

MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT PROGRAMME FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN GEORGIA (UNJP)

FINAL REPORT
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UN JOINT PROGRAMME
FOR GENDER EQUALITY



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	
AA	Association Agreement
Atip Fund	State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking
AWF	Association of Women Farmers
BZgA	Federal Centre for Health Education
CEDAW	United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CA	Convening Agency
CoE Istanbul Convention	Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
CSB	Civil Service Bureau
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DV	Domestic Violence
OECD DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development Assistance Committee referring to the five evaluation criteria: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability
EMG	Evaluation Management Group
EQ	Evaluation Questions
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
ET	Evaluation Team
EYP	European Youth Parliament
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBA	Georgian Bar Association
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GE	Gender Equality
GEC	Gender Equality Council of Georgia
GEEW	Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
GEOSTAT	Georgian State Statistics Office
GoG	Government of Georgia
GBSS	Gender-Biased Sex Selection
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
GE Commission	Interagency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence
IACEW	International Advisory Centre for the Education of Women
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IP	Implementing Partner
LF	Logical Framework/Logframe
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development

MoES	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLHSA	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MRDI	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NAP	National Action Plan
NCCE	Network of Centres for Civic Engagement
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PDO	Public Defender's Office
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRH&RR	Sexual Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
Tanadgoma	Centre for Information and Counselling on Reproductive Health
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNJP	United Nations Joint Programme for Gender Equality in Georgia
UNPSD	United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VAW	Violence against Women
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WHO	World Health Organisation
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WIC	Women's Information Centre
WISG	Women's Initiatives Support Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Joint Programme for Gender Equality in Georgia Phase II (UNJP) is a multi-sectorial initiative funded by the Government of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). It is implemented jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP administering agent), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women convening agency), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The current phase was initiated in November 2015 to continue to promote women's rights and gender equality, to follow up on and support the commitments undertaken by the Government of Georgia (GoG) at international and national levels, and to scale up the results achieved by the UNJP in the previous phase.

Context and the Programming Environment: Georgia has made significant progress in developing the legal and political framework for achieving gender equality. Notwithstanding this progress, women remain dramatically underrepresented in the political and social decision-making process in the country. Though national economic progress has been substantial in recent decades, women's participation in said progress is still limited and is indicative of discrimination in wages, opportunity and the protection of rights overall.

Georgia's aspirations are reflected in numerous legislative and policy documents

identifying Gender Equality as a priority at constitutional level. The Government's ratification of several international agreements, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1994 and the CoE Istanbul Convention are representative of its commitment to this priority at international level. Amendments to more than 40 national laws have further expanded the scope of the legislative framework on domestic violence and violence against women in general, and numerous specific gender-related issues.¹ Additionally, the GoG endorses and is committed to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the country has accomplished substantial progress in recent decades towards the specific goals included in the UNJP's mandate.

The 2014-2020 Human Rights Strategy and the periodic Action Plans for its implementation have been adopted, including the National Action Plan (NAP) on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Measures to be Implemented for the Protection of Victims (Survivors) for 2018-2020 (hereinafter referred to as the VAWG and DV NAP). This document sets out the goals, objectives and activities that respond to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council and the recommendations contained in the reports of

¹ The adopted legislative amendments can be found at www.Matsne.gov.ge, which is an official site of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia.

the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.

Despite the fact that national legislation and policies are in line with international commitments, it must be noted that the current Anti-Discrimination Law contains several gaps regarding protection from all forms of discrimination, as set forth in the EU Directives, and full implementation is impeded by resource and capacity limitations, especially at local level. Though law enforcement has witnessed an increase in the female officers on staff, it appears that the police command structure does not yet know how to utilise them at the operational level to promote genuine empowerment for women and they remain mostly in administrative, policy and support roles.

Overall, gender discrimination practices are perceived by many as commonplace or as an acceptable part of the culture, including within the police and justice system. Early/child marriage is not uncommon, there is a lack of appropriate information for adolescents on SRH&RR, and early pregnancy immediately after marriage is socially encouraged.

Brief Programme Description

The programme is a joint response by the three UN agencies to achieve their common institutional mandates, goals and objectives and support the Government of Georgia's commitments to Gender Equality.

a) Phases of the UNJP

UNJP Phase I with an implementation period of 2012-2015: UNJP II is the follow-up phase of the United Nations Joint Programme to Enhance Gender Equality in Georgia, currently known as Phase II. The previous phase was also jointly implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA to support gender-

focused reforms in Georgian civil society and its legal system. The programme operated from January 2012 to 2015. The design included three outcomes: Outcome 1, led by UNDP, focused on enhancing women's political and economic empowerment; Outcome 2, led by UN Women, focused on creating an enabling environment to eliminate violence against women with an emphasis on domestic violence (DV); and Outcome 3, led by UNFPA, focused on gender equality through the promotion of an enabling environment to protect the population's sexual and reproductive rights.

The results achieved during the Phase I include but not limited to: an improvement of the legal and institutional framework to address gender equality; mainstreaming of gender into key national policies; development, maintenance, and regular updating of gender-disaggregated key statistical indicators by GEOSTAT; raising public awareness on gender stereotyping; addressing domestic violence; promoting SRH&RR; piloting potential models for the provision of services to victims/survivors of domestic violence; and progress towards the introduction of SRH&RR education in the mandatory school curriculum. It further concluded that the overall added value of the joint approach is particularly evident when it exploits the potential offered by joint activities such as legislative and policy advocacy and training. The findings and recommendations of the Final External Evaluation, among others, informed the design of UNJP Phase II.

UNJP Phase II with an implementation period of 2015-2020: The second phase of the programme is a logical continuation of the first phase and is intended to build on the results and implementation mechanisms of its predecessor programme. The second phase of the UNJP commenced in November 2015 and

plans to cover five years. The total budget of UNJP II as per the project document is 8,177,048 USD or 70,000,000 SEK. UNJP II reinforces the GoG's commitment to protect and promote women's rights and gender equality at international and national level. The project design directly addresses gender inequality by working to reduce violence against women and girls and promoting women's political and economic empowerment and their rights and sexual and reproductive health. The programme is a joint response by the three UN agencies to achieve their common institutional mandates, goals and objectives.

b) Governance Structure

The Governance Structure of the UNJP: The UNDP serves as the programme's Administrative Agent and is responsible for concluding Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs). UN Women serves as the Convening Agency (CA) in charge of coordinating joint programmatic activities and narrative reporting to the AA. The CA is responsible for the programmatic coordination of the UNJP's joint components and for the preparation of annual and final and consolidated narrative progress reports based on the reports submitted by each participating UN organisation.

The UNJP Steering Committee is made up of representatives of the three UN participating agencies and senior personnel from all signatories to the joint programme document as well as observer status for the Government of Sweden as the primary funding agency. The Committee meets once annually and is co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Chair of the Parliamentary Council for Gender Equality.

c) Intervention Logic/ Theory of Change

The Theory of Change (ToC) was outlined in the programme document and was developed during the project design phase to create a better understanding of the project concept. A broad range of investment following a comprehensive and integrated approach by the three UN Agencies with a participatory bottom-up focus is envisaged in the ToC to achieve the overall goal to enhance the Gender Equality environment in Georgia. The ToC builds on the needs of the vulnerable groups, the role of the stakeholders in addressing those needs, and further describes the mechanism through which the interrelated levels (national, local and grassroots) will lead the implementation towards the perceived change.

The ToC for UNJP assumes that: **if** gender equality and women's empowerment are broadly promoted (at grassroots level), **and** the capacities of the government at all levels and across all branches of government are strengthened through the coordinated engagement of civil society and increased public awareness, **then** women and girls (especially for those most vulnerable) will enjoy an enhanced environment of political and economic empowerment (Outcome 1); will be better protected from violence perpetrated against them at all levels (Outcome 2); and will fully enjoy their individual and reproductive rights (Outcome 3). An enhanced Gender Equality environment in Georgia will be ensured (desired change).

d) The Target Population group comprises the Georgian population at large, including women, men and youth, and especially those excluded groups of women such as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected populations, ethnic and religious minorities, female heads of households, and victims/survivors of DV and sexual violence.

The geographic focus is mainly placed on Tbilisi and the regions of Samegrelo and Kakheti. The UNJP has seventeen Georgian Government Counterparts/duty bearers and eighteen CSO Implementing Partners, and consistent collaboration with other actors in sports, media, advocacy, and municipal government.

Evaluation Background

An external team of evaluators performed the MTE, made up of three senior international and one senior national expert. The evaluation commenced in mid-December 2018, with a field mission conducted in February 2019 (10 days).

a) Purpose of Evaluation

The Purpose of the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE), is to conduct a review of the progress made towards achieving the intended set of outcomes and objectives of UNJP II, analysing the results accomplished and challenges encountered through the mid-term review of the second project phase, in order to adapt the implementation mechanisms as required, and to integrate changes throughout the programme's components for the remaining implementation period. A wide range of stakeholders, partners, related actors, and beneficiaries were interviewed during and after a field mission in January and numerous forms of programmatic documentation were considered during a desk review.

b) Scope of Evaluation

The evaluation has a formative focus and covered the project implementation period from 20 November 2015 to 30 March 2018, which corresponds to a total of 29 months. The geographical scope of the evaluation was limited to the areas where the project is being implemented: the capital Tbilisi and the Samegrelo and Kakheti regions. The thematic

areas were: a) national ownership; b) national capacity development; and c) partnership and coordination between the implementing UN agencies and other development partners.

c) Management of the MTE

Management of the Mid-Term Evaluation was based upon a three-fold structure that engaged an Evaluation Steering Committee (ESC) comprising UNJP Steering Committee Members, a Management Group including senior UN managers, and an Evaluation Reference Group represented by national actors. The ET worked in close cooperation and consultation with the Evaluation Management Group (EMG) in planning the field phase and in collecting documents. The MTE was conducted in a consultative, inclusive and participatory manner and ensured the participation of and consultation with project beneficiaries at grassroots and policy level.

d) Methodology of the MTE

The nature of the evaluation is formative, which seeks to improve performance. Monitoring aims to provide evidence of progress towards the achievement of the expected outputs. To meet these standards, the evaluation team (ET) used a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods to assess the project's future prospects. Special consideration was given to the current needs of the vulnerable groups, as well as the challenges and constraints of implementation. Representatives of the implementing partners were interviewed. The Programme's beneficiaries also participated in focus group discussions.

In compliance with the ToR, the ET was responsible for phase 2, 3 and 4 of the five phases in which the MTE was divided; namely: 1) Preparation; 2) Inception; 3) Data collection and analysis; 4) Data analysis, synthesis and report writing; and 5) Dissemination and follow-up.

During the Inception phase, it was established that the overall approach of the MTE would align with the *UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation* among other relevant UN and international evaluation standards. While drawing on the *Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators* to protect the rights and confidentiality of informants, the evaluation was conducted according to Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development Assistance Committee's five evaluation criteria: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.

The ET conducted a field mission between 27 January and 7 February 2019 in Tbilisi capital and the regions of Samegrelo and Kakheti. In total, 135 (98 female and 37 male) key informants were interviewed, including FGD participants. Nine Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were held with 62 (40 female and 22 male) participants.

Overall, the MTE was a consultative, inclusive, and participatory process. Draft reports were reviewed and contested by the Evaluation Management Group (EMG) and the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), and the final report will be validated and approved by all three agencies: UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women.

e) Stakeholders

The ET interviewed a range of stakeholders engaged in the joint gender programme implementation at the country and regional levels. More specifically, the following categories were interviewed: women's rights CSOs, inclusive of sub-grantees, national media representatives, representatives of beneficiary groups (ethnic minority women and men, youth and survivors of GBV), parliament, law enforcement agencies, educational establishments, national human rights institutes and donors

f) Limitations

The level of the risks and limitations were analysed during the Inception phase at which point it was evident that most of the major amended laws were available in the Georgian language, as well as some of the programme outputs. This factor was mitigated by the UNJP, which provided the ET with a summary of the key deliverables and normative documents in English.

The designated ten days for the field mission across the country and in the capital city were not sufficient to validate all the reported results of such multifaceted implementation. The present evaluation would benefit from one or two additional days dedicated to meetings with IDP women, LGBTQI and ethnic minorities. To mitigate the situation, where appropriate and feasible, indirect methods such as desk reviews from recent documented interactions and secondary sources also complemented the data collection exercise.

FINDINGS BY EVALUATION CRITERIA

Relevance: The project design responds to the target groups' needs and is harmonised with Georgia's national priorities, the global agenda for the achievement of the selected SDGs and commitments to ensuring gender equality. The implementation features of the programme reflect a joint approach based on a sound theory of change. As a joint implementation mechanism, the present design has enhanced the degree of internal coherence, which was a matter of concern and recommendation of the final evaluation under Phase I. All programme stakeholders, including (but not limited to) the partners in various awareness initiatives, policy-level partners, the private sector, the justice system and CSOs, are

committed to the goals and vision set forth by the UNJP.

Effectiveness: The consultations, and review of documents identified a number of examples of jointly implemented activities that helped to foster coherence and take advantage of synergies across agencies. The Programme was most successful in joining forces on specific issue-focused campaigns at country level, advocacy efforts to influence national policy, and analytical material to inform government and facilitate gender mainstreaming. The outcomes of some of the actions described here are mentioned in the body of present report.

The evaluation finds that all the available information points to progress having been made towards the achievement of the planned results in all three outcome areas. The UNJP is accomplishing adequate and, in some instances, exceptional progress in delivering most of the planned outputs. As far as Economic Empowerment is concerned, the UNJP's support for the development of appropriate policies and legislation has seen positive steps taken toward Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) in Georgia. As regards preventing DV and GBV, the UNJP facilitated a process that improved the timeliness and quality of police response to reports of VAWG, prosecution by the Prosecutor's Office and court judgements. Last but not the least, the UNJP has spearheaded incremental changes towards creating a political discourse on harmful practices, on the one hand, and triggering institutional changes in terms of the healthcare system response to VAW/DV and integrating SRH and healthy lifestyle principles in the education system, on the other.

The UNJP has been at the forefront of awareness-raising campaigns, engaging all stakeholders at grassroots and policy level.

The UNJP's support for the Political, Economic and Social Empowerment of Women and a safer environment to protect from DV, GBV and SRH&RR violations has advanced dramatically across the public and private sector in Georgia. Such progress is largely due to the strategically designed activities and timely contribution of national partners.

Efficiency: Project outputs have been delivered in a cost-efficient manner with a high level of appreciation of the quality of delivered training and handouts and procured international expertise. Information provided by the UNJP confirms the effective execution of most of the planned outcomes without significant delays. There are several factors that ensured such efficiency in implementation: a) the joint gender programme modality enhanced efficiency in distributing funds by means of a more targeted approach and improved oversight of the activities across the intervention; b) thanks to the joint implementation and use of UN procurement rules, all three UN agencies, development partners and donors have a balanced knowledge of the distributed funds; c) the three UN agencies are adequately equipped with human, logistical and professional capacities (through staff augmented by outside experts when necessary) to provide the support required. Monitoring, communication and coordination between the activities and the UN staff are satisfactory.

The UNJP's level of coordination through the Steering Committee with the participation of decision-making authorities, including representatives of the three UN participating agencies and national coordinating authorities, seems to be adequate. There also appears to be sufficient budget remaining in the programme to complete the project. The

funds were made available to the beneficiaries on time, as needed and expected.

Sustainability: The UNJP's potential for sustainability is strong owing to the programme relevance and the commitment of the actors at all levels. Particularly, the benefits envisaged to be derived from the amendments to the legislation on DV NAPs shall evidently be sustained beyond any kind of support that the UNJP and partners may be able to provide currently or in the future. The programme's sustainability is also rooted in the joint programme's holistic approach, which responds to the target groups' needs and is fully aligned with the country's national priorities. The MTE validated the sustainability of most of the results at the policy and institutional levels.

The innovative approach to involve the private sector further enhanced the effectiveness and sustainability of activities. The programme has resulted in economic and political empowerment for a large swathe of the female population in Georgia; an advanced environment for legal and social protection from DV and GBV; SRH&RR and a substantial contribution to the critical mass of support necessary to change women's status in Georgia. Financial sustainability was achieved through advocating for funds for VAWG/DV services established by the UNJP in partnership with Atip and a gradual increase in state funding during the current implementation. However, the well-acknowledged weak organisational, financial and human resources capacities of selected UNJP counterparts jeopardise the sustainability of some of the interventions, especially as this pertains to the implementation of exit strategies.

CONCLUSIONS

Key Conclusions

The design of the UNJP responds to the needs of the target groups and is fully aligned with Georgia's national priorities and the international treaties to which Georgia is a signatory. The range of activities and partnerships are intended to build a broad coalition for change in public attitudes and policies; to empower women and girls; and to promote their gender equality in Georgian society at all levels – economically, socially, and politically. This approach, on a wide scale across the entire country, seeks to achieve a critical mass of acceptance and support, and the institutionalisation of its core values to effect lasting change in women's status.

The overarching result of UNJP II lies in its contribution to building a favourable environment for gender equality by enhancing the regulatory framework of Georgia's justice system. It has integrated its work with that of the country's human rights and gender equality constituency (by design) to engage with national stakeholders in the public and private sectors and Civil Society Organisations across a broad range of priorities.

Project outputs have been delivered in a cost-efficient manner. A high level of satisfaction is palpable as regards the quality of training, publications and international technical expertise provided by the UNJP. Employing national professional staff serves to deliver the programme results while also helping to build national human resource capacity.

Most of the activities demonstrate a strong potential for sustainability owing to the relevance of the programme and the commitment of the actors at all levels. The programme's sustainability is also rooted in the joint programme's holistic approach,

which responds to the target groups' needs and is fully aligned with the country's national priorities.

Visibility for the project activities and its sponsors/donors is strong and is backed by exceptional communication strategies. Devoting greater attention to informing beneficiaries of each other's activities would improve overall efficiency by leveraging the available resources and expertise.

LESSONS LEARNED

The evaluation highlighted three lessons learned:

1) The added value of the **UNJP** as an **implementation modality was instrumental** in reaching **policy-level consensus** even on the **most political and socially sensitive issues**: areas concerning **LGBTQI, sexual and reproductive rights**, and **youth education**. UNJP is serving as a **fundamental link** between all **key actors**: government, NGOs, vulnerable groups and religious establishments.

2) UNJP's **successful engagement** with the **private sector** as a partner was a **powerful ally** in accomplishing **long-term, sustainable and comprehensive social and economic change** for the programme's final **beneficiaries**.

3) The UNJP has made significant progress in the region of Pankisi George by raising

awareness among women and youth groups. However, it has also established that particularly, Kist community will require both a long-term commitment to empowerment of women and girls in the face of entrenched religious, and cultural attitudes encouraging them to play a subordinate role to men in setting and enforcing community rules, but also a more creative focus on enlightening the men and boys of the region in their obligation as Georgian citizens to respect and follow national laws and regulations. This remains the case after extensive efforts by UNJP to promote the programme's agenda in the region and the positive reception by many in the community. **A joint, systemic donor support with well-coordinated response** is needed to **root out the practice of the discriminative traditions** and **prevent radicalisation** of the youth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The MTE put forward 15 recommendations organised in order of priority and corresponding to connecting conclusions and originating lesson learned. All recommendations are addressed generically to the PUNO's, with one recommendation to the donor community and development partners. The programme's final beneficiaries, implementing partners and stakeholders were consulted in the development of the recommendations.

Table 1: Recommendations based on conclusions and lessons learned

Conclusions and Lessons Learned	Recommendation	Target	Order of Priority	Timescale
Conclusion 25	1. Consider further advocacy to enhance the human resource capacity of the GE Commission under the Prime Minister's Office given the risks to sustainability in the absence of adequate capacity within said office. There is a need for a sustainability strategy that can leverage the	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA	High	Until the end of the implementation cycle in 2020

Conclusions and Lessons Learned	Recommendation	Target	Order of Priority	Timescale
	institution's strength and mitigate understaffing.			
Lesson Learned 3	2. Continue to develop sustainable strategies to address the application of harmful customary law in some communities (the Kist Elder's Code, by way of example), which neither represents international standards nor national aspirations with regard to gender equality. While the momentum is there, it is important to broaden the scope and scale of the activities and coordinate efforts with other development partners, with the involvement of youth and women to shape an adequate vision and understanding of human rights values among the future generation of the Pankisi Gorge.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, GoG, development partners and Government of Sweden	High	Systematically and if possible, before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
	3. The good practice of investing in youth and working with a local authority, like in municipality of Zugdidi, to reflect the needs of the future generation in the policy decision should be further replicated across the country, and especially, in Pankisi Gorge to prevent the radicalisation of Muslim community and harmful practices towards women, and other vulnerable groups.	UN Coordination Group on youth issues (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO), and CSOs	Medium/High	Periodically
	4. Consider employing systematic, consistent and long-term strategies for the beneficiaries in Pankisi Gorge, as anything less shall only contribute to further radicalisation and polarisation in these communities.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA	High	Systematically
Conclusion 5	5. Consider developing a research component (perhaps through collaboration with academic institutions) of the pilot projects to support monitoring and evaluation (inclusive of result framework/ Logical Framework), to promote the replication of successes and to avoid repeating mistakes.	UNFPA	Medium	Prior to the end of the UNJP Two
	6. Consider initiating a study to assess the rate of recidivism and level of behavioural change in criminal cases involving GBV and probation, with relevant baselines and indicators to better measure the impact of the UNJP's initiatives.	UN Women	High	Before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
	7. Consider developing mechanisms for better measuring the effectiveness of judicial training for DV and GBV, which include the introduction of relevant indicators and baselines.	UN Women	High	Before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
	8. Consider improving data gathering in terms of UNJP's results to better gauge how the project eliminates violence against women: (a) number of common courts judgements referencing gender motive in domestic violence and violence against women crimes,	UN Women	High	Before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.

