a the status of annual Action Plans for the State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration 2021-2025 (OHCHR)	Non-existent	3 APs adopted	2021-2022 AP for implementation of the Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration adopted	Decree approving policy; PDO reports; NGO reports

	promotion of a culture of non-discrimination, with a particular focus on LGBTQI+, national and ethnic minorities, are in place and operational (UNDP, OHCHR)	3B.b. The status of the Chapter on LGBTQI+ of the NHRS AP (UNDP)	AP ended in 2020	AP adopted	New NHRS AP not yet adopted	
	Outcome 4A. Local authorities supported by the project have the capacity and incorporate into local policies and practices national human rights policy (international human rights treaties of Georgia, NHRS, etc.) at local levels in coordination with central authorities⁴⁴ (UNDP)	4A1.b. # of focal points at Local Self Government Bodies trained on universal and regional human rights standards (UNDP, OHCHR)	0	All appointed focal points trained	N/A for 2022	Training materials, agendas, LOPs, and participants' evaluations
	Outcome 5A. Public awareness understanding of Human Rights Standards and Mechanisms (HRC, HR Strategy and Action plans) is increased, and a culture of human rights, a particular focus on LGBTQI+, national minorities, and PwDs in Georgia is enhanced (UNDP, OHCHR)	5A.a. % of people who are informed on HR and their protection mechanisms (UNDP, OHCHR)	9% of the population thinks they are fully informed on HR and their protection mechanisms	Increase at least by 5%	N/A for 2022 (Survey will be conducted in 2023)	Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022
	Outcome 5B. Citizens are more aware of their rights related to PDP and protection from ill-	5B.a. % of people who would apply to SIS, if required (concerning PDP) (UNDP)	16% of the population would apply if needed	Increase by at least 10%	N/A for 2022 (Survey will be conducted in 2023)	HR survey

⁴⁴ Outcome 4A is closely linked with the activities under outputs 1.1 and 1.2.

	treatment and recourse to the SIS for redress, if needed (UNDP)					
Outputs	1.1. Human Rights Council and its thematic working groups are restructured and can effectively implement NHRS and updated procedures (UNDP, OHCHR)	1.1.a. Status of NHRS APs	New Human Rights Strategy for 2021-2030 is being elaborated. Work on APs not started.	Developed and approved	NHRS developed and approved by the Government, parliamentary approval pending; AP not developed	National HRSAP; PDO monitoring report; NGO reports
		1.1.b. # of existing and new HRS staff trained under a new requisite CD program (incl. Coaching, mentoring, training) (UNDP, OHCHR)	0 as CD program does not exist	90% of HRS staff members trained on policy-planning human rights standards	N/A 2022	CD Programme, LoP of training course, evaluation forms of training course
	1.2. Effective monitoring and communication tools, including focal points system, for NHRS and AP in place and operational (UNDP, OHCHR)	1.2.a. Quality of NHRSAP monitoring/implementation reports (UNDP)	The monitoring/implementation reports of NHRSAP are lengthy and descriptive, which lacks analysis and result-oriented reporting.	The final reports of future APs are concise and include analysis and result-oriented monitoring.	N/A for 2022	Monitoring Guidelines; Final reports of NHRSAP
		1.2.b. Status of guidelines for PDO on monitoring human rights situation (in selected fields) (UNDP)	Non-existing	Elaborated	N/A for 2022	Methodologies; annual reports of PDO; annual reports of NHRS and AP
	1.3. Criminal Justice Reform Council supported with particular emphasis on separation of investigative and prosecutorial functions (OHCHR)	1.3.a. Status of draft legislation on separation of investigative and prosecution functions (OHCHR)	Non-existing	Drafted and agreed with and supported by all major stakeholders, including CSOs (Yes)	The draft prepared by the MIA. Parliamentary examination pending	Draft Legislation; Evaluation of CSOs and PDO; SIS report
	1.4 Selected chapters of the Administrative	1.4.a. The relevant articles of the Administrative Offences Code on Right to Liberty and	The existing draft has not been presented to relevant	Brought in compliance with	The draft not developed; but the discussions renewed.	Draft legislation