Conclusions and Lessons Learned	Recommendation	Target	Order of Priority	Timescale
	(b) number of cases of DV/GBV filed versus completed to final disposition – year on year (based on public records); (c) % decrease in the rate of recidivism among convicted perpetrators and those against whom protective/restraining orders have been issued, % early and child marriages, and (d) % reported cases of domestic violence connected to school dropout to determine the impact of one on the other.			
	9. Consider reporting results based on the number of GBV cases reported by doctors to authorities over the course of the pilot project in order to roll out this initiative for the country approach, which can reach women in the most remote areas through adequately trained medical professionals.	UNFPA	High	Before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
Conclusion 20	10. Consider conducting analyses of the practical application of norms governing standards for the operation and functioning of crisis centres in the private and public domain.	UN Women, UNFPA and Atip Fund	Medium	Future programming
Lesson Learned 3	11. Ensure that the practice of engaging the private sector in supporting project activities in outcome 1 is expanded and also applied to Outcome 2 and Outcome 3 where appropriate to support effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. By matching the economic component with value and rights promotion, the relevance of the programme's activities is also enhanced.	UNDP	Medium	Future programming
	12. Consider the additional indicators for Outcome 1: (a) Number of Memorandums of Understandings signed with the private sector; (b) Number of women beneficiaries of the programme who are employed or have gained employment – disaggregated by vulnerability (e.g. IDPs and ethnic minorities); (c) Increase in budgetary appropriations in local/municipal development plans.	UNDP	High	Before the end of the UNJP II implementation cycle in 2020.
	13. Expand the scope of operational programming to the most remote regions heavily populated with IDPs and ethnic minorities.	UNDP	Medium	Future programming
Conclusion 13	14. Increase the level of understanding of grassroots-level partners regarding the link between their needs, changes at policy level, and how these policies can be applied in practice to optimise the effective	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA	Medium	Systematically

Conclusions and Lessons Learned	Recommendation	Target	Order of Priority	Timescale
	implementation of those policies.			
Lesson Learned 4	15. Consider the added value of the UNJP, which not only secures the necessary political support but also acts as a fundamental link between all key actors (inclusive of religious establishments and conservative communities) in the sensitive environment and, by some means, not devoid of risks, to allow NGOs to succeed in areas concerning LGBTQI, sexual and reproductive rights, and youth education. Support the work of the UNJP to launch the next implementation phase.	Donor Community	High	Future programming

1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Context and the Programming Environment

Georgia has significantly strengthened its legislative and policy framework for gender equality. However, the underrepresentation of women in decision-making positions, along with women's limited participation in political and social life still prevail. For instance, women's participation in Parliament does not exceed 16%.²

While Georgia has achieved substantial economic growth over the last several decades, and has reduced poverty (especially extreme poverty), women's participation in the economy is still limited. Their situation is exacerbated by a gender/wage gap, occupational segregation, sexual harassment and the lack of capacity of duty bearers to protect and right holders to demand their respective rights.

Georgia has ratified several international agreements such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1994, through which it is committed to promoting individual and civil rights. In its concluding observations on Georgia's fourth and fifth periodic reports, the UN CEDAW Committee acknowledged the progress achieved by the Government of Georgia in honouring its international, regional and national obligations in the area of ending violence against women and girls. The Committee also urged the State party to adopt more efficient measures to prevent violence against women and girls, to encourage women

to report such acts, to ensure effective investigation and prosecution of such cases with commensurate sanctions and to ensure adequate protection for the victims/survivors.³

Georgia is also a signatory to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) pledging to eliminate discrimination, including the girl child, by addressing the gender-biased sex selection and preference for male offspring. Georgia has also ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (hereinafter referred to as the CoE Istanbul Convention). This has proven critical for the UNJP to deliver advocacy and technical expertise to the Interagency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (hereinafter referred to as the GE Commission).

The ratification of the Istanbul Convention paved the way to creating a more conducive regulatory framework to fully implement the Convention by amending some 40 national laws. These amendments further expanded the scope of the legislative framework on domestic violence and violence against women in general. New articles penalise stalking, forced sterilisation and female genital mutilation.

However, it should be mentioned that, while national work plans and relevant policy on domestic violence (DV) are now consistent

² United Nations Inter-Parliamentary Union. <http://archive.ipu.org/english/parline/reports/2119.htm>

³ CEDAW Committee Concluding Observations 2014; CEDAW/C/GEO/CO/4-

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

with the CoE Istanbul Convention, the State has declared that, due to budget limitations, it is not capable of compensating survivors/victims of DV in those instances in which the perpetrator cannot or will not resort to civil proceedings. Until the legislation is brought into line with international standards, adequate funding for survivors who would be entitled to compensation remains a challenge. The state's reservation shall remain in force until 1 September 2022. To that end, the UNJP plans to deliver assistance to the State in developing the rules for granting State compensation to VAWG/DV victims.

Moreover, the Government of Georgia (GoG) endorses and is committed to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the country has accomplished substantial progress in recent decades towards the specific goals concerning the UNJP.

National legislation and policy documents have identified the principle of Gender Equality as a priority at the constitutional level. Recent legislative initiatives on gender equality include, among others:

- The Law on Gender Equality that passed in March 2010 aims to ensure there is no discrimination in any aspect of public life.
- The amended Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women and/or Domestic Violence, Protection and Support of Victims of Violence (hereinafter referred to as the Law on Domestic Violence) was adopted in 2006.
- The Law of Georgia on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (Anti-discrimination Law) was passed in 2014. This law marked a major milestone in bringing its legislative framework into line with international human rights standards.

The law further defines direct and indirect discrimination and establishes the requisite scope of regulation; however, these laws are not always fully enforced. For example, inheritance rights are gender-equal according to the Civil Code, but custom frequently favours sons because of the preference for male lineage within much of Georgian society.

The 2014-2020 Human Rights Strategy and the periodic Action Plans for its implementation have been adopted, including the National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Measures to be Implemented for the Protection of Victims (Survivors) for 2018-2020 (hereinafter referred to as the VAWG and DV NAP), which is a key policy document developed with UNJP support. This document determines the GoG's level of accomplishment in terms of VAWG and DV. These key policy documents cover a broad range of human rights principles, including Sexual and Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights (SRH&RR), as they impact a variety of stakeholders. More specifically, Article 9 of the Gender Equality Law covers healthcare and social security, including special measures to promote healthcare for mothers and children, family planning, the protection of women's reproductive rights, and protecting pregnant women throughout maternity.

In addition, consistent with Target 6 of SDG 5, GoG supports the concept of "universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights", as agreed in accordance with the ICPF Programme of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Despite the fact that national legislation and policies are in line with international commitments, it must be noted that the current Anti-Discrimination Law contains several gaps as regards protection from all

forms of discrimination, as set forth in the EU Directives.⁴ Moreover, the full implementation of these laws and policies continues to be a challenge due to limited resources and capacities, especially at the grassroots level.

Law enforcement has witnessed an increase in the number of female police officers (but still under 20% of the entire force) in the last decade due to the government's clear policy positions. Unfortunately, the overwhelming majority of those officers are serving in administrative and support positions and not as uniformed patrol officers directly engaging with victims at the time of reporting. This indicates that the law enforcement command structure does not know how to utilise female officers at operational level to promote greater gender equality and more genuinely empower women in Georgian society. The visual image of a female uniformed officer protecting people and patrolling the streets of Tbilisi is a very powerful role model for society at large, and this is not happening to the extent that should be expected. Overall, gender discrimination practices, some of which lead to gender-based violence (GBV), are perceived by many as normal or as an acceptable part of the culture (including within law enforcement itself), irrespective of the law or stated policy.

Current studies show that early/child marriage is still common across the country, including in the capital, Tbilisi. Evidence shows that it is linked to poverty, traditions and social norms, lack of education, lack of information on sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and lack of integration of some ethnic and religious minorities. Child marriage is a gender-based crime that contravenes Georgia's legal obligations under international human rights

law.⁵ There is also evidence of marriage by abduction in some instances.

Strong public disapproval of early/child marriage is often expressed although its occurrence is not uncommon. However, it is widely believed that early/child marriage, which entails force (understood as a marriage where the child's views, consent and opinions are not considered) was something that had only occurred "in the past". Gender differences also emerged, revealing that the disapproval of early/child marriage was stronger when the child involved was male. Overall, while early/child marriage persists in the country, such common misconceptions persist. There is also a widely held belief that it is only prevalent in rural areas and it is not actually "child marriage" if the child involved is consulted in the decision-making process. The legal framework to combat child marriage includes criminal sanctions for sexual intercourse with minors under the age of 16. Furthermore, the Criminal Code of Georgia envisages liability for sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 16.

A further aggravating factor in child and young adult marriages is the lack of appropriate information for adolescents on SRH&RR. This, coupled with traditional norms and social expectations that girls should begin a family immediately after marriage, frequently leads to early pregnancy with the resulting health risks. Noteworthy among recent developments in the country is a Gender Equality National Action Plan for 2018-2020, adopted by the Parliament in early 2018 and the VAWG/DV NAP for the same period. In addition, female genital mutilation (FGM) has been legally prohibited on any grounds since

⁴ See: Gender Equality in Georgia: Barriers and Recommendations. Parliament of Georgia, USAID, East-West Management Institute, UNJP, Volume 1. January 2018.

⁵ Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on her mission to Georgia, A/HRC/34/55/Add.1, paras 11-12 June 2016.

May 2017 under the new Article 1331 of the Criminal Code.

1.2 - Brief Programme

Description

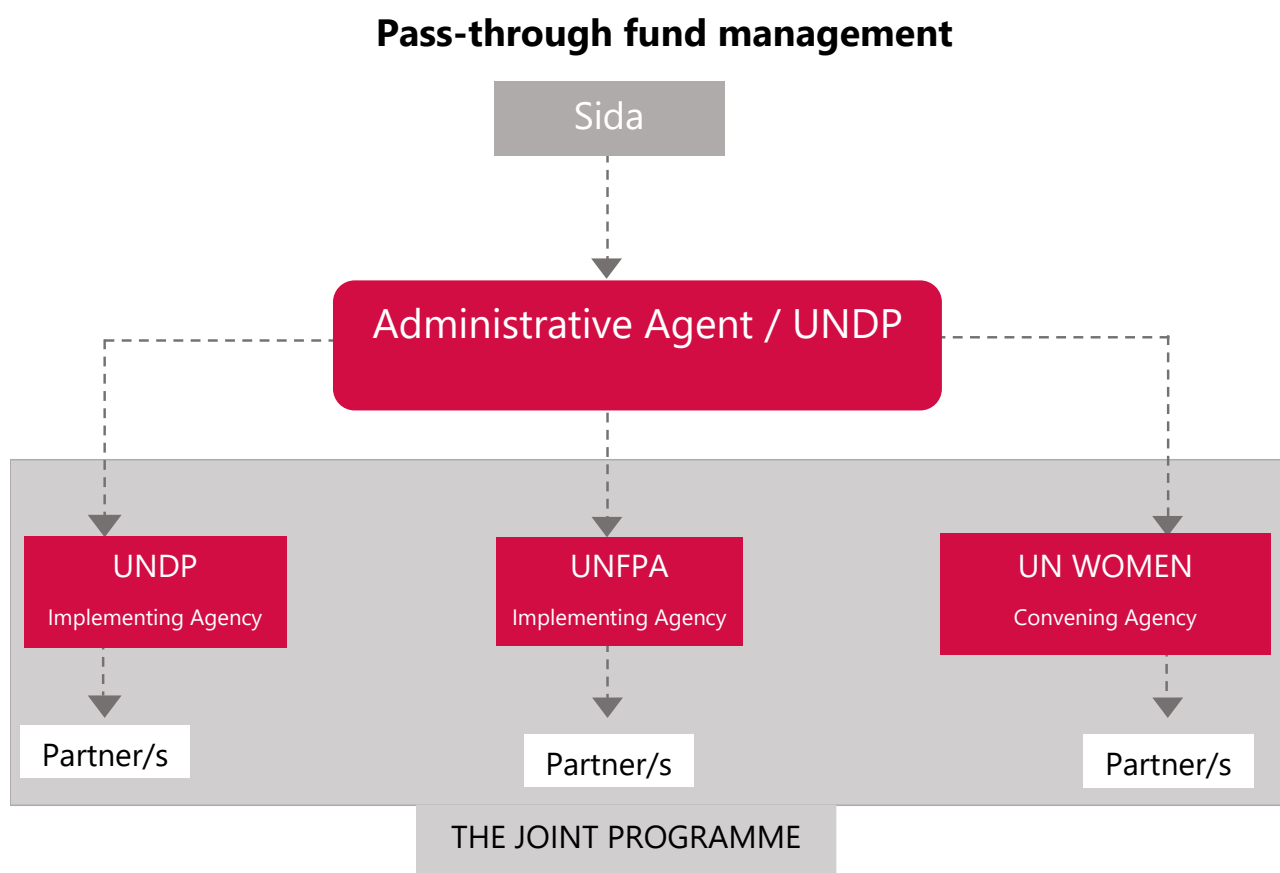
The United Nations Joint Programme for Gender Equality in Georgia Phase II (UNJP II) is a multi-sectorial initiative funded by the Government of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and implemented jointly by UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA. UNJP II aims to address gender inequality in a coherent and comprehensive manner. Therefore, it is mandatory to bring together the UN agencies involved (UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA) and pool their efforts in order to pave the way for a more effective response to the complex and multifaceted problem in the country. Consequently, the joint programming modality was envisioned as the most effective approach to build on and complement the mandates, capacities, experience and expertise of each agency, and thus to tackle an extremely complex issue in Georgian society.

The project's overall goal is to promote gender equality and women's empowerment by means of strengthening government capacities at both central and local levels and across the executive, legislative and judicial branches, engaging civil society and raising public awareness about gender equality.

The UNJP is financed through the pass-through fund management arrangement delegated to the three UN agencies. Such a joint approach is meant to maximise the leverage and clarity on programmatic scope and joint accountability. It brings together three UN bodies working towards common strategic results and national priorities. It calls for adequate support for the Joint Programme from all key stakeholders who agree with the UNJP's objectives and goals, a clear definition of the roles and responsibilities of each partner, and an adequate capacity to implement among participating organisations with overlapping geographical presence and technical expertise. The role and responsibility of each UN agency is satisfactorily outlined in the Monitoring Plan.⁶

⁶ Guidance Note on Joint Programmes. United Nations Development Group 2014.

Figure 1: Financial flow of the UNJP's funds



1.2.1 - The Governance Structure of the UNJP

UNDP serves as the programme's Administrative Agent and is responsible for concluding Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs). UN Women serves as the Convening Agency (CA) in charge of coordinating joint programmatic activities and narrative reporting to the AA. The CA is responsible for the programmatic coordination of the UNJP's joint components and for the preparation of annual and final and consolidated narrative progress reports based on the reports submitted by each participating UN organisation. The CA provides those consolidated reports to the Administrative Agent for further submission to the donor. The

UNFPA jointly with UNDP and UN WOMEN is an Implementing Agency.

1.2.2 - Steering Committee

The UNJP Steering Committee provides strategic guidance for programme implementation and approval of the programme's annual work plans, including annual targets for the results framework and the review of progress against set targets. This body sees the participation of senior personnel of all signatories to the joint programme document with a similar level of decision-making authority, including representatives of the three UN participating agencies and national coordinating authorities. The Government of Sweden is invited to join the Steering Committee with an observatory status. The programme steering

committee, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Chair of the Parliamentary Council for Gender Equality, meets at least once a year, in the first quarter of each calendar year.

1.2.3 - The Two Programme Phases

UNJP Phase I with an implementation period of 2012-2015: UNJP II is the follow-up phase of the United Nations Joint Programme to Enhance Gender Equality in Georgia, currently known as Phase I. The previous phase was also jointly implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA to support gender-focused reforms in Georgian civil society and its legal system. The programme operated from January 2012 to 2015. The design included three outcomes: Outcome 1, led by UNDP, focused on enhancing women's political and economic empowerment; Outcome 2, led by UN Women, focused on creating an enabling environment to eliminate violence against women with an emphasis on domestic violence (DV); and Outcome 3, led by UNFPA, focused on gender equality through the promotion of an enabling environment to protect the population's sexual and reproductive rights.

The Final Evaluation of UNJP Phase I was conducted by an external team of evaluators between December 2014 and March 2015. Generally speaking, the ET found that the project was relevant and effective and that the rationale underpinning the programme was sound in establishing the links between its three core outcomes. It concluded that UNJP I had achieved significant results across all three sub-components. These results included an improvement of the legal and institutional framework to address gender equality; mainstreaming of gender into key national policies; development, maintenance, and regular updating of gender-disaggregated key statistical indicators by GEOSTAT; raising

public awareness on gender stereotyping; addressing domestic violence; promoting SRH&RR; piloting potential models for the provision of services to victims/survivors of domestic violence; and progress towards the introduction of SRH&RR education in the mandatory school curriculum. It further concluded that the overall added value of the joint approach is particularly evident when it exploits the potential offered by joint activities such as legislative and policy advocacy and training.

The findings and recommendations of the Final External Evaluation, among others, informed the design of UNJP Phase II.

UNJP Phase II with an implementation period of 2015-2020: The second phase of the programme is a logical continuation of the first phase and is intended to build on the results and implementation mechanisms of its predecessor programme. The second phase of the UNJP commenced in November 2015 and plans to cover five years. The total budget of UNJP II as per the project document is 8,177,048 USD or 70,000,000 SEK. UNJP II reinforces the GoG's commitment to protect and promote women's rights and gender equality at international and national level. The project design directly addresses gender inequality by working to reduce violence against women and girls and promoting women's political and economic empowerment and their rights and sexual and reproductive health. The programme is a joint response by the three UN agencies to achieve their common institutional mandates, goals and objectives.

1.3 - Intervention Logic/Theory of Change

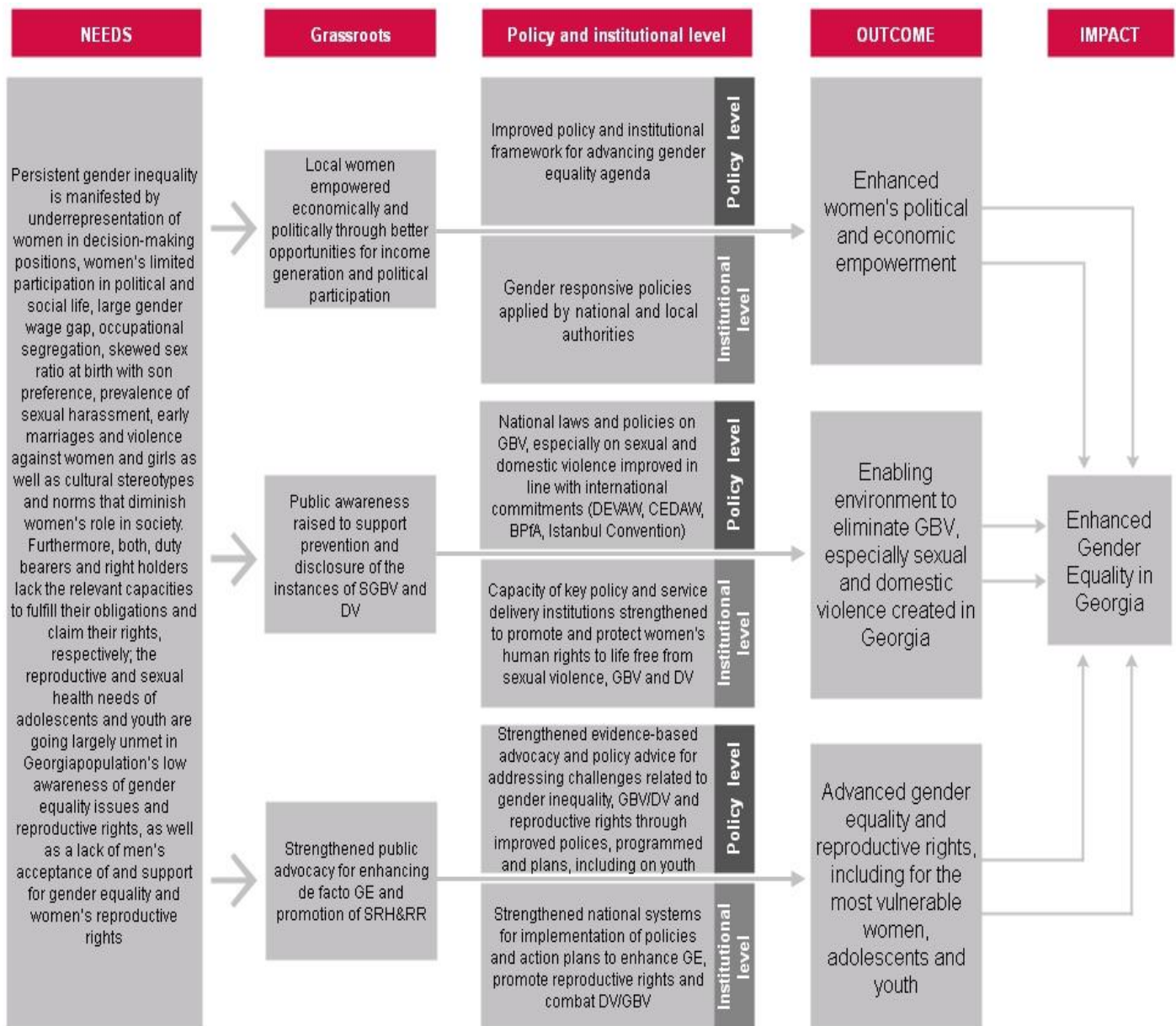
The Theory of Change (ToC) was outlined in the programme document and was developed

during the project design phase to create a better understanding of the project concept. A broad range of investment following a comprehensive and integrated approach by the three UN Agencies with a participatory bottom-up focus is envisaged in the ToC to achieve the overall goal to enhance the Gender Equality environment in Georgia. The

ToC builds on the needs of the vulnerable groups, the role of the stakeholders in

addressing those needs, and further describes the mechanism through which the interrelated levels (national, local and grassroots) will lead the implementation towards the perceived change. The ToC explains the three levels of engagement as:

Figure 2: Theory of Change



1. Policy advice that resulted in harmonising national legislation and policies with international standards on gender equality, including political and economic empowerment, violence against women and girls, reproductive rights; supporting evidence-based policy dialogue across the policy and decision-makers, advocates and communities at grassroots level.
2. Strengthened national systems and coordination and implementation of innovative policies and plans related to gender equality, including political and economic empowerment, SRH&RR, prevention and response to violence against women and girls, as well as supporting the development and institutionalisation of monitoring mechanisms of implementation.
3. Strengthened public advocacy by engaging at grassroots level to enhance the capacities of rights holders, mobilising and supporting participatory advocacy platforms with civil society and communities.

Building on the needs of the final beneficiaries, the TOC explains what results should be reached at grassroots, policy and institutional level to bring the implementation towards the three outcomes, which constitute the stepping stones towards achieving impact.

In other words, the ToC postulates:

*If gender equality and women's empowerment are broadly promoted (at grassroots level), **and** the capacities of the government at all levels and across all branches of government are strengthened through the coordinated*

*engagement of civil society and increased public awareness; **then** women and girls (especially for those most vulnerable) will enjoy an enhanced environment of political and economic empowerment (Outcome 1); will be better protected from violence perpetrated against them at all levels (Outcome 2); and will fully enjoy their individual and reproductive rights (Outcome 3). An enhanced Gender Equality environment in Georgia will be ensured (desired change).*

The programme's **Logical Framework (LF)** is designed around each of these three outcomes and supported with indicators that are disaggregated by sex whenever relevant. Some baselines and targets are identified. At present, some of the revised indicators aim to measure the mid-term results. The team of experts worked together with the implementing partners and developed a set of indicators to appraise the impact of the intervention by the end of implementation. These suggestions are reflected in the chapter on recommendations.

The **Target Population** group comprises the Georgian population at large, including women, men and youth, and especially those excluded groups of women like Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and conflict-affected populations, ethnic and religious minorities, female heads of households, and victims/survivors of DV and sexual violence.

The **Geographic Focus** of the intervention is mainly on Tbilisi and the regions of Samegrelo and Kakheti.

Table 2: National Implementing Partners

Georgian Government Counterparts/duty bearers	CSO Partners
Parliament of Georgia, including the Gender Equality Council	Anti-Violence Network of Georgia Women's Initiatives Support Group (WISG)

Georgian Government Counterparts/duty bearers	CSO Partners
Interagency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Human Rights Interagency Council Secretariat Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MoE) Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure (MRDI) Ministry of Agriculture Parliamentary Budget Office Civil Service Bureau (CSB) Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Chief Prosecutor’s Office of Georgia High School of Justice (judicial training facility) Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA), including the Police Academy State Fund for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking and DV Georgian Bar Association Public Defender’s Office (PDO) Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) Ministry of Labour, Health, and Social Affairs (MoLHSA), including the Atip Fund National Statistics Service (GEOSTAT)	SAKHLI, a non-governmental organisation Centre for Strategic Research and Development AMAGDARI, the Women’s Employment Support Association National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC) TANADGOMA – Centre for Information and Counselling on Reproductive Health Network of Centres for Civic Engagement (NCCE) Atinati Association WE CARE, a non-governmental organisation Action Global Communications, Women’s Information Centre (WIC) FC Locomotive Tbilisi Georgian National Book Centre Educational and training institutions: Shota Meskhia State Teaching University of Zugdidi LEPL Community College Pazisi LEPL Community College Aisi Kakheti Regional Development Foundation Georgian Rugby Union

Furthermore, consistent collaboration has been established with the national media, the Georgian Football Federation and the Georgian Rugby Union, along with various other grassroots organisations engaged in advocacy for women and women’s economic empowerment and public and private life.

1.4 - Evaluation Background

The MTE was performed by the external evaluation team, made up of three senior international and one senior national expert. The team had extensive experience in monitoring and evaluation, women’s rights, gender and equality, gender and justice, reproductive health and rights.

The evaluation commenced in mid-December 2018, with a field mission conducted in February 2019 (10 days).

The ET worked in close cooperation and consultation with the Evaluation Management

Group (EMG) in planning the field phase and in collecting documents. The MTE was conducted in a consultative, inclusive and participatory manner and ensured the participation of and consultation with project beneficiaries at grassroots and policy level.

Purpose and Use of the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE)

The purpose of the MTE is to execute a review of the progress made towards achieving the intended set of outcomes and objectives of UNJP II, analysing the results accomplished and challenges encountered through the mid-term review of the second project phase, in order to adapt the implementation mechanisms as required, and to integrate changes throughout the programme’s components for the remaining implementation period.

Specifically, the MTE was commissioned to provide an analysis of the UNJP’s progress in achieving its objectives and to put forward

recommendations on how the UN agencies can further advance the goal of gender equality in Georgia over the period remaining in their mandate.

Evaluation Objectives

As per the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the assignment, the specific objectives of the MTE were defined as follows:

1. To analyse the relevance of the UNJP II implementation strategy and approaches to UN and national development policy priorities;
2. To review the relevance of the project's logical framework and respective Monitoring and Evaluation Plans;
3. To assess effectiveness and organisational efficiency in progressing towards the achievement of the project's results;
4. To appraise the sustainability of the results and the feasibility of ongoing, nationally-led efforts in the thematic areas tackled by the project from the viewpoint of national ownership, national capacity development, partnership and coordination between the implementing UN agencies and other development partners;
5. To document the lessons learned, best practices, success stories and challenges to inform the future work of UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women in the framework of UNJP II;
6. To determine how the intervention and its results relate and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals in Georgia.

Scope of Evaluation

The evaluation has a formative focus and covered the project implementation period from 20 November 2015 to 30 March 2018, which corresponds to a total of 29 months. The

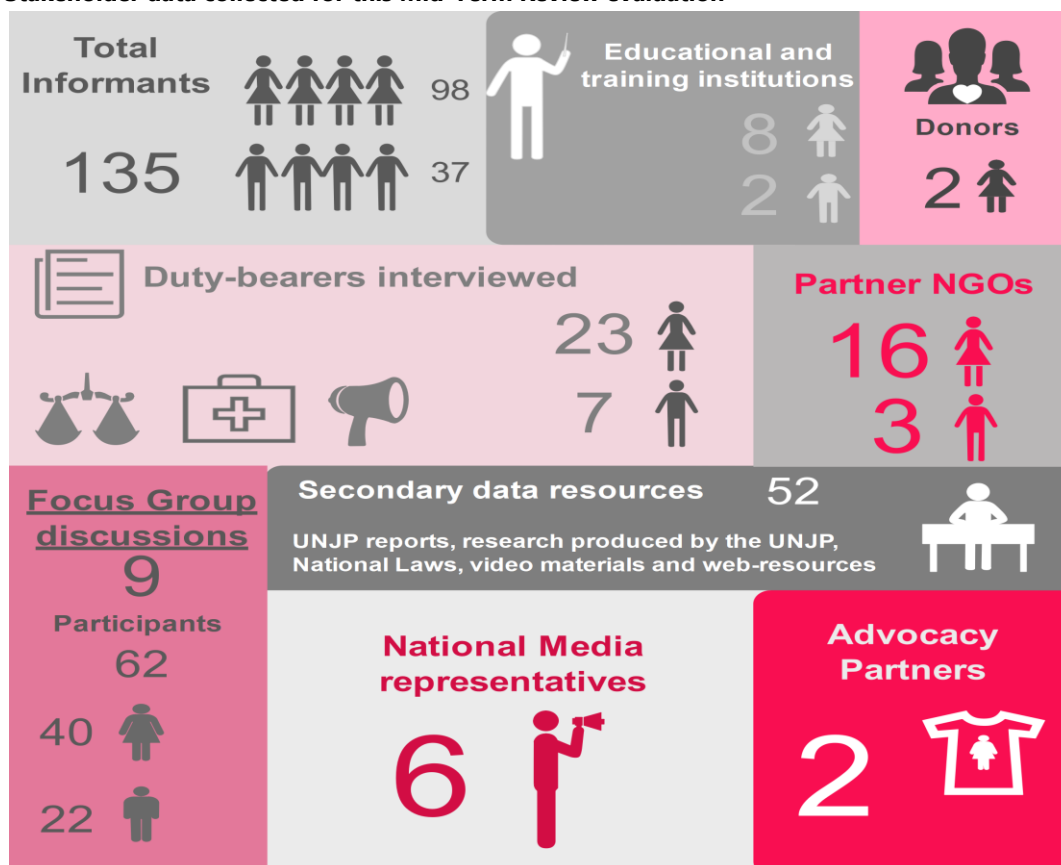
geographical scope of the evaluation was limited to the areas where the project is being implemented: the capital Tbilisi and the Samegrelo and Kakheti regions. The thematic areas were: a) national ownership; b) national capacity development; and c) partnership and coordination between the implementing UN agencies and other development partners.

Stakeholders

The ET ensured that the sample selected for individual interviews and FGD adequately reflected the diversity of the intervention. All selected key informants were identified through a stakeholder and beneficiary analysis performed at the outset of the evaluation process upon an in-depth review of key UNJP documents – programme description of the second programme phase, the logical framework and annual reports – followed by the advice of the three UN implementing agencies. The ET interviewed a range of stakeholders engaged in the joint gender programme implementation at the country and regional levels. More specifically, the following categories were interviewed: women's rights CSOs, inclusive of sub-grantees, national media representatives, representatives of beneficiary groups (ethnic minority women and men, youth and survivors of GBV), parliament, law enforcement agencies, educational establishments, national human rights institutes and donors.

However, despite the fact that particular attention was given to the inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, due to a very tight agenda during the field mission, it was not possible to meet with members of the LGBTQI community and religious minorities (see the Limitations section below).

Figure 3: Stakeholder data collected for this Mid-Term Review evaluation



1.5 - Management of the Mid-Term Evaluation

The present evaluation is based on a three-fold management structure:

1. An Evaluation Steering Committee (ESC), comprising UNJP Steering Committee members, which will provide political and institutional support for the evaluation, endorsing a robust and credible evaluation and ensuring the use of the findings and recommendations drawn up through formalised management responses and associated action plans.
2. An Evaluation Management Group (EMG), made up of evaluation officers, focal points and programme managers representing relevant senior managers at UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA, tasked with overseeing the evaluation management, making key decisions

during the evaluation process and assuring the quality of the different deliverables throughout the evaluation process, which will include the members of the UNJP Steering Committee.

3. Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) that will include key national stakeholders from government, civil society organisations and relevant programme partners. The purpose of the ERG will be to facilitate the participation of relevant stakeholders in the design and scope of the evaluation, raising awareness of the different information needs, quality assurance throughout the process and in disseminating the evaluation results.

1.6 - Methodology of the Mid-Term Evaluation

The nature of the evaluation is formative and intends to improve performance. The MTE

aims to provide evidence of progress towards the achievement of expected outputs. As per UN evaluation standards, the evaluation process centres on reporting results and not on ensuring that all activities and outputs are delivered as planned.⁷ To meet these standards, the ET used a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to collect the results at this stage of evaluation and assess the project's future prospects. Special consideration was given to the current needs of the vulnerable groups and implementation challenges and constraints.

The ET followed the relevant recommendations of the UN quality criteria for evaluation reports, including but not limited to the UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation and the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators in order to protect the rights and confidentiality of informants. In particular, the ET appraised the progress and challenges at the outcome level, measuring the achievements and assessing how and the extent to which these factors affected outcome-level progress.

1.7 - MTE Phases

In compliance with the ToR, the ET was responsible for stages 2, 3 and 4 of the five phases in which the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) process was divided:

1. Preparation Phase, mainly devoted to structuring the evaluation approach, preparing the TOR, compiling programme documentation, and hiring the evaluation company.
2. Inception Phase, which involved the evaluability assessment. The ET compiled

and reviewed relevant documentation mostly provided by UNDP, UN Women and UNFPA. The methodological design was fine-tuned, evaluation tools were created, and the relevant methodologies of the UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation were adapted. Moreover, the approach to the overall evaluation was discussed through online inception meetings between the ET and the EMG. An Inception Report presented a refined scope, a detailed outline of the evaluation design and methodology, which included validated evaluation questions (EQ) and proposed a schedule for the fieldwork. The report was discussed and confirmed by EMG and the ERG. A detailed description of the methods and the data collection tools is included in Annex I: Mid-Term Evaluation Methodology.

3. Data collection Phase. The desk review was initiated in December 2018. For the effective and efficient use of the data, information-sharing and timely updates, the ET created a Dropbox⁸ designated for the purpose of this assignment. The evaluation examined all the UNJP's relevant documents, reformulated the ToC and studied the project's Logical Framework, its Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, annual work plan, annual reports to the donor, and knowledge products produced within the project framework. The list of documents considered and reviewed by the ET is included in the report.

A field mission was conducted between 27 January and 7 February 2019 in Tbilisi capital and the regions of Samegrelo and Kakheti. The itinerary for the field mission is found in Annex II. The ET fittingly

⁷ For reference purposes, see: <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/documents/english/pme-handbook.pdf>.

⁸ The bank of information compiled, upon its completion, is meant to serve upcoming evaluations and the use of the programme's three implementing agencies.

interviewed a reasonable sample of the UNJP's stakeholders and beneficiaries.

In total, 135 (98 female and 37 male) key informants were interviewed, including FGD participants.

Nine Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were held with 62 (40 female and 22 male) participants. The ET, together with the UN implementing agencies, ensured that the selected sample of key informants adequately reflected the diversity of the stakeholders and beneficiaries. The ET separated at times during the interviewing process to cover as many informants as possible.

FGDs were used as an additional tool to verify the accuracy and to triangulate information found in project documents, to assess stakeholders' perceptions of the strengths and weaknesses of project implementation, to identify intended and unintended project results, and to gain insights into lessons learned. The desk review and on-site interviews with key informants were the means by which most of the information was collected and triangulated further.

4. Data analysis and synthesis Phase. The information collected was aggregated, reviewed and analysed. The ET used structured tables to collect gender-disaggregated data and results used for the quantitative analysis. The ET formalised its findings based on facts, data, interpretations and analyses. This was carried out in line with MTE criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

A first draft of the final report was drawn up, including the findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations. Feedback on this report was addressed, ensuring that the recommendations were feasible and likely to be jointly

implemented with the stakeholders. The report met the standards of transparency and impartiality as the ET represented a diverse team of relevant experts with extensive collective experience in the programme's subject matter, the country and regional context in which it is being implemented, and the broader political, legal and economic environment necessary to achieve GE. Furthermore, the ET thoroughly re-examined the relevant programme documentation.

5. Dissemination and follow-up Phase. This phase entails the development of a Management Response by the different UN implementing bodies.

1.8 - Limitations

The level of the risks and limitations were analysed during the inception phase at which point it was evident that most of the major amended laws were available in the Georgian language, as well as some of the programme outputs. This factor was mitigated by the UNJP, which provided the ET with a summary of the key deliverables and normative documents in English.

While reasonable time slots were found to interview the beneficiaries, enabling the team to generate information which proved very useful for compiling the evaluation report, the designated ten days for the field mission across the country and in the capital city were not sufficient to validate all the reported results of such multifaceted implementation. The present evaluation would benefit from one or two additional days dedicated to meetings with IDP women, LGBTQI and ethnic minorities. To mitigate the situation, where appropriate and feasible, indirect methods such as desk reviews from recent documented interactions and secondary sources also complemented the data collection exercise.

1.9 - Ethics

The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the UN Women Evaluation Policy and UNEG Ethical Guidelines and Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN system. All evaluation team members signed a statement indicating their commitment to the UN Women code of conduct.⁹ The following ethical standards guided the evaluation:

Informed consent: All informants were asked for informed consent to participate in the interview and were assured of their anonymity and the confidentiality of their responses; at any time, all participants were given the rights to choose whether or not to participate and/or withdraw from the evaluation; Prior permission was requested for the taking and use of photographs during individual and focus group interviews.

Sensitivity: the team was mindful of differences in culture, local customs, religious beliefs and

practices, personal interaction and gender roles, age and ethnicity when planning, carrying out evaluation and reporting on the results;

Privacy and Confidentiality: the team ensured that no harm happened to the participants of the evaluation and that particular respondents' identification through data presentation and discussion in the report will not be allowed;

Respect and empowerment: the evaluation process and communication of results was conducted in the way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth and contributes to their empowerment;

Fair representation: the selection of participants was done in relation to the aims of the evaluation, not simply because of their availability; inclusion of both women and men from the excluded or most disadvantaged groups was ensured when relevant.

⁹ UN Women's Evaluation Code of Conduct is based on the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation and UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System to

ensure that the rights of individuals involved are respected.

2 - FINDINGS BY EVALUATION CRITERIA

This section of the report presents the evaluation's stocktaking of reported, observed and validated results, set against each of the evaluation criteria. The framing questions of the evaluation are addressed and substantiated with these findings. Each section is headed by a summary narrative, which delineates the key findings.

2.1 - Relevance

Summary

The project design responds to the target groups' needs and is harmonised with Georgia's national priorities, the global agenda for the achievement of the selected SDGs and commitments to ensuring gender equality. The implementation features of the programme reflect a joint approach based on a sound theory of change. As a joint implementation mechanism, the present design has enhanced the degree of internal coherence, which was a matter of concern and recommendation of the final evaluation under Phase I. All programme stakeholders, including (but not limited to) the partners in various awareness initiatives, policy-level partners, the private sector, the justice system and CSOs, are committed to the goals and vision set forth by the UNJP.

Full Findings

1. *The UNJP is relevant to the donor's policy goals and is in line with other relevant international and national conventions.* The joint programme supported the GoG in the process of the country's approximation with EU standards by contributing to attaining the stated goals of the Association Agreement (AA),

particularly Article 349 of Chapter 14 (equal opportunities and anti-discrimination aiming at enhancing gender equality and ensuring equal opportunities between men and women, as well as combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation); thus strengthening ties between Georgia and EU and paving the way for EU enlargement, which is also strongly supported by the Government of Sweden, as spelled out in the Results Strategy for Sweden's Reform Cooperation with Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and Turkey (2014-2020). To that end, the programme goals are consistent with the aforementioned Results Strategy, and is aligned with CEDAW, Beijing+20 and the CoE Istanbul Convention.

2. The design of UNJP II adequately responds to the target groups' needs and is fully in line with the country's national priorities and overall focus towards Europe. The objectives of UNJP II are consistent with the needs of the beneficiaries and publicly articulated national priorities of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment (GEEW). Among other actions, the programme design envisaged specific activities to address persistent high unemployment, a skills mismatch on the Georgian labour market using VET as a tool to enhance women's employability, and adapting workforce development to labour market needs.
3. The programme design was also relevant to the needs of the duty-bearers: tailor-made training was designed for the MoI, teachers, prosecutors, defence lawyers, and doctors on VAW/G and the High School of Justice on sexual and domestic violence,

meeting the capacity needs of common court judges.

4. Furthermore, a package of services based on the needs of sexual violence victims/survivors in line with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention was developed for State Funds. The programme addresses GBV as a social and public health matter that exerts an impact at the individual, family, community and national level. Its design is consistent with human rights frameworks and is based on the analysis of human rights issues pertinent to the joint gender programme. To that end, UNJP facilitated the inclusion GE chapter in the Government of Georgia's Action Plan on the Protection of Human Rights 2018-2020 with following relevant areas:

- a. Development and enforcement of state policy in order to ensure gender equality and support of women participation in politics;
- b. Women's Economic Empowerment;
- c. Fighting against harmful practices towards women and girls;
- d. Gender equality in education; and
- e. Gender equality in culture and sports.

As further discussed in this report, the above-mentioned areas became part of the Programme's design.

5. The programme was relevant to the needs of the State in drafting the 2018-2020 National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Measures to be Implemented for the Protection of Victims (Survivors) which constitutes a national framework document that combines the measures to eliminate and prevent violence against women and domestic violence. Thanks to the technical assistance provided by UNJP, the Action Plan sets out the relevant goals, objectives and activities that respond to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5,

the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council and the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences. The Action Plan also responds to the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention). These recommendations informed the design of the Action Plan and three relevant Outcomes were included in the ongoing framework, namely:

- a. Outcome 1. The legislation and policies of the country are efficient and meet the needs of victims/survivors
- b. Outcome 2. Victims/survivors of violence against women and domestic violence have access to and use quality protection and assistance services.
- c. Outcome 3. Promote zero tolerance in society with respect to violence against women and domestic violence.

All conducted under the UNJP implementations activities and efforts correspond and remind relevant to these nationally defined outcomes.

6. The UNJP is aligned with Georgia's UN Partnership for Sustainable Development 2016-2020 (UNPSD) and nationalised SDGs through selected activities at grassroots and policy level. The outcomes of the designed activities corresponding to these targets are presented in a more substantiated form in section 2.3.

However, a stock-taking of relevant sample SDGs and designed activities presented hereunder:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Target 1.4¹⁰: The programme has conducted research that includes women's property and inheritance, and supported promotion of equal values of daughters and sons, which have informed policy. Furthermore, men's involvement in domestic issues (support in household chores and child raising) has been promoted to increase GE and women's economic participation.

Goal 3: Good health and well-being. Targets 3.1: Specific activities were designed to contribute to reducing maternal mortality positioning and addressing SRHR from the Human Rights perspective and making FGM punishable. Target 3.7: Relevant activities were designed through technical assistance to the GoG to ensure universal access to SRH&RR by drawing up policies and NAPs and institutionalising a Healthy Lifestyles curriculum),

Goal 4: Quality education. Targets 4.3 and 4.7: The Programme has forged partnerships with the MoES, secondary schools, Technical and Vocational Education institutions and has designed activities to promote SRH&RR, GE and GBV, and to raise awareness on harmful practices through a mandatory curriculum for students (class 7-9) and a Peer Education Pilot that is relevant to the country's needs.