	Offense Code drafted (OHCHR)	Security and the Right to Fair Trial are not in line with international standards	stakeholders for review and comments.	international standards and agreed with and supported by all major stakeholders, including CSOs (Yes)		
	1.5. Knowledge on human rights issues of the civil servants increased (OHCHR)	1.5.a. Status of compulsory human rights education program based on Human Rights Curricula updated (OHCHR)	Not operational	Approved and implemented	N/A for 2022	Curricula, syllabus and handbook, and the methodology and learning materials on human rights.
Outputs		1C.5.b. # of trainers trained based on Compulsory human rights education program (OHCHR)	The number of pilot training participants;	At least 40 trainers	N/A for 2022	Training materials; LOPs and participants' evaluations, training report
	2A.1. Relevant policies and legislation for combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment developed based on the needs assessment in place (OHCHR)	2A.1.a. Status of Needs assessment of regulatory framework on torture and other forms of ill-treatment)	No updated needs assessment	Assessment conducted	Internal guidelines for ensuring proper classification of ill-treatment cases developed	Assessment Report
		2A.1.b. Status of Policy and legislative framework for more independence and effectiveness of SIS is drafted (OHCHR)	Non-existent	Drafted	N/A for 2022 * Due to the SIS abolition, the Parliament did not discuss the package of draft-laws prepared with the JP's support	Draft legislative amendments; the SIS strategic development plan
		2A.2. SIS investigation capacity is strengthened (OHCHR)	2A.2.a. # of the SIS staff and investigators who attended education activities on combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment, including study visits (OHCHR)	44 SIS investigators trained	All investigators and at least 30 other staff members	N/A for 2022

						participants, study visit report
		2A.2.b. Status of Institutional development plan of SIS	No institutional development plan	Drafted and adopted	N/A for 2022	Decree on approval of Institutional Development Plan
Outputs	2B.1. Internal tools/procedures to ensure effective realisation of data protection function of the SIS, including in collaboration with external partners, upgraded and functional (UNDP)	2B.1.a Status of a new SIS Institutional Development Strategy	SIS strategy ended in 2021	Adopted	N/A for 2022 (due to the SIS abolition)	Decree approving the strategy
		2B.1b % of SIS staff trained in newly adopted legislation	0	at least 70% of the SIS staff (responsible for PDP)	N/A for 2022 (due to the SIS abolition)	training materials, LOPs, evaluation of participants,
	2B.2. Organisations collecting and processing personal data have a better capacity to implement PDP legislation (UNDP)	2B.2.a. # of judges and court clerks trained on the newly adopted PDP regulations (UNDP)	0	At least 40 training	N/A for 2022	Training materials, agenda, LoP, evaluation of participants
		2B.2.b. # of education activities for data processors and data collectors concerning newly adopted PDP regulations (UNDP)	0	At least five awareness-raising meetings are conducted with data processors and data collectors.	N/A for 2022	Meeting materials, agendas, LOPs, meeting minutes.
	3A.1. Capacitated state institutions implement and monitor Law on Disability and CRPD, focusing on post-pandemic needs. (UNDP, OHCHR)	3A.1.a. Status of procedures to support implementation and monitoring of the LRPD and CRPD (UNDP, OHCHR)	Non-existent	Drafted	<p>Status of procedures for CRPD Coordination Committee adopted in 2021.</p> <p>PDO strategy and AP for monitoring the PwDs' HR situation adopted.</p> <p>PwDs Consultative Councils created at</p>	PDO reports; HRC report; UN CRPD report

					CRPD mechanism and the MOJ	
		3A.1.b. # of persons benefiting from mental health services through primary care piloted in Tbilisi (UNDP)	0	At least 100 persons engaged in the pilot	More than 700 persons received MH services	Modified rules and procedures; Pilot assessment
Outputs	3A.2. Capacity development program (incl. Coaching, mentoring, training) for state agencies, OPDs, and NHRI, designed and implemented (and evaluated in terms of acquired and applied competence) (UNDP)	3A.2.a. # of the capacity development program for state agencies and OPDs developed (UNDP)	0	Two capacity development programs developed	5 capacity development programmes developed	Monitoring Strategy of PDO PwD Department; reports of PDO and OPDs
		3A.2.b. # of PwDs and their representative organisations that participated in knowledge building activities (UNDP)	PwDs and their organisations do not have resources for capacity building	At least 50 PwDs and their representative attended education activities	25 PwDs and OPDs attended education activities	Curricula, training agenda, LOP, evaluation of participants
	3B.1. Recommendations on improvement of policy and legislation concerning minorities and people in vulnerable situations drafted for government institutions (OHCHR)	3B.1.a. Status of recommendations to address challenges faced by LGBTQI+ people, national and ethnic minorities (OHCHR)	Non existing	Developed	Recommendations for addressing challenges faced by LGBTQI+ people with respect to their personal data processing developed	Needs assessment report; research prepared by the project
		3B.1.b. # of Ad Hoc reports (explanatory notes/commentary) on implementation of international and regional human rights standards on minorities developed (OHCHR)	0	Ad hoc reports prepared upon request and justification	N/A for 2022	Ad hoc reports
	3B.2. Capacitated NGOs/community organisations prepare shadow reports and submit complaints before the local and	3B.2.a. # of NGO shadow reports prepared (UNDP, OHCHR)	Check baseline	At least three reports for UN HR treaty bodies drafted	2 reports prepared. One of which consists of 12 NGO reports on	Prepared reports