Goal 5: Gender equality. Target 5.2: The tailored activities aimed to strengthen the prevention of GBV. The design of the UNJP has built upon relevant research and studies on the state of affairs concerning trafficking and sexual exploitation. Target 5.5: Relevant public awareness actions and

advocacy efforts were envisaged and implemented to advance this particular target with a focus on the consequences of early/child marriage and FGM and advocated for its elimination, including legislative amendments; Target 5.6: Technical assistance was provided to GoG to ensure "universal access to SRH&RR", which is backed by a wide spectrum of educational activities that range from the inclusion of health system response to VAW/DV in continuous medical education, SRH&RR in the medical school curricula to formal and informal education for youth at grassroots level.

To reach this target, UNJP identified relevant stakeholders and partners such as the PDO's office to monitor the exercise of reproductive rights and reproductive health. In the context of SRH&RR, youth has been given an active voice in public debates at the local and national levels (in target regions) in collaboration with the European Youth Parliament (EYP) Section of Georgia.

Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies. This objective was mirrored in UNDAF Outcome 1.3 (vulnerable groups enjoy improved access to quality health, education, legal aid, justice and other essential social services) and Outcome 2.1 (enhanced protection and promotion of human rights, access to justice and gender equality with particular focus on the rights of minorities, marginalised and vulnerable groups).

To that end, the UNJP has **designed cascaded, multipronged approaches, including all relevant national stakeholders and beneficiaries**, working from the grassroots to policy level to

¹⁰ Reference to the SDGs and their targets can be found at:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals> (last visited 15 May 2019)

improve the regulatory framework, develop capacities and raise awareness on access to justice for the survivors of GBV and DV, reproductive rights, restoration and compensation through legal aid. The needed amendments to VAWG, especially legislation related to sexual and domestic violence and relevant policies were identified and addressed to assist the GoG in advancing Goal 16.

7. The design of the intervention has been highly relevant to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries, including the most vulnerable groups. The project addresses **the relevant needs of the female representatives of ethnic minorities** through specific activities to **build their leadership skills in politics, to foster their economic empowerment and health/reproductive rights, and to create a conducive environment to eliminate harmful practices, GBV and DV**. The evidence-based research and analyses informed the project design and further shaped the implementation. The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and GE are placed at the core of the design leaving no one behind. For example, the programme **works with the LGBTQI community although the issues are highly sensitive and not devoid of risks**.
8. *The geographic scope and scale in the selection of project sites are highly relevant.* Specifically, **not focusing** the implementation only **on the capital** but rather **broadening the scope to include the Samegrelo and Kakheti regions**, and building the partnership across the stakeholders and beneficiaries from urban to rural regions, were evident in this evaluation. The inclusion of the regions heavily populated by IDPs and representatives of Georgia's ethnic and religious minorities extended the benefits of the programme to this particular vulnerable group.

9. The design of phase II was an evidence-based and collaborative process that involved implementing partners and built on the lessons **learned from the previous phase**. The design process included a **quality analysis** and a risk assessment and took the lessons learned from the previous phase into consideration. This was particularly emphasised by the Atip Fund, Tanadgoma, the National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health (NCDC) and Action Global Communications. In addition, the programme design built on evidence-based research (e.g. Early Marriage and Gender-Biased Sex Selection "GBSS"), which informed the overall strategy and the specific components implemented by strategically selected implementing partners.
10. The GE project's intervention logic has been transcribed into the Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) and all relevant circumstances and risks (medium to high-level risks) have been adequately reflected in the intervention logic. The output and outcome level indicators are adequate to measure the extent of achievement. However, **disaggregation of the data by vulnerability (e.g. % IDPs and % ethnic minorities) would assist in measuring the impact of the programme on these groups**. Some additional **indicators identified** during the present evaluation and discussed with the UNJP **will strengthen** the programme's logical framework and will **afford even greater relevance to reporting on the results** progress witnessed.

2.2 - Effectiveness

Summary

The evaluation finds that all the available information points to progress having been made towards the achievement of the planned results in all three outcome areas. The UNJP is

accomplishing adequate, and in some instances exceptional progress in delivering most of the planned outputs. Joint collaboration around the SDGs, integrated coordination and normative support may be needed for Georgia to localise and implement the SDGs.

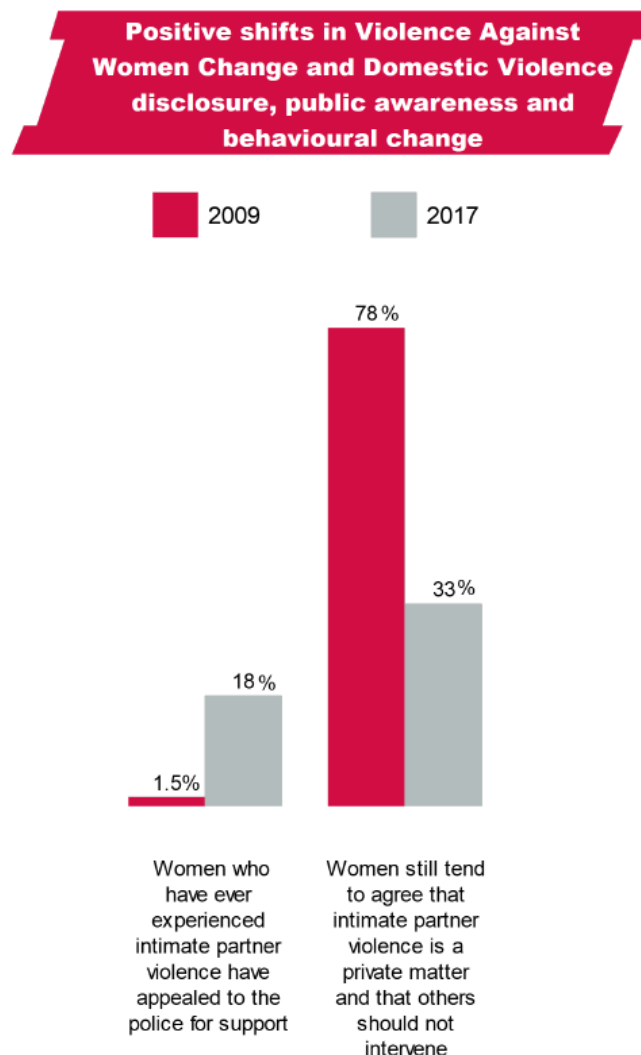
The programme was most successful in joining forces on specific issue-focused campaigns at country level, advocacy efforts to influence national policy, and analytical work to inform government and facilitate gender mainstreaming.

As far as Economic Empowerment is concerned, the **UNJP’s support** for the development of appropriate policies and

legislation has seen **positive steps taken toward Women’s Economic Empowerment (WEE) in Georgia**. As witnessed during this evaluation, the **UNJP succeeded in boosting women’s employability and enhanced their income-generation skills** by means of tailored professional programmes (both agricultural and non-agricultural) offered at VET institutions and Extension Centres in the targeted regions.

In relation to DV and GBV prevention, the UNJP facilitated a process that **improved the timeliness and quality of police response to reports of VAWG, prosecution by the Prosecutor’s Office and court judgements, and the expansion of specialised services (crisis centres) for VAWG/DV survivors**.

Figure 4: Positive shifts in economic empowerment of women



The UNJP facilitated the **development of discourse at political, institutional, and grassroots level on the harmful practices of early/child marriage in Georgia**. The UNJP has been **at the forefront of awareness-raising campaigns**, engaging all stakeholders at grassroots and policy level. The UNJP's support for the Political, Economic and Social Empowerment of Women and a safer environment to **protect from DV, GBV and SRH&RR violations has advanced dramatically across the public and private sector in Georgia**. Such progress is largely **due to the strategically designed activities and timely contribution of national partners and donors**.

On the other hand, by **establishing strategic partnerships**, the UNJP managed **to include SRH in the PDO's human rights monitoring framework** and introduced **institutional changes to the healthcare system** in terms of identifying, documenting and referring cases of VAW/DV. The PDO performed a **country assessment on human rights in the context of sexual and reproductive health and well-being¹¹**, which **became a regular part of the PDO's report to the Georgian Parliament**. As a follow up, the **report has become a subject for dialogue between the Parliament and the Government of Georgia**, resulting in relevant **recommendations for all State agencies**.

Full Findings

1. During the implementation period, the UNJP has contributed to increasing Gender Equality in political participation by providing effective support to relevant

¹¹ Human Rights in the Context of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Well-Being in Georgia: Country Assessment Public Defender's Office of Georgia.

stakeholders and national counterparts. In the reporting period, the UNJP stated that the number of women MPs amounts to 14.7%¹² under Outcome One; **the highest representation of women in the Parliament of Georgia since independence is recorded with 40% of the committee chaired by women; women's representation also increased to 13.4% in local councils**.

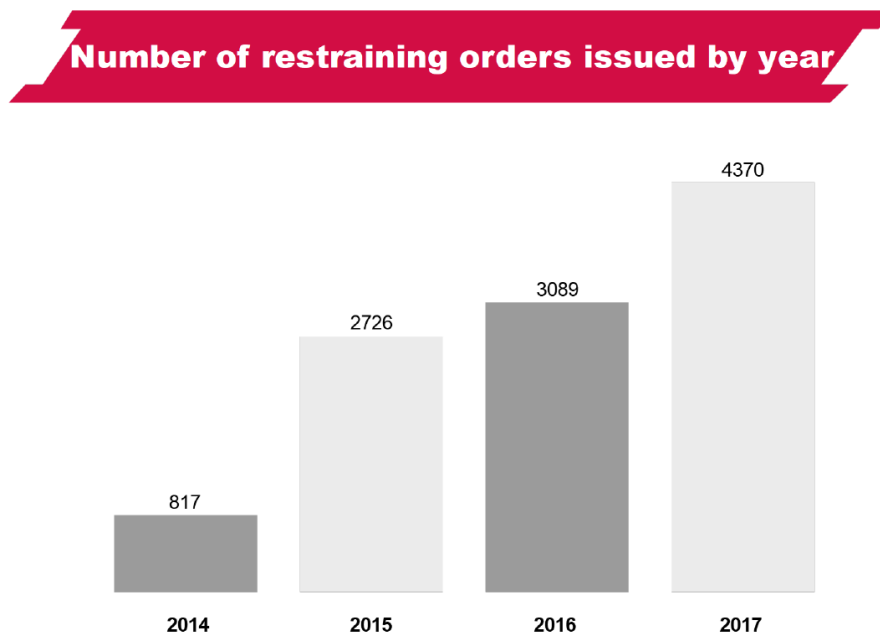
2. *The UNJP has contributed to the GEEW through diverse and proven effective interventions in alignment with global standards*. The programme has been effective at promoting activities related to women's social and economic empowerment, which has resulted in an **increase in economic activity at the rate of 58.2% and an increase in women's employment at the rate of 50.8%**.
3. The UNJP has achieved significant results at the structural¹³ (policy) level under all three programme outcomes, all of which are consistent with the GE and the HRBA. Examples are the **institutionalisation of the national mechanism for GE oversight of legislature through the Gender Equality Council, the GE Commission, and the Human Rights Department of the MoIA**. Several **amendments** have been made **to legislation** to create a **more conducive environment for the prevention of GBV and DV**. Moreover, **ground-breaking amendments to the Civil Code of Georgia** have been introduced in terms of **strictly setting the age of marriage at 18 years of age without exception**. In addition, specific **amendments** were made to the Criminal Code of Georgia **to criminalise FGM practice**.

¹² UN data. The Georgian Parliament reports 16%. See: <http://archive.ipu.org/english/parline/reports/2119.htm>

¹³ For an explanation of the Human Rights Indicator, see p. 35. Par. Structural Indicators. Available at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf (last visited 10 March 2019)

4. The UNJP has supported national partners in the implementation of most of the 2014-2016 DV NAP objectives such as a specialised unit on DV and VAW investigations within law enforcement agencies. The study supported by the UNJP reports a **positive trend in referring to the European Court of Human Rights' case law in national judicial decisions.** This represents an **increase of 16% in the number of cases** in which **reference was made to international standards.**¹⁴ The same study provides that some First Instance Court **judges** in the Gori District Court, the Tbilisi City Court and the Rustavi City Court are **actively applying the CoE Istanbul Convention in their judicial decisions.**¹⁵
5. The UNJP has effectively influenced the justice and health systems to provide services to survivors/victims of sexual assault and DV. In terms of achieving gender equality in the justice system, the **programme has delivered a significant increase in the number of restraining orders issued in 2017 (4,370), as a result of successful collaboration with law enforcement agencies** in the implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence. **These legal remedies are linked to the referral systems for clinical and psychosocial assistance currently available within the health system.** Moreover, concerned **staff** working with victims/survivors of DV and sexual assault have been **trained on how to prevent the revictimisation** of survivors.

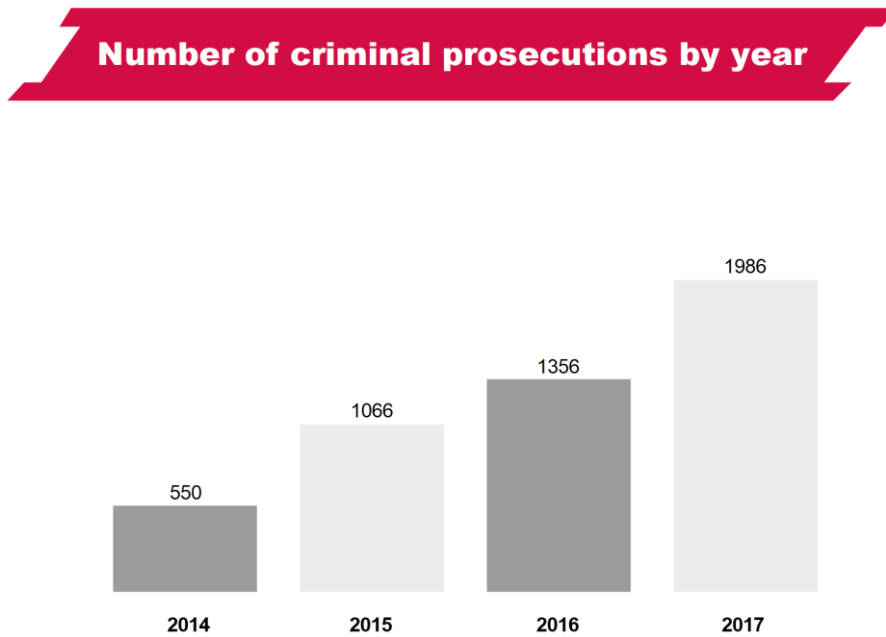
Figure 5: Number of restraining orders issued by year



14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

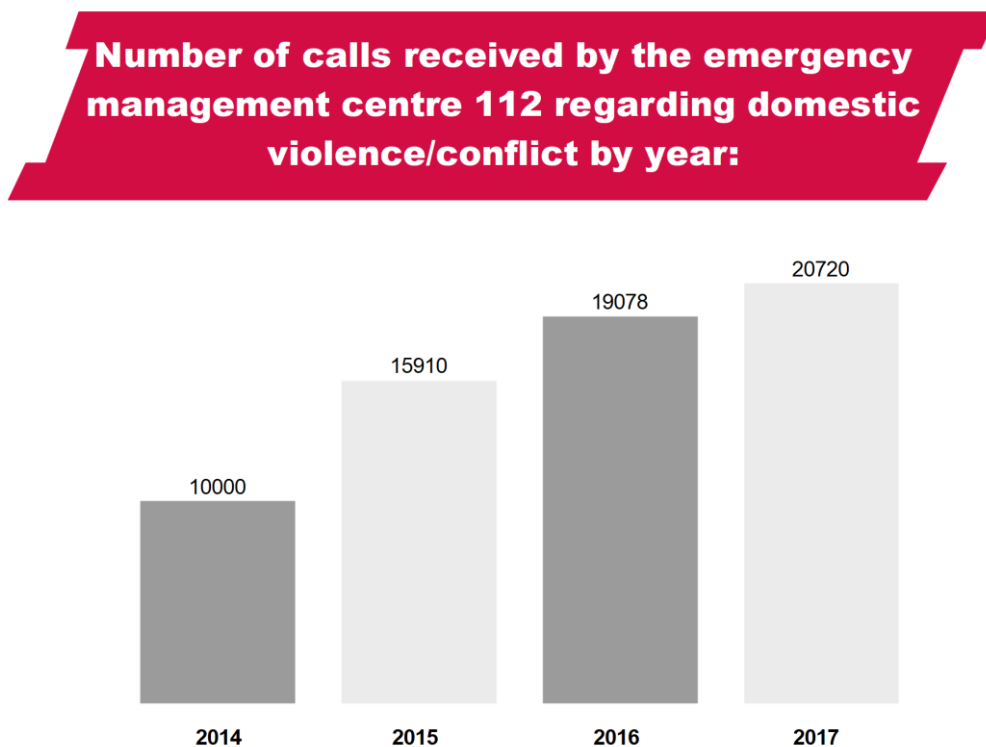
Figure 6: Number of criminal prosecutions by year



As the chart below explains, the number of **individuals using the hotline services** has **increased significantly** since 2014. This could be the **result of targeted and adequately designed awareness-raising campaigns**. However, it should be the mentioned that those victims and survivors who decide to stay

anonymous, cannot benefit from the mentioned referral system. Thus are bottlenecks in the current set-up of the referral system that should be addressed to ensure the access for those victims, who are can't/won't to be identified.

Figure 7: Number of emergency calls received



6. The UNJP robust and innovative communication strategy has proven effective in promoting a gender-sensitive culture in Georgia, particularly in the target regions. The UNJP established a strategic partnership with the media and selected communication and social marketing partners such as We Care and Action Global Communications, which have raised awareness on GE and GBV. The UNJP has challenged stereotypical/harmful gender norms through robust awareness-raising campaigns and applying gender-transformative approach¹⁶. Examples include the campaign to prevent child marriage and empower adolescent girls and the “MenCare” campaign mainly focused on promoting non-toxic masculinities and caring fatherhood models. The communication strategy also promoted the culture of gender-sensitive reporting by engaging with a large group of national journalists and selected CSO who have tailored their approaches to the needs of the target groups. These partnerships have been instrumental in introducing a public debate through forums, festivals, press, social media,¹⁷ peer education and social marketing, using opinion leaders and sports celebrities to promote GE, GBV, maternal and paternal leave and eliminating harmful practices and GBSS, among other gender issues previously not in the public interest. In addition, both the media and communication partners have played a key part in promoting GBV-related care and assistance services.

7. The UNJP involved the Georgian Rugby Union (GRU), which represents one of the

country’s most favoured sports, in a campaign aimed at putting an end to violence against women and girls. An innovative advocacy campaign in partnership with GRU targets young boys and men, particularly in Georgia’s rural regions, where rugby players hosted a series of meetings with boys throughout the country (over 3,000 participants in the framework of UNJP phase II). Since the beginning of UNJP Phase II, six international rugby matches have been dedicated to this cause. Moreover, hosted by Georgia, the World Rugby U20 Championship 2017 saw its participating teams and the World Rugby Organisation declare their support for HeForShe, the UN Women solidarity movement for gender equality. A special report detailing the event was drafted by World Rugby social media and posted on their website. The report was seen by more than 20 million viewers over the course of the World Cup. In addition, a manual for rugby coaches has been developed, which helps to teach the principles of rugby along with gender equality and zero tolerance for violence against women.

During the multi-year campaign, Georgian rugby players also inspired other athletes outside of Georgia to get behind the initiative against VAWG. In 2016, the Spanish football club Valencia invited former rugby player Nono Andghuladze, a UN Women partner, to share his experience with Spanish athletes to help promote gender equality through sport. In addition, the Samoan rugby team also followed suit by expressing their support for the UNiTE campaign.

16 A gender transformative approach actively examines, questions, and changes rigid gender norms and imbalances of power. By transforming harmful, inequitable gender norms and values into positive ones, we improve the sexual and reproductive rights and health (SRHR) of all, prevent gender-based violence (GBV), and increase gender equality

17 For a population of 3.5 million, there are more than three million mobile phones registered in Georgia and mobile internet is widely used, including in rural areas; the use of social media has therefore been identified as a widespread means to convey selected messages.

Figure 8: Positive shift in men's awareness and behaviour

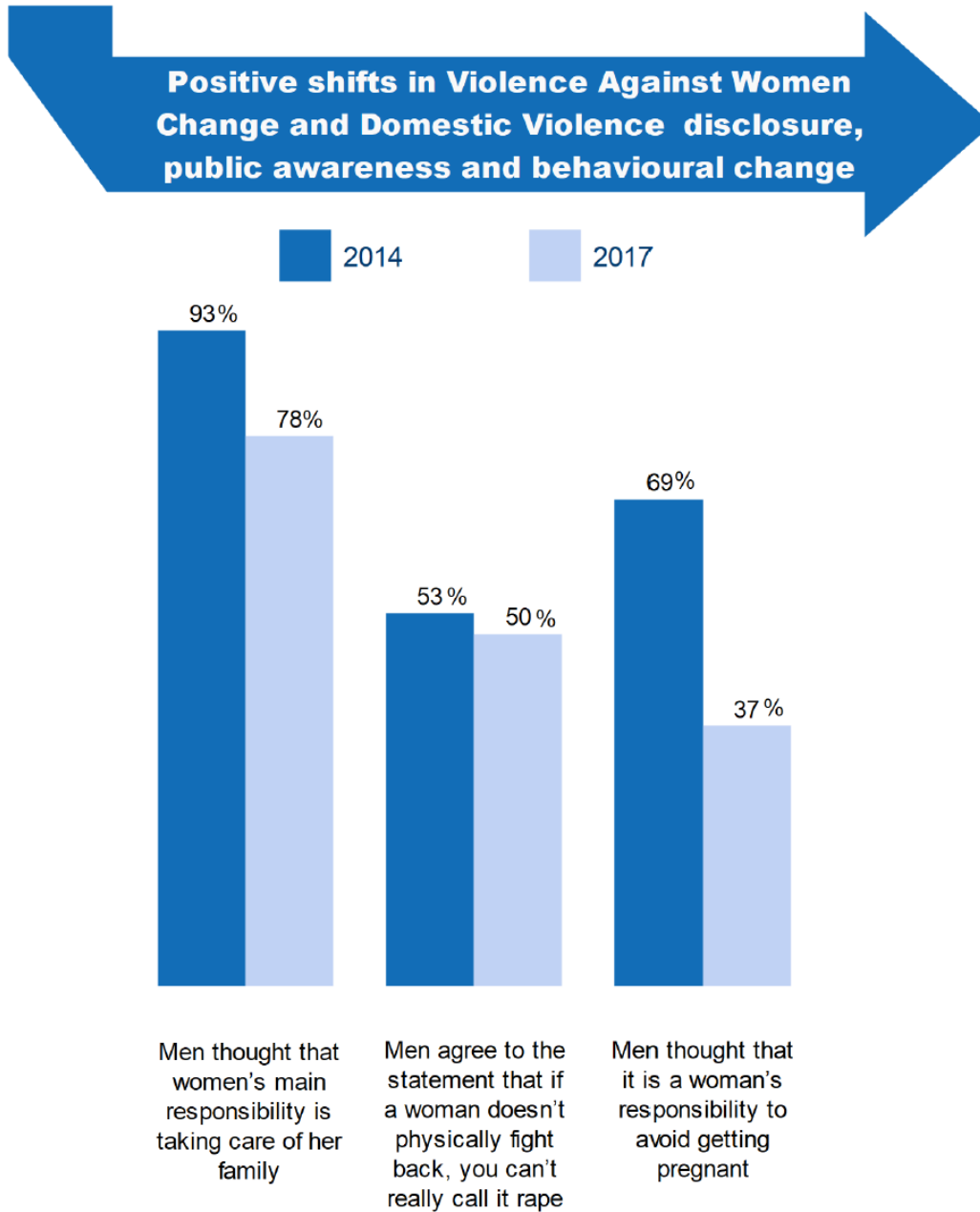
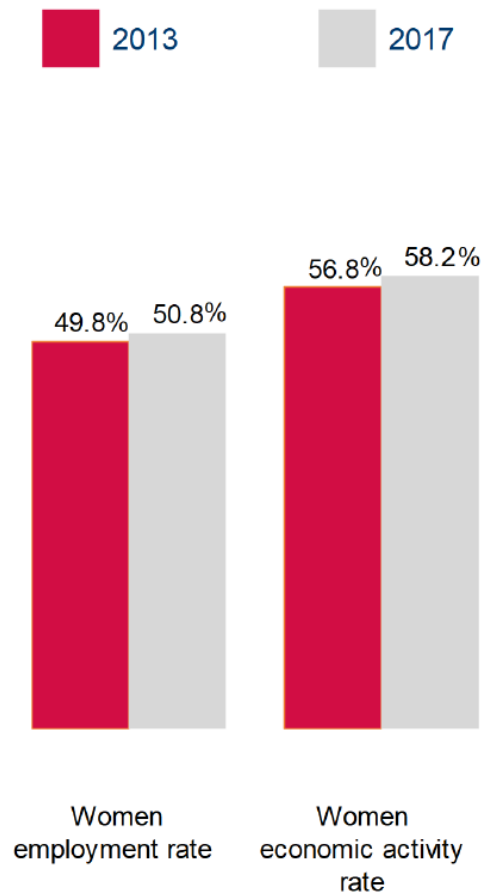


Figure 9: Positive change in women's awareness and behaviour



8. MenCare is a global fatherhood campaign active in more than 40 countries on five continents. The campaign promotes men's involvement as equitable, nonviolent fathers and caregivers in order to achieve family well-being, gender equality, and better health for mothers, fathers, and children. This campaign was adapted and implemented as one of the flagships activities of the UNJP based on gender transformative approach.

In this regard, the effective collaboration with the Georgian Football Federation on

national campaign MenCare Georgia, took the campaign to a higher level: the partnership was shaped around the variety of different and innovative approaches to promote engagement of men as non-violent and caring partners and fathers, contributing significantly to changing men's attitudes, and promoting equality among the girls and boys and promotes positive and supportive fatherhood models. In addition to working

for changing the attitudes and behaviour¹⁸,

9. Another example of the effective use of the gender-transformative approach to **promote male engagement for gender equality through innovative national campaigns** is a public campaign titled *"Daddy, Read me a Book"*. This was the first UNJP's initiative of this kind that was launched in 2014. To date, the activity is considered as **one of the best practices of the gender-transformative programming**, that was shared at various regional conferences and generated great interest; **several countries** of the region (Ukraine, Kirgizstan) have **replicated initiatives implemented in Georgia**¹⁹. The continuous use of this modality has greatly contributed to **changing attitudes and behaviour among men in Georgia**;
10. Due to the flexible nature of the programme, in 2018-2019 UNJP has initiated advocacy to further enhance gender equality and women's economic participation in legislative framework on maternal and paternal leave. As a result, elaborating on and introducing these legislative amendments became part of the Gender Equality Council's Action Plan for 2019-2020; a group of GEC members are actively working in this direction with UNJP technical support.
11. Such success was possible thanks to the combined efforts of the three UN agencies to enhance the role of the media in communicating evidence-based information and reducing the gender bias. This **joint effort resulted in institutionalising gender equality-related content as part of the curricula**

of journalist and media training institutions. The FGD, alongside selected media representatives, validated the ET's observation that there is a **direct link between public discussion and media coverage on GE**. Other meaningful results mentioned in the FGD was that **increased visibility of emerging female leaders in the media has positively affected the higher representation of women in the Parliament of Georgia**. These findings were also supported by the interviewed Members of Parliament. In addition, the UNJP supported the national campaign entitled "MenCare" Georgia through a local NGO We CareBesides. A separate campaign has been successfully planned and promoted by the UNJP to combat early/child marriage. Similarly, the UNJP has involved the Georgian Football Federation, chaired by a celebrity football player, not only to be the public face of the billboard campaigns, but also to become a role model of fatherhood, and to challenge stereotypical male and female roles.

Moreover, the UNJP campaign "We Need Equality" brought media and public attention to the barriers that women face in the world of work and how these barriers affect female labour force participation. These **campaigns also reached out to rural locations** through various TV channels and social media. The Figure 8 presents the dynamics of the positive shifts between 2009 and 2017.

12. Research has been effectively used to inform policy, programme planning and strategic approaches, including awareness campaigns. The UNJP has delivered several major **studies** that provide **well-**

18 <https://men-care.org/2018/08/10/mencare-campaign-georgia-wins-emerging-europes-equality-friendly-initiative-year-award/> <<last visited 12.06.2019>>

19 See for reference: <https://ukraine.unfpa.org/en/video43%D0%BF>

<https://men-care.org/2015/10/01/happy-fatherhood-campaign-launches-in-kyrgyzstans-chui-province/> <<last visited 12.06.2019>>

researched and comprehensive data to the public.²⁰ These resources have **informed policy and decision-making** (e.g. the increase of the minimum age of marriage to 18, mentioned above) and **served as a source of credible information to tailor communication strategies** that address harmful practices of child/early marriage and FGM, e.g. printed materials, social media, and TV advertisements. The **elevation of the public discussion surrounding FGM,**²¹ a **previously hidden social phenomenon in Georgia,** is an indication of the inclusiveness of the applied approach to research and advocacy. The programme has **unveiled GBSS** and, together with official counterparts and the media, **has led a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign to overcome the prejudices** that result in this practice both at the national and local level.

The UNJP's **research study** "Gender Equality in Georgia: Barriers and Recommendations", prepared in partnership with the Parliament of Georgia, **generated recommendations** that were later reflected in the **Gender Equality Council's Annual Action Plan.** The **research influenced the policy and legal amendments at the central level and resulted in a stream of amendments to the Labour Code.**

13. The programme is strategically moving towards establishing DV and VAWG health services to meet the increasing public demand that results from GBV awareness raising. The UNJP joined forces with the Atip Fund and piloted a project entitled "Revealing, Referring, and Documenting the Cases of Physical, Sexual and Psychological Violence against Women" to integrate DV and VAW

recommendations into the health system. As a **result, medical forms and Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) were adopted for a pilot;** healthcare professionals were trained, a state funding mechanism for providing services to the victims of sexual violence was established, and an electronic module for online training was developed. **This activity advanced the State's commitments within the framework of the CoE Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating VAW and the National Action Plan on Combating Domestic Violence.** Under this innovative pilot project, community doctors are being **trained on the proper response to cases of domestic violence and abuse.** Most recently, following UNFPA regional office's advice the scope of the pilot baseline study has been expanded by adding a component to assess the capacity of the healthcare facilities to lead the initiative.

The project holds great potential to contribute to the critical mass of support needed to end violence against women and achieve gender equality in health services. However, objective monitoring and evaluation, alongside a jointly designed results framework, with an eye on replication would benefit the activity. Engaging collaboratively with academic research and analysis partners during the pilot to document and study the pilot could provide a much greater dimension to its results and justification for replication across the country.

14. *The programme demonstrates the capacity for adaptability and rapid reaction to a challenging context.* For example, **staff turnover within government**

²⁰ Examples: Qualitative Research on Early/Child Marriage and FGM; and Trends in the Sex Ratio at Birth in Georgia – An Overview Based on the 2014 General Population Census Data.

²¹ As opposed to other harmful traditional practices, FGM has only been reported in one ethnic minority community residing in three villages in Kakheti.

institutions is an **on-going concern** because it sometimes **affects the continuity of the activities**. This was the case with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports (MoES), which led to a long delay in approving the Healthy Lifestyles curriculum. Nonetheless, the **programme mitigates the challenge by rebuilding relations with the new appointees** and achieved the institutionalisation of the Healthy Lifestyles curriculum by the MoES, which plans to streamline teacher training across the country. **Embedding SRH&RR into the curriculum** while embracing wider issues on biology and civic education was seen by UNJP and its implementing partner Tanadgoma as an **effective means** to address this type of information in schools, to **counteract the widespread taboo surrounding SRH&RR issues**. It should be noted that Georgia is not an exception in applying this approach. The UNJP supported MoES staff to acquire information and build capacity surrounding this issue through the WHO regional office for Europe and the BZgA standards for sexuality education. The **curriculum, which is now mandatory**, constitutes a new development in Georgia and marks a **considerable programme contribution** to a **more holistic education** for the Georgian youth, while also supporting parents' education.

15. Ultra-conservative groups, including religious fundamentalists, represent another factor within the complex environment that challenges the programme from the policy to the grassroots level. Two examples include: a) While the UNJP has **made significant progress in the Pankisi Gorge** by raising awareness among women and youth groups, the **determination of the elder male citizens to dictate the lives and rights of the female members** of their community **still poses a genuine challenge to the UNJP's goals**. The

Council of Women Elders was supported to advocate for women's rights and interests in the gorge; however, **the scale of the support appears to be insufficient**. b) As **LGBTQI issues are largely perceived as alien** issues that contradict the religious beliefs of the **general population**, the UNJP has been **addressing those issues with a great deal of sensitivity** and not with direct confrontation. The programme has thus been **mindful about giving the LGBTQI a proportional level of importance** in the programme, without compromising other programme activities and overall programme gains. This strategy is aimed at long-term and sustainable results, promoting a human rights approach that, by context, rather than direct LGBTI advocacy, fosters tolerance and inclusion. Endeavours specifically targeting this community cover: inclusion in the gender equality debates; peer education and support through the PDO, in partnership with the NGO Women's Initiatives Support Group (WISG), and integrating LGBTQI issues in relevant training programmes for a wide range of professionals. Finally, the one of the **significant results** to report at this mid-term review is the **inclusion of LGBTQI issues** in the PDO's Country Assessment 2018, on SRH and well-being, which **paves the way for further advocacy and support**.

16. Overall, the work completed by the UNJP in terms of raising the capacity of the PDO of Georgia to include SRH&RR in the overall human rights monitoring framework has led to comprehending and considering SRH&RR as an indispensable human right. As a result of the technical assistance provided to PDO, the capacity of the staff to conduct country assessments and Country inquiry's on Reproductive Health and Well-being has developed. These interventions became an integral part of the human rights monitoring framework of PDO, regularly

performed. The process is sustained by becoming a permanent part of the PDO's reporting process to the Georgian Parliament, where **report is discussed** between the **Parliament and the Government of Georgia**, resulting in relevant **recommendations for all State agencies**.

17. Investing in the younger generation form the strategy point of view, was crucial to sustain the impact in future.

For example, strengthening implementation of the national Youth Policy commitments related to youth SRH, prevention of harmful practices and enhancing gender equality resulted in implementation of concrete actions at local level. This result was achieved by ensuring that youth's rights and needs are adequately reflected in the local municipal strategies in target regions. The selected modalities of engagements such as youth forums at the local and national were critical contribution for increasing the level of understanding of grassroots-level partners regarding the **link between youth needs, changes at policy level, and how these policies can be applied in practice to optimize the effective implementation of those policies**. Thanks to UNJP's effective advocacy and technical assistance, Youth Policy of **Zugdidi municipality reflects objectives/activities to be implemented for supporting youth SRH education**. Similarly, the aforementioned was brought to the attention of the Telavi municipality officials. This practice of investing in youth and working with a local authority to reflect the needs of the future generation in the policy decision should be further replicated across the country.

2.3 - Efficiency

Summary

The consultations made and documents reviewed identified a number of examples of **jointly implemented activities** that helped to **foster coherence and take advantage of synergies across agencies**. Examples of contributions in these areas are given in the chapter on Efficiency.

Project **outputs have been delivered in a cost-efficient manner** with a **high level of appreciation of the quality of delivered training and handouts** and procured **international expertise**. Information provided by the UNJP confirms the **effective execution of most of the planned outcomes without significant delays**. There are several **factors** that ensured such **efficiency in implementation**: a) The joint gender programme modality enhanced efficiency in distributing funds by means of a more targeted approach and improved oversight of the activities across the intervention; b) thanks to the joint implementation and use of UN procurement rules, all three UN agencies, development partners and donors have a **balanced knowledge of the distributed funds**; c) the three UN agencies are **adequately equipped** with human, logistical and professional capacities (through staff augmented by outside experts when necessary) to provide the support required. Monitoring, communication and coordination between the activities and the UN staff are satisfactory. The UNJP's level of coordination through the Steering Committee with the participation of decision-making authorities, including representatives of the three UN participating agencies and national coordinating authorities, seems to be adequate. There also appears to be sufficient budget remaining in the programme to

complete the project. The funds were made available to the beneficiaries on time, as needed and expected.

Full Findings

1. Overall, the UNJP meets the criteria of a Joint Programme both at the managerial and implementation level. The programme is aligned with its pass-through fund management arrangement delegated to the three implementing agencies.²² All three agencies have clarity as regards their common goal and are working towards common strategic results and national priorities. This was palpable from the IP and collaborating bodies who expressed their satisfaction with the overall coordination and support delivered through the programme. The UNJP is financed through the pass-through fund management arrangement delegated to the three UN agencies. Such a joint approach maximised the leverage of results and clarity on the programmatic scope and joint accountability. The evaluation conducted finds that the UNJP meets most of the requisite criteria for the Joint Programme Implementation: a) it comprises three UN agencies working towards common strategic results and national priorities; b) it enjoys adequate support for the Joint Programme from all key stakeholders who agree with the UNJP's objectives and goals; and c) the roles and responsibilities of each partner are clearly defined. The adequate capacity to implement activities among participating organisations through the sharing of technical expertise within overlapping geographical presence was also evident.
2. The budget execution is within expenditure projections and funds have been made available according to the initial plans and without delays. The

project's budget execution is within reasonable expenditure expectations with almost 84% of the project budget to be disbursed by the end of 2019. That would leave **16% remaining for the year 2020**, including the final evaluation costs. The three implementing partners **made funds available** according to their initial plans and **without delays**. The only indication that funds were not disbursed in a timely fashion to support projects/programmes/activities was with regard to a Crisis Centre managed by the NGO Sakhli in Zugdidi. The delay was due to the poor quality of the NGO Sakhli's report. However, by the end of the evaluation, the standard of reporting had improved and situation had been mitigated by both parties involved.

3. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) was put in place and holds meetings as scheduled. In addition, the UNJP, like all other donor-funded projects, is closely monitored (yearly financial audits), which thus far, has proven satisfactory. Furthermore, all project-based activities were delivered efficiently according to the UN rules of procurement.
4. The joint reporting and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems in place demonstrate substantial progress against the programme targets. The ET confirmed that the role and responsibility of each UN agency is adequately described in the Monitoring Plan. Each agency is responsibly monitoring its contributions, UN Women (convening agency) being responsible for overseeing and coordinating to ensure all targets are monitored. At the time of the MTE, the ET gathered substantial evidence that the programme had **achieved the level of progress against its targets according to the Logframe (LF)**. In some instances, PUNOs **exceeded their planned targets**.

²² Guidance Note on Joint Programmes. United Nations Development Group 2014.

The information provided in the Progress Reports confirms the effective execution of the planned **activities, supported with relevant statistical data.**

5. *Risk mitigation plans are in place as part of the programme's monitoring systems.* The **risk mitigation plans are revised quarterly** through the EMG. The EMG is responsible for overseeing the evaluation management, making key decisions during the evaluation process, and assuring the quality of the different deliverables throughout the evaluation process.
6. All three implementing agencies are equipped with adequate human, logistical and professional capacities, which constitutes a core strength for efficient implementation. The UNJP is managed by **competent and committed professional national staff in all three UN agencies.** The programme has successfully mobilised and facilitated the **mobilisation of a large constituency of actors and advocates** to build the **critical mass of Georgian citizens and civil servants** who expect gender equality in their society and their government and will work to achieve it. The project staff have **reached out to a broad and diverse set of actors** and programmes, which shall constitute that **critical mass that is effecting meaningful change in the lives of women (and men, including vulnerable women and girls) in the country.**
7. While the UNJP has made remarkable qualitative and quantitative strides, there are two areas of concern that should be addressed with an eye towards improvement in the delivery of the ongoing project. The first is the use of donor funds to organise some of the events at local high-end hotels. This concern was raised by the donors and is mitigated somewhat by the need to attract the attention and participation of some

political actors, which is understandable. During further discussion with the UNJP, it was explained that the UNJP has Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) with hospitality service providers (hotels) all over Georgia that offer special rates and discounts. The PUNOs are also bound by the UN procurement rules, which call for adherence to harmonised procurement procedures, giving precedence to contracted vendors through a competitive process (LTAs). These special rates and offers are always competitive on the country's existing market. Moreover, the UNJP presented ample evidence of using IPs premises and facilities when necessary, such as MoES, the MoLHSA training centre, etc.

8. The second is the reconstruction of a municipal building for use as a crisis centre for victims of gender violence and their children. At the time of the field mission, it was observed that the building in question was not wholly suitable, as it was unfinished and unequipped for the purpose intended. An interview conducted with the NGO responsible for the subgrant, the municipal officials and other stakeholders demonstrated the good and legitimate intentions of all concerned; however, the critical need for a facility remained unmet and the expectations of those constituents were not well managed. At the time of finalising the present report, the situation had been resolved and all concerns mentioned by the ET had been addressed. The UNJP's provision of follow-up photographs satisfied the ET.
9. The UNJP has delivered high-quality outputs/assets in a cost-efficient manner and has managed to obtain substantial in-kind contributions. The programme outputs have been delivered in a cost-efficient manner, with an excellent level of quality in the delivered training handouts and information material. The team of evaluators validated the effective use of

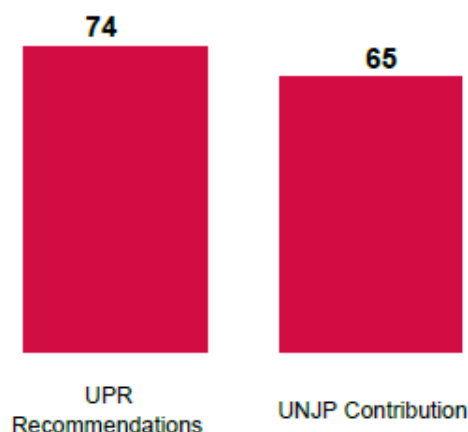
the vocational training equipment and refurbished classrooms in several vocational schools, exemplifying the work of the UNJP. In addition to the project budget, the state actors provided a number of in-kind contributions in the form of safety net packages, training sessions, and the provision of facilities and training rooms. In addition to the in-kind contributions mentioned above, TV, radio, publishing houses and venues for the dissemination of research and high-level advocacy events have provided up to 30% discounts; whilst youth festivals received substantial contributions from the private sector and local municipalities.

10. The UNJP is almost entirely staffed by nationals, which exerts a positive impact on the overall programme budget and overall programme delivery. The decision to staff the UN agencies almost entirely with national staff was a sound policy to promote both efficiency in the delivery of support to projects and beneficiaries and sustainability in the capacity built by the UNJP and the momentum it has encouraged in achieving gender mainstreaming and equality in Georgia. The staff act as facilitators, experts and advocates for the issues and initiatives that they themselves are professionally and personally committed to. That enthusiasm and local knowledge base is invaluable if long-term, institutionalised

change is the object of Swedish support. Furthermore, it is also a wise and significant use of donor funds, resulting in a positive “value for money” analysis of the administrative cost of the initiative in contrast to contracting a full-time expat expert.

11. The UNJP continues to use the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) as an effective tool for advocacy and policy dialogue with government counterparts to cover a full range of human rights. For instance, an analysis of Georgia’s second review (10 November 2015) revealed that, of the 203 recommendations made to Georgia, 70 (34%) were raised in relation to SRH&RR, GBV and DV. Of these 74 recommendations, Georgia accepted 69 of them. These recommendations presented an opportunity for the UNJP to assist the GoG in designing specific plans and actions related to the prevention or elimination of early marriage and the availability, accessibility and affordability of SRH services and information to all women and girls, including in rural areas. The Figures hereunder demonstrate percentage of the contribution, as well as a result of joint efforts of UNJP. Evidently, as a UNJP maximum of 65 relevant UPR recommendations informed national policies, triggered targeted reforms and spearheaded national action plans of the GoG.