	international bodies or submit amicus curiae on issues related to national minorities and have the capacity and engage in the protection of rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations (UNDP, OHCHR)				different human rights issues.	
		3B.2.b # of local NGO representatives trained on rights of minorities and persons in a vulnerable situation (UNDP/OHCHR)	0	At least 80 NGO representatives trained	50 NGO representatives and 20 legal professionals trained	Training materials, agendas, LOPs, and participants' evaluations
		3B.2.c. # of grants for local NGOs to promote the protection of rights of minorities and persons in a vulnerable situation with a focus on elimination of discrimination (UNDP)	0	At least four grants	2 grants implemented. Competition for 3 grants announced (Grants will be issued in 2023 to three NGOs)	Reports of grantees
Outputs	4A.1. Focal points at LSG appointed and effectively implemented their functions in selected municipalities (UNDP, OHCHR)	4A.1.a. Status of jobs description for HR focal points (UNDP)	Non-existing	Developed	N/A for 2022	Orders approving job description; contracts, and other documents on the appointment of focal points
	4A.2. LSGs have the capacity and coordinate with central authorities for the implementation of HR policies as well as implement initiatives targeting minorities and persons in vulnerable situations (UNDP, OHCHR)	4A.2.a. # of meetings of a communication platform between LSGs and the IACHR/HRS (UNDP, OHCHR)	Such a platform does not exist	At least two meetings p/year after its creation	N/A for 2022	Minutes of meetings, agenda of the sessions, LoP
		4A.2.b. # of LSG employees trained in HRs (UNDP, OHCHR)	288 representatives of LSGs attended HR training/education activities within the framework of HR4All (Phase 1)	At least 225 representatives of LSGs trained (excluding HR focal points)	N/A for 2022	Training materials, agendas, LOPs, and participants' evaluations
		4A.2.c. Status of education materials/manuals concerning mainstreaming rights of minority groups and persons in the vulnerable situations into local policies and practices (Yes/No) (UNDP, OHCHR)	Not developed	Developed	N/A for 2022	relevant materials/manuals

	5A.1. Training institutions, including HEIs and training centers, have increased capacity to deliver HR courses (OHCHR)	5A.1.a. Status of teaching materials on rights of PwDs, LGBTQI+, and national minorities for regional universities in the Georgian language (OHCHR) (yes/no)	Non-existing	Developed	120 students and 50 schoolchildren trained in regions	training materials
	5A.2 Rights holders have better knowledge of HRs, including anti-discrimination with a particular focus on PwDs, LGBTQI+, and national minorities (UNDP, OHCHR)	5A.2.a. Outreach rate of the HR awareness-raising campaigns (UNDP, OHCHR)	0	At least 100,000 persons	Press releases were sent to 200 journalists for further distribution. Media coverage by more than 30 online news and TV agencies Social media reach: more than 20,000; Engagement: up to 1500	Media outlets, LoPs of awareness-raising meetings
		5A.2.b. Status of a plan on increasing awareness on IACHR/HRS work and NHRsAP (Yes/No) (UNDP)	Non-existing	Developed and implemented	N/A for 2022	Final plan on increasing awareness
	5B.1. Awareness-raising campaign/knowledge building on PDP, including GDPR and complaint procedure to the SIS designed and implemented (UNDP)	5B.1.a. Outreach rate of PDP awareness-raising campaign (UNDP)	0	At least 50,000 persons	N/A for 2022 (Due to the SIS abolishment)	Media outlets, LoPs of awareness-raising meetings
Outputs	Output 5B.2. Specialised groups (journalists, NGOs, LSGs grassroots organisations, lawyers, HEIs, with a particular focus on regions) are capacitated that would enable them to keep SIS under scrutiny (UNDP, OHCHR)	5B.2.a. # of persons (representatives of journalists, NGOs, LSGs, grassroots organisations, lawyers, HEIs, s with particular focus on regions) attending awareness-raising activities (OHCHR)	22 persons from NGOs, PO, PDO, and MIA were trained within the HR4ALL (Phase 1)	At least 270 persons trained	170 GBA and LAS lawyers trained.	Meeting agenda, LoPs

III. Other Assessments or Evaluations (if applicable)

- *Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.*
 1. Guideline on measures oriented towards the needs of PwDs in emergency management plans.
 2. Guideline on assessing the needs of persons with psycho-social needs by social workers.
 3. Study on personal data protection of LGBTQI+ community in Georgia
 4. Guideline on Local budgeting for disability inclusion

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

64. Towards the end of 2022, the JP has initiated negotiations with the EU to undertake relevant programmatic revisions for 2023 activities to ensure the project objective and outcomes are accomplished. PUNOs and EUD agreed to make relevant changes in the 2023 work plan and submit it to the Steering Committee in January 2023 for approval.