Figure 10: Joint contribution of the PUNOs to UPR recommendations



2.4 - Sustainability

Summary

The UNJP's potential for sustainability is strong owing to the relevance of the programme and the commitment of the actors at all levels. In particular, the benefits envisaged to be derived from the amendments to the legislation on DV shall evidently be sustained beyond any kind of support that the UNJP and partners may be able to provide currently or in the future.

The programme's **sustainability is also rooted in the joint programme's holistic approach**, which responds to the **target groups' needs and is fully aligned with the country's national priorities**. The MTE 2018-2020 results at the policy and institutional levels.

The **innovative approach to involve the private sector further enhanced the effectiveness and sustainability of activities**. The programme has resulted in economic and political empowerment for a large swathe of the female population in Georgia; an advanced environment for legal and social protection from DV and GBV; SRH&RR and a **substantial contribution to the critical mass of support necessary to change women's status in Georgia**.

The UNJP continues to **build on the results of the Phase One's achievements** and benefiting from the Female Councillor's Forum established in 2013. The Female Councilor's Forum has been effectively working for advocating local political and economic issues, such as pre-school education reform and gender responsive budgeting, for five years. The continuous existence of Female Councilor's Forum ensures sustainable participation of women in local policy making.

However, the well-acknowledged weak organisational, financial and human resources capacities of some of the UNJP counterparts jeopardise the sustainability of some of the interventions, especially as this pertains to the implementation of exit strategies.

Full Findings

1. The UNJP has achieved sustained results at the legislative and policy level through guiding the adoption of relevant national policies and laws. For example, the implementation cycle of the DV/VAWG NAP 2016-2017 has been harmonised with the duration of the Government of Georgia's Action Plan on the Protection of Human Rights and has created synergies with NAP 1325, putting together a set of key tools to translate the commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment in Georgia into sustainable results and thus contribute to equality, development and peace in Georgia and in the region.
2. The **prosecution of DV cases are sustained through the Prosecutor General's decree** in support of the need for prosecutors specialised in DV. The decree further sets forth the requirements for regular capacity development of specialised prosecutors and investigators on DV. Since 2018, **101 specialised prosecutors and investigators** (40% women and 60% men) are trained with the support of UN Women, which **represents the critical mass of support** needed in these law enforcement agencies that are standing at the forefront of the justice system.
3. *The project's significant contribution to the political, social and economic empowerment of women will have a lasting impact.* Vulnerable women's **economic empowerment** will have a **continued impact** on their lives and the lives of their family members and

communities, as is the case of some notable achievements that are **sustained at grassroots level, such as the expansion of the Association of Women Farmers (AWF) into five regions of Georgia with more than 200 active members.** Furthermore, there has been a **49% increase in the employment rate (459 women)** of vocational education centre alumni, and almost 1,500 participants in vocational training and information-consulting. The same applies to the **project's contribution** to encouraging and promoting the **unprecedented number of female leaders in Parliament.** This trend can be expected to **continue subsequent to the project's end as part of the critical mass of support** that the UNJP has played such an important part in building.

Women's active participation in local policy making resulted in the successful advocacy of political and economic issues with local governments. At present, 87 out of 150 initiatives are earmarked in local budgets, amounting to 3.9 million GEL as operating budgets to sustain the implementation.

- 4. Most activities do not need further financing,** as exemplified by the training modules incorporated into the national curricula for the Police Academy, High School of Justice and Georgian Bar Association's mandatory Continuous Legal Education System. These **results will continue** irrespective of the follow-up of the UNJP. The **positive trend in judicial practice in relation to GBV cases, which almost tripled,** increasing from two cases in 2016 to 11 cases in 2017, is another example.²³ The **mandatory Health Lifestyles curriculum** is a completely new development in Georgia, and marks a considerable and

sustained achievement of the programme. Moreover, the MoES plans a comprehensive implementation of the curriculum in 2,000 schools across Georgia in the coming five years. This intervention will address the critical need of further support in terms of enhancing education system by developing the capacity of the educators to teach subjects relevant to healthy lifestyle and SRHR principles.

- 5.** The Forum of Female Councillors, created in 2013, continues working to advocate for local political and economic issues, such as pre-school education reform and gender responsive budgeting for five years. The forum ensures the sustainable participation of women in local policy making.
- 6.** "Another noteworthy sustained result is the work of the Women Councillors' Forum, which includes current and former members of local governments. The empowered members of the Forum have the ability to independently identify and advocate for local matters. Some reported examples include: 1) advocating for improved access to a clean water system in the local community of the Gori municipality; and (2) prioritising the introduction of regulations and standards for implementing the Pre-School Education Law on the agenda of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports. The aforementioned standards have been adopted by the Ministry. Task Force members also play a vital role in establishing practices of gender-responsive budgets at the local level. The work of the Women Councilors' Forum is sustained by continuous capacity building of its members through the annual Leadership School Certificate Programme and other training modules

²³ Application of International Standards in Domestic Violence Cases. The Supreme Court of Georgia. The Research and Analysis Centre. Tbilisi. 2017.

and will continue to operate with or without the UNJP.

7. UNJP has promoted a number of pilot projects that have adequate merit and should be replicated with institutionalised public (and in some instances private) funding. It is expected that the **benefits of the anti-domestic violence mechanism**, currently being piloted by Atip Fund, for doctors to report DV and GBV will also **remain and be institutionalised over the long term**. Linking a sound monitoring and evaluation strategy to collect comprehensive data on the impact of such protocols would further build evidence to justify public and private funding for sustainability and replication.

8. All activities concerning the extensive communications campaigns to promote the project goals may need an effective mechanism to continue building a critical mass of public support to sustain the change in the long term.

9. Within the Phase One, UNJP, supported Public Defender's Office in starting up the Gender Equality Department that was established in May 2013. At present, the Department consist of 5 females and their posts are secured trough the PDO's budget. Thus, human and financial sustainability of this Department is sustained. UNJP provided technical assistance to PDO to develop adequate monitoring tool on VAWG/DV

victims/survivors (shelters, crisis centers and hotline) Two femicide monitoring reports (2016 and 2017) have already been issued by this Department that comply with high quality, national and international standards. The process is adequety institutionalised with reports prepared on yearly basis.

10. *Some of the newly-established mechanisms may need more than political support and current levels of funding to be sustainable.* For example, more **human resources** for the **GE Commission** under the Prime Minister's Office **would leverage the effectiveness of this institution**.

11. **Financial sustainability** was achieved through the **allocation of funds for VAWG/DV** services established by the UNJP in partnership with the Atip Fund. Examples include **financially sustaining four state-run shelters** (in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori and Signaghi), three state-run crisis centres (in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Gori) and the 24/7 nationwide toll-free hotline. The UNJP reports that the **state increased the operating budgets for these shelters from 538,493.89 GEL in 2014 to 1,008,677 GEL in 2017**, corresponding to **a 87% increase**. Two additional state-run crisis centres have been opened with the support of UN Women/EU project in Ozurgeti and Marneuli, which will also be taken over by the state budget from 2020 onwards.

3 - CONCLUSIONS

3.1 - Relevance

C.1. The design of the UNJP responds to the needs of the target groups and is fully aligned with Georgia's national priorities and the international treaties to which Georgia is a signatory. The geographic scope and scale in the selection of project sites are highly relevant and could be expanded to other remote areas.

C.2. The range of activities and partnerships are intended to build a broad coalition for change in public attitudes and policies; to empower women and girls; and to promote their gender equality in Georgian society at all levels – economically, socially, and politically. This approach, on a wide scale across the entire country, seeks to achieve a critical mass of acceptance and support, and the institutionalisation of its core values to effect lasting change in women's status.

C.3. The programme enshrines the values of the international community (represented by the European Union, the Government of Sweden, and the United Nations). Most importantly, these values reflect the political aspirations of many of the enlightened and affected actors within the country who look to Europe as Georgia's future.

C.4. The UNJP's partners and allies range from municipal officials to civil society activists, senior police officers to survivors, educators to professional sports figures, and rural farmers to Tbilisi lawmakers. The evidenced-based design of UNJP II resulted from an extensive collaborative process among the coalition. The staffing strategy employed by the UN also reflects that coalition.

C.5. A diverse set of programmes addressing the actual needs have been initiated at all levels of society throughout the public and private sectors, endeavouring to build a critical mass of support for change in: 1) the status of women, 2) the protections afforded to them, 3) and the opportunities open to them through their government and their communities. That critical mass of support appears to be working to achieve the results expected. However, more qualitative monitoring, research and analysis would prove very conducive to both validating the results and backing replication.

3.2 - Effectiveness

C.6. Progress has been made towards achieving the planned results in all three outcome areas. The UNJP is accomplishing adequate, and in some instances exceptional progress in delivering most of the planned outputs. The joint collaboration around the SDGs integrated coordination and normative support that Georgia may require to localise and implement the concerned SDGs.

C.7. The overarching result of UNJP II lies in its contribution to building a favourable environment for gender equality by enhancing Georgia's regulatory framework around GEWE. It has integrated its work with that of the country's human rights and gender equality constituency (by design) to engage with national stakeholders in the public and private sectors and Civil Society Organisations across a broad range of priorities. This engagement, harnessing the resources of the international donor and the programme management capabilities of the UN agencies, has exerted a real and tangible impact not only on the status of women in the country, but also on the pace of modernisation of Georgia's legal/political framework and societal norms.

C.8. The UNJP delivered results in providing technical assistance in amending laws, creating SOPs and pilot protocols, and building partnerships between rights holders and duty bearers.

C.9. Gender-responsive measures (mechanisms, processes and services) promoted women's leadership and participation in local decision-making, such as the Gender Thematic Task Force.

C.10. The UNJP continues to use the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) as an effective tool for advocacy and policy dialogue with government counterparts to cover a full range of human rights and contributed and assisted in implementation of the unprecedented number of recommendations.

3.3 - Efficiency

C.10. Project outputs have been delivered in a cost-efficient manner. A high level of satisfaction is palpable as regards the quality of training, publications and international technical expertise provided by the UNJP.

C.11. The budget execution is within expenditure projections and funds have been made available according to the initial plans and without delays. The three implementing partners made funds available according to their initial plans and without delays.

C.12. All three implementing agencies are equipped with adequate human, logistical and professional capacities, which constitutes a core strength for efficient implementation. Employing national professional staff serves to deliver the programme results while also helping to build national human resource capacity. Furthermore, it is also a wise and significant use of donor funds, resulting in a positive "value for money" analysis of the

administrative cost of the initiative in contrast to contracting a full-time expat expert.

C.13. Overall, initiatives aimed at institutionalising protocols and training curricula, producing evidence-based research to inform the programme cycle and decision-making process, and well-monitored and documented pilot projects to test ideas appear to be the best value-for-money. The effective execution of most of the planned activities has been corroborated based on reports and relevant statistical data. However, the level of overall awareness of grassroots-level partners regarding policy developments could be improved to ensure an adequate level of understanding of what is the perceived and desired change.

C.14. The UNJP facilitated a process that improved the effectiveness and efficiency of the justice system in response to reports of VAW/G and increase of the law enforcement and the entire justice system to the prevention of VAW/G are possible to measure.

C.15. A Project Steering Committee holds meetings as scheduled and through this mechanism, the UNJP is closely monitored (yearly financial audits), which thus far, has proven satisfactory. Furthermore, all project-based activities were delivered efficiently according to the UN rules of procurement.

C.16. The joint reporting and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems in place demonstrate substantial progress against the programme targets without duplications. Each agency is responsibly monitoring its contributions. The information provided in the Progress Reports confirms the effective execution of the planned activities, supported with relevant statistical data.

C.17. Risk mitigation plans are in place and revised quarterly through the EMG. The EMG

is responsible for overseeing the evaluation management, making key decisions during the evaluation process, and assuring the quality of the different deliverables throughout the evaluation process.

C.18. The effective use of the vocational training equipment and refurbished classrooms in several vocational schools, exemplifying the work of the UNJP, were validated.

C.19. In addition to the project budget, the state actors provided a number of in-kind contributions in the form of safety net packages, training sessions, and the provision of facilities and training rooms. In addition to the in-kind contributions mentioned above, TV, radio, publishing houses and venues for the dissemination of research and high-level advocacy events have provided up to 30% discounts; whilst youth festivals received substantial contributions from the private sector and local municipalities.

C.20. Despite the existence of minimum standards for the operation and functioning of crisis centres²⁴ applicable to all service providers regardless of their legal-organisational form, on one occasion, the ET witnessed dissatisfaction solely with the outcome of the delivered infrastructure. At present, the standards of the particular crisis centre have been enhanced and the issue has been resolved. However, the UNJP would be well positioned during the next phase of implementation to consider analysing the practical application of said norms in the private and public domain.

3.4 - Sustainability

C.21. Most of the activities demonstrate a strong potential for sustainability owing to the relevance of the programme and the commitment of the actors at all levels.

C.22. The programme's sustainability is also rooted in the joint programme's holistic approach, which responds to the target groups' needs and is fully aligned with the country's national priorities.

C.23. The UNJP's support for the development of appropriate policies and legislation has seen positive steps taken toward sustaining Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) and concrete results in boosting women's employability and enhanced income-generation skills by means of tailored professional programmes (both agricultural and non-agricultural) offered at VET institutions in the targeted regions.

C.24. The benefits of the legislative amendments on DV and GE NAPs (amendments i to the Civil and Criminal Codes of Georgia) are already yielding a positive result and shall be sustained beyond any kind of support that the UNJP and partners may be able to provide currently or in the future.

C.25. The establishment of the Interagency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence under the Prime Minister's Office is a success of the programme. However, it calls for more human resources not only to undertake the large scope of their mandate but also to sustain its effective commitment towards that mandate.

C.26. Through establishing strategic partnerships, the UNJP managed to include SRH in the PDO's human rights monitoring

²⁴ Decree of the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs on 10 November, 2017.

framework and to introduce institutional changes to the healthcare system in terms of identifying, documenting and referring cases of VAW/DV. The process is sustained by becoming a permanent part of the PDO's reporting process to the Georgian Parliament.

C.27. The programme has successfully mobilised and facilitated a large constituency of actors and advocates to build the critical mass of Georgian citizens and civil servants who expect gender equality in their society and their government and will work to achieve it. The project staff have reached out to a broad and diverse set of actors and programmes, which shall constitute that critical mass that is effecting meaningful change in the lives of women (and men, including vulnerable women and girls) in the country.

3.5 - Project Visibility

C.28. Visibility for the project activities and its sponsors/donors is strong and is backed by exceptional communication strategies. Devoting greater attention to informing beneficiaries of each other's activities would improve overall efficiency by leveraging the available resources and expertise. That said, the UNJP has promoted both its concepts and values as well as the associations those values have with successful Western democracies like Sweden and high-profile Georgian celebrities. It was clear that the Swedish example of a "feminist government" and liberal democracy bore a strong influence on public opinion in many areas as a result of the UNJP's promotion of their role as funders. It was equally clear that the visibility of sports figures that engaged with the UNJP provided a real and tangible personal example for Georgians of all ages.

4 - LESSONS LEARNED

1. The UNJP as an implementation mechanism was instrumental in reaching policy-level consensus even on the most political and socially sensitive issues. This would not prove successful without the type of political leverage the United Nations brings as an inter-governmental institution. Although direct donor interaction with State institutions and NGOs is a preferred modality, the environment is too sensitive and, by some means, not devoid of risks to allow NGOs to succeed in areas concerning LGBTQI, sexual and reproductive rights, and youth education. The lesson learned is that the added value of the UNJP as an implementing modality not only secures the necessary political support but also acts as a fundamental link between all key actors: government, NGOs, vulnerable groups and religious establishments.
2. The UNJP's successful engagement with the private sector as a partner was a powerful ally in accomplishing long-term, sustainable and comprehensive social change for the programme's final beneficiaries. This trend was particularly evident in vocational/academic programme partnerships. The experience in those partnerships should be considered as best practice for women's economic and social empowerment and could be replicated throughout the programme in almost all the other activities. There are two lessons that are learned from this case: a) Private sector support and engagement could be a solution to limited donor funding in the long-term and could provide additional economic dimensions and opportunities during the period of the UNJP's support; b) The political influence of many private sector actors could be another tool to foster the UNJP's objectives and stakeholder engagement

and to build a critical mass of support. Examples could include: the Georgian Chamber of Commerce and Industry's further promotion of economic issues impacting women: advocacy to ensure gender equality in lending practices; the implementation of reform in investment and insurance policies as they impact women entrepreneurs; technical and financial support for gender-based associations in their efforts to effect legislative reform (for example, the **Association of Women Farmers (AWF)** and land title reform); and an increase in government grants and incentives for women-dominated enterprises.

3. One of the programme sites in the Kist community in the region of the Pankisi Gorge exemplifies the challenges of diversity in Georgian society as it relates to gender equality and women's rights. The Kist Council of Elders (all male) has codified and printed a publication under the title of Kist Law, purporting to be based on the customs and traditions of Islam. Kist Law directly contradicts Georgian secular law and international human rights principles and standards as regards the recognition of women's equality and the protection of their rights. With the UNJP's support, Kist Code has been amended twice to bring it into line with Georgian legislation in relation to family law matters that mostly affect women. Moreover, the Council of Women Elders is advocating for women's rights and interests in the gorge. However, the Kist Code reminds an example of the challenge and the entrenched (and codified) bias by some male members of the community against gender equality for several specific reasons: 1) The code is not distributed to women so they are not even aware of its exact language; 2) The code specifically obligates members of the community – particularly women and girls

– to violate national laws on reporting of criminal acts of abuse against women and girls; and 3) The code is promoted by senior male members of the community to outsiders as the law of the region. This remains the case after extensive efforts by UNJP to promote the programme’s agenda in the region and the positive reception by many in the community.

A key lesson learned is that the UNJP’s current support does not suffice and the building of functional broad-based GE

networks with committed capacity, effective communication and action could better remedy the situation. There is therefore a need for the UNJP to nurture and mobilise more GE advocates by building the capacity of potential advocates found within a broad range of stakeholders, including CSOs, and involving more development partners in the region.

5 - RECOMMENDATIONS

The final beneficiaries, implementing partners and stakeholders were consulted in the development of recommendations presented in this chapter. Fifteen recommendations presented in tabulated manner, are based on the findings, corresponding conclusions and lessons learned. The proposed indicators are

optional, and could be replaced with similar quantitative and qualitative data that can report evidenced-based findings. The recommendations are grouped by priority with the defined target audience versus the conclusions. The majority of the recommendations are addressed to the UNJP with two recommendation to donors.

Conclusions and Lessons Learned	Recommendation	Target	Order of Priority	Timescale
Conclusion 25	1. Consider further advocacy to enhance the human resource capacity of the GE Commission under the Prime Minister's Office given the risks to sustainability in the absence of adequate capacity within said office. There is a need for a sustainability strategy that can leverage the institution's strength and mitigate understaffing.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA	High	Until the end of the implementation cycle in 2020
Lesson Learned 3	2. Continue to develop sustainable strategies to address the application of harmful customary law in some communities (the Kist Elder's Code, by way of example), which neither represents international standards nor national aspirations with regard to gender equality. While the momentum is there, it is important to broaden the scope and scale of the activities and coordinate efforts with other development partners, with the involvement of youth and women to shape an adequate vision and understanding of human rights values among the future generation of the Pankisi Gorge.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, GoG, development partners and Government of Sweden	High	Systematically and if possible, before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
	3. The good practice of investing in youth and working with a local authority, like in municipality of Zugdidi, to reflect the needs of the future generation in the policy decision should be further replicated across the country, and especially, in Pankisi Gorge to prevent the radicalisation of Muslim community and harmful practices towards women, and other vulnerable groups.	UN Coordination Group on youth issues (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNIDO, ILO), and CSOs	Medium/High	Periodically
	4. Consider employing systematic, consistent and long-term strategies for the beneficiaries in Pankisi Gorge, as anything less shall only contribute to further radicalisation and polarisation in these communities.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA	High	Systematically
Conclusion 5	5. Consider developing a research component (perhaps through collaboration with academic institutions) of the pilot projects to support	UNFPA	Medium	Prior to the end of the UNJP

Conclusions and Lessons Learned	Recommendation	Target	Order of Priority	Timescale
	monitoring and evaluation (inclusive of result framework/ Logical Framework), to promote the replication of successes and to avoid repeating mistakes.			Two
	6. Consider initiating a study to assess the rate of recidivism and level of behavioural change in criminal cases involving GBV and probation, with relevant baselines and indicators to better measure the impact of the UNJP's initiatives.	UN Women	High	Before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
	7. Consider developing mechanisms for better measuring the effectiveness of judicial training for DV and GBV, which include the introduction of relevant indicators and baselines.	UN Women	High	Before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
	8. Consider improving data gathering in terms of UNJP's results to better gauge how the project eliminates violence against women: (a) number of common courts judgements referencing gender motive in domestic violence and violence against women crimes, (b) number of cases of DV/GBV filed versus completed to final disposition – year on year (based on public records); (c) % decrease in the rate of recidivism among convicted perpetrators and those against whom protective/restraining orders have been issued, % early and child marriages, and (d) % reported cases of domestic violence connected to school dropout to determine the impact of one on the other.	UN Women	High	Before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
	9. Consider reporting results based on the number of GBV cases reported by doctors to authorities over the course of the pilot project in order to roll out this initiative for the country approach, which can reach women in the most remote areas through adequately trained medical professionals.	UNFPA	High	Before the end of the implementation cycle in 2020.
Conclusion 20	10. Consider conducting analyses of the practical application of norms governing standards for the operation and functioning of crisis centres in the private and public domain.	UN Women, UNFPA and Atip Fund	Medium	Future Programming
Lesson Learned 3	11. Ensure that the practice of engaging the private sector in supporting project activities in outcome 1 is expanded and also applied to Outcome 2 and Outcome 3 where appropriate to support effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. By matching the economic component with value and rights promotion, the relevance of the programme's activities is also enhanced.	UNDP	Medium	Future Programming

Conclusions and Lessons Learned	Recommendation	Target	Order of Priority	Timescale
	12. Consider the additional indicators for Outcome 1: (a) Number of Memorandums of Understandings signed with the private sector; (b) Number of women beneficiaries of the programme who are employed or have gained employment – disaggregated by vulnerability (e.g. IDPs and ethnic minorities); (c) Increase in budgetary appropriations in local/municipal development plans.	UNDP	High	Before the end of the UNJP II implementation cycle in 2020.
	13. Expand the scope of operational programming to the most remote regions heavily populated with IDPs and ethnic minorities.	UNDP	Medium	Future Programming
Conclusion 13	14. Increase the level of understanding of grassroots-level partners regarding the link between their needs, changes at policy level, and how these policies can be applied in practice to optimise the effective implementation of those policies.	UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA	Medium	Systematically
Lesson Learned 4	15. Consider the added value of the UNJP, which not only secures the necessary political support but also acts as a fundamental link between all key actors (inclusive of religious establishments and conservative communities) in the sensitive environment and, by some means, not devoid of risks, to allow NGOs to succeed in areas concerning LGBTQI, sexual and reproductive rights, and youth education. Support the work of the UNJP to launch the next implementation phase.	Donor Community	High	Future Programming

6 - ANNEXES

6.1 - Annex I. Methodology of the Mid-Term Evaluation

Approach and Principles

The evaluation methodology is based on the combination of diverse techniques and tools, which have been employed to appraise the project's future prospects, taking the current needs, challenges and constraints into consideration. In particular, the ET assessed the progress and challenges at the outcome level, measuring the achievements and results at the programme's output level. The evaluation addressed how and the extent to which these factors affected outcome-level progress.

The evaluation process was divided into five phases, of which stages 2, 3 and 4 were under the responsibility of the contractor:

1. Preparation, mainly devoted to structuring the evaluation approach, preparing the TOR, compiling programme documentation, and hiring the evaluation company;

2. Inception, to include the rebuilding of a theory of change (ToC), an evaluability assessment, online inception meetings with the UNJP team, an inception report and the finalisation of the evaluation methodology;
3. Data collection and analysis, comprising desk research and planning of field missions, and visits to project sites;
4. Data analysis and synthesis, focusing on data analysed, the interpretation of findings and the drafting of an Evaluation Report; and
5. Dissemination and follow-up, to entail the development of a Management Response by the different implementing UN bodies.

The four MTE criteria were evaluated through the EQ listed in the Terms of Reference. Specifically, the evaluation addresses the criteria of project relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. The EQ listed below in Table No. 1 served as an overarching tool and structure for the foundation of the evaluation methodology.

Table 3: Evaluation questions

Evaluation Questions	
Relevance	1. To what extent and how is the intervention aligned with international, regional and national agreements, national plans and relevant international conventions on gender equality and women's empowerment?
	2. To what extent and how is the intervention aligned with international, regional and national agreements, national plans and relevant international conventions on gender equality and women's empowerment?
	3. To what extent is the UNJP contributing to the implementation of UNDP CPD, UNFPA CPD and UN Women SN?
	4. How does the project design reflect the complexity of national structures, systems and decision-making processes?
	5. Have all circumstances and risks been considered to update the intervention logic?

Evaluation Questions	
	6. To what extent were key national partners involved in the project's conceptualisation and design process?
	7. To what extent was the design of the intervention relevant to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries?
	8. To what extent does the project's design and implementation include a collaborative process, a shared vision for delivering results, coordinated strategies for joint delivery, and/or the sharing of risks among implementing UN entities?
	9. Is the implementation based on quality analysis, including gender and human rights-based analysis, risk assessments, socio-cultural and political analysis?
Effectiveness	1. Is the progress of each expected output and outcome conforming to plan?
	2. How effective have the selected programme strategies and approaches been in progressing towards achieving programme results?
	3. Has the project achieved any unforeseen results, either positive or negative? For whom? What are the good practices and the obstacles or shortcomings encountered? How were they overcome?
	4. To what extent have capacities of relevant duty bearers and rights holders been strengthened at this stage of implementation? How is that strengthening evident and demonstrable?
	5. How adaptably and rapidly did UNJP react to a changing country context?
	6. Has the UNJP led to complementary and synergistic effects on broader UN efforts to achieve GEEW in Georgia?
	7. To what extent did the joint programme modality lead to improved communication, coordination and information exchange within the United Nations family in Georgia?
Efficiency	1. Have resources (financial, human, technical support, etc.) been allocated and split amongst the different implementing entities strategically to progress towards the achievement of the project outputs and outcomes?
	2. Does progress towards the achievement of outputs correspond to the mid-term phase of the project implementation?
	3. How has the joint nature of the project affected the efficiency of delivery, including reduced duplication and increased cost-sharing, reduced/transferred burdens and transaction costs? What factors have influenced this?
	4. Is the established coordination mechanism of "jointness" leading to better programme results if compared to UNJP's phase I?
	5. Has there been effective leadership and management of the project including the structuring of management and administration roles to maximise results?
	6. To what extent are the programme's individual entities and joint monitoring mechanisms in place effective for measuring and informing the management of project performance and progress towards targets? To what extent was the monitoring data objectively used for management action and decision-making?
Sustainability	1. Are key stakeholders acquiring the necessary institutional and human capacities to ensure the continued flow of benefits?
	2. Is access to the benefits affordable for target groups in the long-term?
	3. Have the relevant authorities taken financial measures to ensure the continuation of services after the end of the action?
	4. Has the private sector been involved to support the sustainability of the action?

The evaluation tools, described in the following paragraphs, were applied throughout the meetings and interviews held to collect quantitative and qualitative data. These diverse tools were adapted and validated by the EMG during the inception phase to meet the assignment's objectives and to adopt a participatory approach to evaluation.

The MTE was conducted in a consultative, inclusive and participatory manner and ensured the participation of the project beneficiaries at all relevant stages.

Content of the Evaluation Report

The evaluation is results-oriented and provides evidence of achievement of the expected outputs through the use of quantitative and qualitative methods. The ET followed the relevant recommendations of "Quality Criteria for UN Women evaluation reports", which serve as a guide for preparing meaningful, useful and credible evaluation reports. The format of the final evaluation report included the following chapters: Executive Summary, Introduction and Background, Evaluation Approach and Methodology (including limitations), Findings, Conclusions, Lessons Learned, Recommendations and relevant Annexes.

Applying the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and Gender Equality (GE) in Evaluation

The MTE understands that evaluating HR and GE should be participatory and relevant duty bearers and rights holders should be consulted and participate in decisions about what is evaluated and how the evaluation is carried out. It is also important to assess the level of stakeholder participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of the intervention and how UNJP contributed to

improving their capacity to deliver all of the UNJP's outcomes and to gain ownership of the achieved results.

During the inspection phase, the ET assessed the extent of the HRBA both in the design and in implementation by measuring the relevant outcomes in strengthening government institutions through technical partnerships, established platforms for grassroots voices to reach policy-makers, good practices, policy advocacy and support for action research. The relevant methodologies of the *UNEG Guidance on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation* were adapted during the Inception Period.

Desk Review

For the effective and efficient use of the information, information sharing and timely updates, the ET created a Dropbox designated for the purpose of this assignment. The implementing agencies and the ET had access to all necessary documents and the possibility to upload and download them. The bank of information collected by the ET and the EMG can be documented upon completion of the exercise and used for all other upcoming evaluations and for the use of UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA.

The information collected from the different sources was aggregated and analysed. A synthesis of the findings was prepared. The synthesis of the findings was based on the desk review, the conducted interviews and meetings, as well as the information collected through the data collection, documented indicators, outcome and impact results, and targets.

On-site Evaluation through Meetings, Interviews and FGD

The inception phase was the starting point, when, in close collaboration with UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA, the list of contacts, the validation of work and travel plans and the validation of EQ were discussed and confirmed.

A field mission was conducted in Tbilisi, Georgia, where the project has been implemented, with travel to the project states – Samegrelo and Kakheti regions – to collect relevant data. Whenever needed, the ET was divided to cover as many informants as possible.

The ET ensured that the sample selected for individual interviews adequately reflects the diversity of the intervention’s stakeholders. Particular attention was given to the inclusion of the most vulnerable stakeholders. These individuals or groups were identified through a stakeholder analysis performed at the outset of the evaluation process.

During the field mission, a PowerPoint presentation outlining the emerging findings of the evaluation was shared with the EMG group for feedback, and the revised presentation was delivered to the ERG for comment and validation.

On-site meetings, interviews and a desk review of the documents constitute the means by which most information was collected.

Table 4: Interviews and on-site meetings with key informants disaggregated by sex

Type of Stakeholder	Entity/Institution	Key Informants	
		M	F
Donor	Embassy of Sweden		2
UNJP Staffers	UN Women		3
	UNFPA	2	2
	UNDP	2	3
Georgian Government Counterparts	Parliament of Georgia		2
	Gender Equality Commission		1
	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development		2
	Ministry of Justice		
	High School of Justice		1
	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure		2
	Ministry of Internal Affairs		2
	Atip Fund		3
	Ministry of Education and Science	1	1
	National Probation Agency		1
	Police Academy of MOA	1	
	Chief Prosecutor’s Office		3
Other independent Institutions	Georgian Bar Association		1
	Public Defender’s Office		2
	The representatives of Zugdidi municipality	3	1

Type of Stakeholder	Entity/Institution	Key Informants	
		M	F
	Sighnaghi Shelter		3
	Tbilisi Mayor's Office		1
	Georgian Rugby Union	1	
	Georgian Football Federation		2
Educational and training institutions	Shota Meskhia State Teaching University of Zugdidi	1	4
	LEPL Community College Pazisi	1	2
	LEPL Community College Aisi		1
CSOs	National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health		1
	TANADGOMA – Centre for Information and Counselling on Reproductive Health	1	2
	Network of Centres for Civic Engagement		2
	Atinati Association		3
	WE CARE	1	1
	Action Global Communications Ltd.	1	
	NGO Sakhli		3
	Amagdari, Women's Employment Support Association		3
	Municipal Service Providers Association		1
	Center for Strategic Research and Development -		1
	Women's Information Center (WIC)		1
Total		15	62

Table 5: Focus Groups Discussions

Type of stakeholder	Entity/Beneficiary	Informants	
		M	F
Media	Representative of press, TV, radio and School of Journalism		6
Government entity	Kakheti Regional Development Fund	3	9
NGOs	Association of Women Farmers (AWF)	1	4
Beneficiaries	"MenCare Georgia" Trainers	5	
	Principals and teachers (Zugdidi)	4	5
	Principals and teachers (Kakheti)		5
	Peer Educators (Zugdidi)	5	6
	Peer Educators (Kakheti)	2	4
	Peer Educators (Poti)	2	1
Total		22	40

Evaluation Matrix

The Evaluation Matrix, also provided hereunder, is a strategic tool that explains how the EQ were answered. This matrix was adapted appropriately during the inception

phase. Each member of the team was asked to provide relevant indicators, sources of verification and targets, whenever available, to address the ToR and the proposed EQ:

Table 6: Evaluation matrix

Evaluation criteria	Key question(s)	Sub-question(s)	Indicator(s) data	Collection method(s)	Data source	Assumptions
Relevance	To what extent is the intervention aligned with international, regional and national agreements and conventions on gender equality and women's empowerment?	<p>How does the project design match with the complexity of national structures, systems and decision-making processes?</p> <p>How does UNJP assure that the project reflects and aligns with Georgia's national plans on gender equality as well as the country's internationally undertaken obligations and/or best practices?</p> <p>To what extent the UNJP is aligned with Georgia's UN Partnership for Sustainable Development 2016-2020 (UNPSD) and nationalised SDGs?</p> <p>To what extent is the UNJP contributing to the implementation of UNDP CPD, UNFPA CPD and UNW SN?</p> <p>To what extent were the key national partners involved in the project's conceptualisation and design process?</p> <p>To what extent does the project's design and implementation process include a collaborative process, a shared vision for delivering results, strategies for joint delivery and the sharing of risks among implementing UN entities?</p> <p>Is the implementation based on quality analysis,</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Target: 50%</p> <p>Functional tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of reproductive rights recommendations and obligations exist</p> <p>(Yes/No)</p> <p>Target: Yes</p>	<p>Document analysis</p> <p>Monitoring records</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>FGD and individual interviews with key implementation stakeholders: UNJP central and local government counterparts, NGO partners, legislative entities</p> <p>Using: open format questions without a predetermined set of responses.</p> <p>closed format questions that take the form of a multiple-choice question.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Action Plan for 2016-2017 on the Measures to be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims/Survivors Monitoring reports of GE and DV NAPs implementation. UN Women programme staff National counterparts NAPs, Ministerial Decrees Gender assessments addressing SRH&RR Official and Civil Society work plans promoting SRH&RR and GBV prevention 	<p>Information is available</p> <p>National counterparts are willing/able to meet</p> <p>Enabling gender-sensitive policies from the previous phase remain in place</p>

Evaluation criteria	Key question(s)	Sub-question(s)	Indicator(s) data	Collection method(s)	Data source	Assumptions
		including gender and human rights-based analysis, risk assessments, socio-cultural and political analysis? To what extent was the design of the intervention relevant to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries?				
Effectiveness	What has been the progress made towards achievement of the expected outputs and outcomes?	How effective have the selected programme strategies and approaches been in progressing towards achieving programme results? To what extent have recommendations raised in previous evaluation been taken into account in phase II? What contributions are (if any) participating UN agencies making to implement global norms and standards for GEEW in Georgia in the framework of this UNJP? Has the project achieved any unforeseen results, either positive or negative? For whom? What are the good practices and the obstacles or shortcomings encountered? How were they overcome? To what extent have the capacities of relevant duty bearers and rights holders been strengthened at this stage of implementation? Does the project have effective monitoring mechanisms in place to measure progress towards results? How adaptably and rapidly did UNJP react to the changing country context?	# of studies to establish evidence on harmful practices, gender inequality and gender-based violence for informed policy-making conducted and disseminated. Baseline: 2 Target: 5 Research undertaken to establish evidence on early marriage, gender-based violence and men and gender relations in Georgia conducted during 2015-2020 (Yes/No) Baseline: No Target: Yes Participatory platform that advocates for increased investments in adolescents and youth within gender equality, youth and health policies, plans and	Document analysis (annual and donor reports, etc.) Monitoring records Interviews Survey Case study Direct observations of the process. FGD and in-depth interviews with beneficiaries (males and females of reproductive age, students, IDPs, survivors of DV). Recommendation of the Final Evaluation of UNJP Phase I.	All key stakeholders UN Women programme staff Final Evaluation for UNJP Phase I UN Women websites National government websites Project implementation sites Baseline and central and local statistical reports on usage, availability and stock-outs of contraception Surveys on outcomes of Behavioural Change and Communication strategies Gender assessments, including decision-making power on usage of contraception and DV as a consequence of contraception usage National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia (GEOSTAT)	Information is available National counterparts are willing/able to meet Strategies and work plans were based on gender assessments

Evaluation criteria	Key question(s)	Sub-question(s)	Indicator(s) data	Collection method(s)	Data source	Assumptions
		What -if any- types of innovative good practices have been introduced in the programme for the achievement of GEEW results?	programmes exists (Yes/No) Baseline: No Target: Yes # of health care facilities supported to pilot protocols and SOPs on response to DV/VAW Baseline: 0 Target: at least 10 # of service providers and female beneficiaries reporting a decrease in abortion as a means of contraception # of service providers reporting a decrease in sex-selective abortion Inclusion of provider initiated detection of DV and sexual violence in SRH services			
Efficiency	Have resources (financial, human, technical support, etc.) been allocated and split amongst the different implementing entities strategically to progress towards the achievement	Does progress towards the achievement of outputs correspond to the mid-term phase of the project implementation? How has the joint nature of the project affected the efficiency of delivery, including reduced duplication and increased cost-sharing, reduced/transferred burdens and transaction costs? What factors have influenced this?	# of service providers who have been trained/retrained on SRH&RR, including DV and GBV SRH services reporting a decrease in stock-outs of contraception Increase of referral and contra-	FGD and individual interviews with key implementation stakeholders: UNJP central & local government counterparts, NGO partners, legislative entities and beneficiaries	Job descriptions in clinics indicating who and when SRH information is provided Surveys on outcomes of Behavioural Change and Communication strategies UN Women Report: Sports United to End Violence	Information is available National counterparts are willing/able to meet Strategies and work plans were based on gender assessments Baselines were used to establish targets,

Evaluation criteria	Key question(s)	Sub-question(s)	Indicator(s) data	Collection method(s)	Data source	Assumptions
	<p>t of the project outputs and outcomes?</p>	<p>Who provides quality control of the monitoring to ensure that it is unbiased and comprehensive? How does the quality control (QC) process work and who is involved?</p>	<p>referral of SRH and GBV services</p> <p>Samples of cost -shared events.</p> <p>Samples of appropriate use of funds that led to a multiplayer effect.</p>	<p>per target population</p> <p>Progress Report</p> <p>Annual Reviews of progress on Action Plan</p> <p>Adequacy of TOR for the Steering Committee, members of the Steering Committee, implementing partners, programme staff (Dropbox Folder RP Coordination)</p> <p>Project Budget (Dropbox DIP 2016)</p> <p>Responsible Party Capacity Assessments (Dropbox Folder RP Capacity Assessment)</p>	<p>against Women and Girls: Experience from Georgia</p> <p>TORs (Dropbox Folder UN Women/TOR)</p>	<p>priorities and timelines</p> <p>Documentati on on systems of referral and contra-referral of SRH and GBV services exists</p> <p>Availability of the financial audit and updated donor matrix</p>
Sustainability	<p>To what extent has the UNJP been able to establish relevant partnerships with key stakeholders?</p>	<p>To what extent are relevant national stakeholders and actors included in the UNJP programming and implementation and policy advocacy processes?</p> <p>To what extent the intervention succeeded in building sustainable individual and institutional capacities of rights holders and duty bearers?</p> <p>Do key national partners, including women’s movements and women’s organisations, etc., have</p>	<p>Routine data collection on DV/VAW is integrated into the medical statistical information system;</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p>Special curriculum on Health System</p> <p>Response to DV/VAW for medical students developed</p>	<p>Direct observation</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>FGD and individual interviews with key implementati on stakeholders:</p> <p>UNJP central and local government counterparts, NGO partners.</p> <p>Interview within the framework of</p>	<p>Minister of Health</p> <p>Documents; Letter of Understanding with the Health Care institutions; Pilot Evaluation report</p> <p>Documents generated by an informal network/youth watchdog group;</p> <p>UNJP reports</p> <p>SRH-related curricula in</p>	<p>Information is available</p> <p>National counterparts are willing/able to meet</p>

Evaluation criteria	Key question(s)	Sub-question(s)	Indicator(s) data	Collection method(s)	Data source	Assumptions
		<p>a voice and influence within the programme implementation?</p> <p>Has the private sector been involved to ensure the sustainability of the action?</p>	<p>and institutionalised at the medical university</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p># of health care facilities supported to pilot protocols and SOPs on response to DV/VAW</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: at least 10</p>	<p>CRS - Corporate Social Responsibility - usually via contributions in cash or in-kind (e.g. apprenticeship opportunities; counselling and coaching for self-employment; use of buildings, equipment and tools; etc.)</p>	<p>selected secondary schools from target locations</p> <p>The Action Plan for 2016-2017 on the Measures to Be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence And Protection Of Victims/Survivors</p> <p>World Bank Project</p> <p>Strengthening Capacity for Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Georgia</p>	
	<p>What is the likelihood that the benefits from the project will be maintained for a reasonably long period of time after the project phase out?</p>		<p>DV and VAW response recommendations are integrated into the health system</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p>Reproductive Rights monitoring methodology is institutionalised in the Public Defender's system, allowing policy recommendations to be drawn up and their implementation</p>	<p>Interviews with the stakeholders and beneficiaries;</p> <p>Direct observation during the visit to the Crisis Centres</p> <p>Training curricula in medical schools</p>	<p>Database at NCDC&PH reflects DV data</p> <p>Sexual and reproductive rights are being taught in medical schools along with GBV prevention, detection, attention and referral</p>	<p>Information is available</p> <p>National counterparts are willing/able to meet</p>

Evaluation criteria	Key question(s)	Sub-question(s)	Indicator(s) data	Collection method(s)	Data source	Assumptions
			<p>on to be monitored</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p>Routine data collection on DV/VAW is integrated into the medical statistical information system;</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p>GBV including DV are subjects included in the training curricula of gynaecologists, MCH nurses and general practitioners</p>			

Proposed Tools

Questionnaire

Following initial consultations and document analysis, in its Inception Report, the ET proposed a complete and finalised set of EQ, outlining specific appraisal criteria and indicators, as well as the relevant data collection sources and tools.

The EQ agreed by the team and approved are contractually binding. The ET produced a tailored questionnaire template to evaluate the action. The questionnaire template is provided hereunder. The Team Leader ensured that all members of the ET have an adequate understanding of the EQ, indicators framework and expected results.

FGD with NGO and Other Relevant Beneficiaries

FGD are semi-structured and moderated discussions, which were conducted face-to-face with small groups of approximately 4-12 participants with due consideration for gender and age to elicit opinions on the subject matter at hand. The ET organised at least two FGD in each programme site with the representative implementing NGOs and/or key beneficiaries to request their views on the overall impact of the programme based on their interaction with and knowledge of the programme.

The ET made sure that the most vulnerable were represented; mitigating situations that

could practically undermine participation, including the time, place and accessibility of the areas where the focus group gathered. The ET ensured that questions directed at the focus groups included an assessment of their views on HR and GE. The ET members took detailed notes of the FGDs and for analysis and synthesis purposes. The FGDs were used as an additional instrument to verify the accuracy of data and to triangulate information found in project documents, to assess stakeholders' perceptions of the strengths and weaknesses of project implementation, to identify intended and unintended project results, and to gain insights into the lessons learned.

While the ET members acted as FGD moderators and facilitators, support staff with language abilities to communicate with all the participants were also engaged. Selecting stakeholder groups and individuals within those groups to participate in the FGDs was carried out in close collaboration with the ET and the implementing agencies.

Between four and 15 participants were invited for each FGD, taking refusals and no-shows into consideration, with the aim of achieving a minimum of four participants. When fewer than four participants arrived, the ET conducted small group interviews instead. Date, time, venue and potential attendees were determined during the inception phase and upon consultation with UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA. Table 2 below lists the FGDs conducted.

Results Framework and Indicators

To measure the impact and the sustainability of the relevant actions from their initial stages to date, the ET used a Results Framework and indicators mentioned in the Logframe (LF). The

adequacy of the LF's indicators, alternative indicators, structure, process and impact indicators were assessed through the evaluability assessment.

An evaluability assessment was undertaken during the inception phase to help the ET identify whether the intervention had an adequate set of indicators (and information on their progress) to support the assessment of HR and GE during the evaluation process.

The ET used structured tables to collect gender-disaggregated data and findings for the quantitative results. The tables employed were fully adaptable to the context of the assignment and were used to evaluate on-going or completed actions. For the qualitative results, impact indicators were collected when available.

Ethical Considerations

The ET followed the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators' to protect the rights and confidentiality of informants.

Risks and Limitations and Mitigating Measures

The level of the risks and limitations were analysed during the inception phase and, following consultation with UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA, mitigating measures were put in place. However, the one limitation that was not fully overcome was the time allocated to completing an ambitious agenda; hence, it did not prove possible to meet with representatives of a number of vulnerable groups, namely, female IDPs, religious minorities and members of the LGBTQI community.

Table 7: Key informant interview questionnaire (template)

Key informant interview questionnaire (template)	
Relevance	How does the project design align with the health structure, systems and decision-making processes?
	Is the UNJP aligned with Georgia's national plans on gender equality as well as the country's internationally undertaken obligations and/or best practices?
	How is the UNJP contributing to the achievement of the SDG (e.g. more specifically on goal 5.6 Ensure universal access to SRH&RR as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD the Beijing+20?)
	Has a risk assessment conducted to update the UNJP intervention logic? Yes/how No/why
	To what extent were key national partners involved in the project's conceptualization and design process?
	In your opinion, are interventions relevant to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries? Yes/No why?
	How was the UNJP's vision, strategic approach and structure conveyed to you?
	Has the implementation and deliverables been a collaborative and coordinated endeavour?
	Is the implementation based on quality analysis, including a human rights-based analysis, risk assessments, socio-cultural and political analysis?
Effectiveness	How effective have the selected programme strategies and approaches been in progressing towards achieving the program results?
	In the framework of the UNJP, how is UN Agency (name UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA) contributing to the implementation of global norms and standards for gender equality and women empowerment?
	Has the UNJP achieved any unforeseen results either positive or negative? For whom?
	What are the good practices as well as the obstacles or shortcomings encountered? And how were they overcome?
	Have the capacities of relevant duty-bearers and rights-holders been strengthened at this stage of implementation? How is that being demonstrated?
	How has the UNJP adapted and reacted to the rapidly changing country context?
	Has the UNJP led to complementary and synergistic effects on brother UN effort so achieve GEEW in Georgia?
	In which way has the UNJP modality led to improved communication, coordination and information exchange within the UN family in Georgia?
Efficiency	In your opinion, have resources (financial, human, technical support, etc.) been allocated and equitably split amongst the different implementing entities to attain their outcomes) Yes/No way?
	Are there programmatic discrepancies between the project design and the actual implementation? Yes, which are those? No, what makes it so efficient?
	What are the advantages and disadvantages of the joint nature of the project?
	How is the coordination mechanism "jointness" affecting (positively/negatively) the achievement of outcome 3?
	How are the individual and joint monitoring mechanisms assisting you to determine project, orienting you for project and activity management and decision making?
Sustainability	Is current partnership with key stakeholders relevant to continue advocacy, coordination mechanism, communication strategies, quality assurance of services beyond UNJP? Yes/No way? What can be done to improve it? Are there any other strategic entities that need to be brought on board?
	How has the intervention succeeded in building sustainable individual and institutional capacities of rights-holders and duty-bearers?

Key informant interview questionnaire (template)	
	What are the key strengths gained by partner CSO and women's movements and women organizations/groups as a consequence of pursuing outcome 3?
	What is the likelihood that the improvement UNPJ will be maintained for a reasonably long period of time after the project phase out (e.g. the utilization of improved protocols for SRH services, the scale up of the Healthy Live Styles curriculum)?
	Has the private sector been involved to support the sustainability of selected activities/interventions?"

6.2 - Annex II. UNJP contribution to UPR recommendations

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
SECOND CYCLE						
1	Ratify the OP-ICESCR, as well as the OP-CRC-IC.	Accepted				International human rights instruments
2	Ratify the OP-CRPD [and] ... OP-ICESCR.	Accepted				International human rights instruments
3	Ratify the OP-ICESCR.	Accepted				International human rights instruments
4	Ratify the OP-CRPD.	Accepted				International human rights instruments
5	Ratify the OP-CRPD.	Accepted				International human rights instruments
6	Accede to OP-CRPD.	Accepted				International human rights instruments
7	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.	Accepted				Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
8	Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.	Accepted		x		Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
9	Ratify the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe on violence against women and domestic violence.	Accepted	x	x	x	Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
10	Submit its overdue report to the CESCR ...	Accepted		x		International human rights instruments
11	Take concrete steps to harmonize its national legislation with the CRPD and to ratify its OP.	Accepted				International human rights instruments
12	Take effective and coordinated measures on the issue of violence against women and domestic violence, including	Accepted	x	x	x	Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
	ratification of the Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.					
13	Improve the Law on Gender Equality to be in line with its Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and the CEDAW.	Accepted	x	x	x	Gender equality, International human rights instruments,
14	Take active measures to combat discrimination and violence against women and improve its Law on Gender Equality in order to align it with the CEDAW.	Accepted	x	x	x	Violence against women / gender-based violence, Gender equality, International human rights instruments,
15	Bring into line the Law on Gender Equality with the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, combating the patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes on the roles and responsibilities of women and men.	Accepted	x	x	x	Gender equality
16	Continue efforts towards the adoption of administrative and legislative measures to achieve equality of women, in particular to ensure their access to social and health services in all areas of Georgia and provide the same work and pay opportunities to men and women.	Accepted	x	x	x	Gender equality
17	Strengthen existing law and practice to combat gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment, inter alia, with regard to labour.	Accepted	x	x	x	Gender equality, Sexual harassment,
18	Continue its efforts to eliminate child marriage, including through considering to set the age of entry into marriage at 18 years.	Accepted	x	x		Harmful practices based on cultural/traditional values, Early marriage,
19	Strengthen the Gender Equality Council.	Accepted	x	x	x	Gender equality
20	Further effectively implement the National Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Action Plan for Combating Domestic Violence by ensuring required financing and reinforcing the capacities of professionals.	Accepted	x	x	x	Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence, Gender equality,
21	Ensure effective implementation	Accepted	x	x	x	Gender equality

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
	of the laws on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and gender equality, including by putting in place effective enforcement mechanisms and raising awareness about the provisions of the legislation.					
22	Include in the implementation of its anti-discrimination legislation effective measures that strengthen religious tolerance, gender equality and equal rights for ethnic minorities, women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons, so as to increase tolerance and social inclusion in Georgian society.	Accepted	x	x	x	Transgender persons' rights, Rights of same-sex desiring persons, Gender equality, Intersex persons' rights,
23	Strengthen efforts towards promotion of gender equality.	Accepted	x	x	x	Gender equality
24	Undertake further measures to improve the de facto position of women by implementing international commitments from the CEDAW and the Beijing Platform for Action, through concrete and effective policies and programmes.	Accepted	x	x	x	Women's and/or girls' rights, Gender equality, International human rights instruments,
25	Continue to prioritize gender equality and consider the incorporation of international best practices in policies and legislation relating to the employment of women and combating violence against women.	Accepted	x	x	x	Violence against women / gender-based violence, Gender equality,
26	Make further efforts to ensure human rights for women and develop effective mechanisms for the monitoring, investigation and punishment of offenders in cases of violence against women.	Accepted	x	x		Women's and/or girls' rights, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
27	Take all necessary measures to promote women's rights and fight domestic violence and forced marriages.	Accepted	x	x	x	Women's and/or girls' rights, Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence, forced marriage, harmful practices based on cultural/traditional

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
						values,
28	Continue to implement measures to promote the participation of women in society.	Accepted	x	x	x	Women's participation
29	Take all necessary measures to effectively fight against discrimination, including against religious minorities and LGBTI persons.	Accepted				Discrimination based on gender identity , Discrimination based on sexual orientation,
30	Provide appropriate services with the necessary resources, including to train and raise the awareness of the judiciary and the public, in order to ensure that these new measures adopted to fight racial discrimination or gender/sexual identity discrimination are effective.	Accepted		x		Discrimination based on gender identity , Training for state personnel on sexual rights issues , Discrimination based on sexual orientation,
31	Combat social stigmatization, hate speech, discrimination and violence motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity.	Accepted	x	x	x	Violence on the basis of gender identity, Violence on the basis of sexual orientation, Discrimination based on gender identity, Discrimination based on sexual orientation,
32	Improve implementation and enforcement of the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, particularly in its application towards the protection of individuals belonging to sexual and religious minority groups.	Accepted		x	x	Discrimination based on gender identity, Discrimination based on sexual orientation,
33	Support public education campaigns to combat hate speech, discrimination and violence related to sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as social stigmatization of LGBT persons.	Accepted	x			Violence on the basis of gender identity, Violence on the basis of sexual orientation, Discrimination based on gender identity, Discrimination based on sexual orientation,
34	Take the necessary measures to fight violence against women and domestic violence.	Accepted	x	x	x	Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
35	Step up awareness-raising and preventive measures on the	Accepted	x	x		Domestic violence, Violence against

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
	issue of domestic violence.					women / gender-based violence,
36	Take measures to prevent domestic violence, including by raising awareness, encouraging women to report acts of sexual and domestic violence, protecting the victims and ensuring the effective investigation, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators.	Accepted	x	x	x	Domestic violence, Sexual violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
37	Improve protections for victims of domestic violence, including by ensuring timely investigations, prosecuting perpetrators, and training police in risk-based assessments.	Accepted		x		Domestic violence, Training for state personnel on sexual rights issues, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
38	Establish centres supporting women and girl victims of gender violence.	Accepted		x		Violence against women / gender-based violence
39	Redouble its efforts in the fight against domestic violence by ensuring effective investigation into incidents of domestic violence and providing adequate support and assistance to victims.	Accepted		x		Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
40	Take steps to address reported allegations of child and early and forced marriages.	Accepted	x			Forced marriage, Harmful practices based on cultural/traditional values, Early marriage,
41	Prevent the practice of child marriage among all ethnic groups.	Accepted	x			Harmful practices based on cultural/traditional values, Early marriage,
42	Implement the recommendations of the CEDAW for better observance of its obligations under the CEDAW, in particular effectively apply the ban on early and forced marriages, including through the adjustment of the national legal framework, by paying particular attention to vulnerable groups.	Accepted	x		x	Forced marriage, Harmful practices based on cultural/traditional values, Early marriage,
43	Increase efforts to eliminate early marriages through, implementation of the relevant	Accepted	x			Harmful practices based on cultural/traditional

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
	recommendation made by the CEDAW.					values, Early marriage,
44	Reinforce the capacities of professionals in the identification, referral and protection of victims of gender-based violence and provide legal and medical support to victims.	Accepted	x	x		Violence against women / gender-based violence
45	Develop prevention strategies on gender-based violence and establish rehabilitation services for victims of violence.	Accepted		x		Violence against women / gender-based violence
46	Continue to implement the legislation on domestic violence and ensure training of law enforcement officials to identify all forms of domestic violence.	Accepted		x		Domestic violence, Training for state personnel on sexual rights issues, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
47	Implement policies for the effective combating of domestic violence, including information and awareness-raising programmes to prevent this scourge.	Accepted	x	x	x	Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
48	Ensure that its strategies for addressing domestic violence are effectively implemented, monitored and sustained.	Accepted	x	x		Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
49	Ensure the effective investigation of cases of violence against women prosecute and punish perpetrators.	Accepted		x		Violence against women / gender-based violence
50	Ensure the effective investigation of episodes of violence against women and domestic violence, to bring perpetrators to justice and provide victims with adequate compensation, protection and assistance.	Accepted		x		Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
51	Establish a system for birth registration that covers all children without discrimination by reason of race, ethnicity or nationality, sex or religion.	Accepted				Birth registration
52	Improve the birth registration system to guarantee registration for every child with the issuance of a birth certificate.	Accepted				Birth registration
53	Adopt and implement all	Accepted				Birth registration

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
	necessary measures to register the birth of children, particularly children belonging to minorities, who are born in remote areas of the country and guarantee the issuance of birth certificates and other documents.					
54	Develop a strategy to increase the participation of women in decision-making positions in all branches of the Government.	Accepted	x		x	Women's participation
55	Continue working to boost the participation of women in political and executive positions under principles of equality without discrimination, particularly guaranteeing the participation of rural women.	Accepted			x	Women's participation, Gender equality, Marginalized groups of women,
56	Increase efforts and allocation of necessary resources to guarantee greater participation of women in political and leadership positions.	Accepted			x	Women's participation
57	Prevent child marriage by having a minimum age restriction of marriage at 18 without any exception.	Accepted	x	x		Harmful practices based on cultural/traditional values, Early marriage,
58	Delimit child and early marriage by amending and unifying legislation, in particular, the Civil Code, to define the accepted age of marriage as 18.	Accepted	x	x		Harmful practices based on cultural/traditional values, Early marriage,
59	Redouble its efforts to ensure the rights of LGBTI persons and, in line with the Human Rights Committee's recommendations, combat all forms of social stigmatization of homosexuality, bisexuality and transsexuality, and hate speech, discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation or gender identity.	Accepted		x	x	Violence on the basis of gender identity, Violence on the basis of sexual orientation, Transgender persons' rights, Rights of same-sex desiring persons, Discrimination based on gender identity, Discrimination based on sexual orientation, Intersex persons' rights,
60	Establish a specialized police unit for investigating hate crimes, closely collaborating with the LGBT community and organizations in order to create a trusting relationship.	Unclear Response		x	x	Violence on the basis of gender identity, Violence on the basis of sexual orientation,

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
61	Increase the budget allocated to social workers responsible for assisting victims of domestic violence, by including the costs of travel to visits to assess victims and by increasing human resources.	Accepted				Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
62	Take concrete steps to streamline and ensure efficiency of judicial procedures concerning gender violence.	Accepted		X		Violence against women / gender-based violence
63	Progress in the implementation of the laws against domestic violence by establishing, in the short term, the centres to support women against sexual abuse, harassment and domestic violence provided for in the new law.	Accepted		X		Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence, Sexual abuse,
64	Strengthen ongoing efforts against domestic violence by establishing adequate monitoring and investigative mechanisms.	Accepted	X	X		Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
65	Establish a mechanism for the enforcement of protective and restrictive orders relating to domestic violence, to ensure their effectiveness and prevent recurring offences, inter alia, through establishing specialized police units on gender-based violence and domestic violence.	Accepted		X		Domestic violence, Violence against women / gender-based violence,
66	Ensure the issuance of birth certificates and citizenship documents to the Roma minority.	Accepted				Birth registration
67	Take steps to ensure that sexual and reproductive health services, including abortion and contraception services and information, are available, accessible and affordable to all women and girls, especially in rural areas and among vulnerable groups.	Accepted	X			Sexual and/or reproductive rights and/or health broadly, Marginalized groups of women, Abortion, Contraception,
68	Ensure universal access to quality reproductive and sexual health services, including contraception services, especially to women in rural areas and those living with HIV/AIDS.	Accepted	X	X		Sexual and/or reproductive rights and/or health broadly, HIV and AIDS, Marginalized groups of women,

#	Recommendation/Voluntary Commitment	Status	Contribution from UNFPA	Contribution from UN Women	Contribution from UNDP	Issues
						Contraception,
69	Adopt measures that are considered relevant to promote learning support for girl children from ethnic minorities in order to reduce the dropout rate.	Accepted	x		x	Women's and/or girls' rights, Marginalized groups of women,
70	Provide female prisoners with long-term visits, especially taking into account the best interest of their children.	Accepted				Women's and/or girls' rights, Marginalized groups of women,

6.3 - Annex III. Field Mission's Agenda and Itinerary

	Task to be performed by the Evaluation Team	ET members Participating	Responsible for the facilitation of meetings & contacts	Location & Comment
27.01.19	Sunday			
	International arrival	International ET members	-	Tbilisi
	ET's informal meeting	All ET members	Team Leader	Tbilisi
28.01.19	Monday, Day One			
10:00 – 11:00	Briefing with UN Women Representatives of UN Women – Tamar Sabedashvili, Irina Japaridze, Lika Sidamonidze	B. Gulakova M. Johnson S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Lika Sidamonidze lika.sidamonidze@unwomen.org +995 599288518	Tbilisi UNJP Office 4 Abashidze str
12.00- 13.00	Head of Development Cooperation Embassy of Sweden- Molly Lien molly.lien@gov.se First Secretary/ Deputy Head of Development Cooperation Elisabet Brandberg elisabet.brandberg@gov.se	B. Gulakova M. Johnson S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Lika Sidamonidze and Team Leader	Embassy of Sweden
14:00 - 15:00	Briefing with UNFPA Lela Bakradze, UNFPA Assistant Representative- bakradze@unfpa.org Mariam Bandzeladze, UNJP / UNFPA Component Manager- bandzeladze@unfpa.org Salome Benidze, Communication Analyst	B. Gulakova M. Johnson S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Lela Bakradze Mariam Bandzeladze	UNJP Office
15:30 - 16:30	“Center for Information and Counselling on RH Tanadgoma” Khatuna Khazhomia - khajomia@tanadgoma.ge +995 599 986 754 Maia Jibuti - mjibuti@yahoo.com +995 599 551727	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Tbilisi Tanadgoma Office 21 Archil Kurdiani St

	Task to be performed by the Evaluation Team	ET members Participating	Responsible for the facilitation of meetings & contacts	Location & Comment
17:00-18:00	Briefing with UNDP Representatives Gigi Bregadze, Democratic Governance Team Leader Irine Barnabishvili, acting Project Manager Paata Giorgashvili, Economic expert Magdalena Nowakowska, Communications specialist	B. Gulakova M. Johnson S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Irine Barnabishvili	UNJP Office
	Team meeting to fine-tune the agenda, divide the work, discuss the logistics.	All ET Members	Team Leader	Tbilisi
29.01.19	Tuesday, Day Two			
9:30-10:30	Representative of the National Probation Agency -Nino Tkeshelashvili ninotkeshelashvili3@yahoo.com +995 51 40 9197	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	National Probation Agency 42 Kazbegi av.
12:00 - 13:00	National Center for Disease Control and Public Health Lela Sturua - lela.sturua@ncdc.ge Head of Department of Non-communicable Diseases	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	UNJP Office
16:00 - 17:00	Deputy Public Defender- Ekaterine Skhiladze Head of the Gender Equality Department- Anna Illuridze eskhiladze@ombudsman.ge +995 59 50 31110 ailuridze@ombudsman.ge +995 99 526022	B. Gulakova M. Johnson S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Tbilisi Venue: PDO Office 150 Davit Aghmashene beli Ave, Tbilisi
17:30-18:30	Head of Human Rights Protection Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia – Londa Toloraia, Deputy Head of the Human Rights Department – Maka Peradze ltoloraia@mia.gov.ge + 995 77288198 m.peradze@mia.gov.ge +995 77 940099	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	10 Gulua str Ministry of Internal Affairs
	ET meeting to fine-tune the agenda, divide the work, discuss the logistics.	All ET members	Team Leader	Tbilisi
30.01.19	Wednesday, Day Three			
9:30-10:30	Head of the (Atip) State Fund – Meri Maghlaperidze mmaghlaperidze@moh.gov.ge +995 99 161615 Tamar Bortsvadze, Program Coordinator	B. Gulakova M. Johnson S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Tbilisi Address: AtipFund Office, 15a Tamarashvili str.

	Task to be performed by the Evaluation Team	ET members Participating	Responsible for the facilitation of meetings & contacts	Location & Comment
	tamar.bortsvadze@gmail.com +995 596 776 776 Irma Aritashvili, Legal Council			
11:00-12:00	Mtg with Nato Shavlakadze Anti-violence Network of Georgia	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	UNJP Office
12:00-13:00	Meeting with WISG Ketu Bakhtadze - Women's Supporting Initiative Group – tabakela@gmail.com + 995 99 915000	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	UNJP Office
12:30 - 13:30	Representative/National Partner at State Level of the MoES Mariam Chikobava, Head of National Curriculum Department mchikobava@mes.gov.ge Niko Silagadze, Expert in Education	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Tbilisi Ministry of Education -
15:20 – 16:30	Head of GE Commission - Sopo Japaridze sjaparidze@gov.ge + 995 99 77 133030	B. Gulakova M. Johnson S. Gurrola L. Shengelia		Tbilisi
17:00-18:00	Chief Prosecutor's Office- Head of Prosecutorial Activities Supervision and Strategic Development Department - Natia Merebashvili Head of Human Right Department Salome Shengelia nmerebashvili@pog.gov.ge +995 77211285 sshengelia@pog.gov.ge	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	Chief Prosecutor's Office N24 Gorgasali str.
31.1.19	Thursday, Day Four			Tbilisi
10:00 - 11:00	Network of Centers for Civic Engagement (NCCE) Nina Khatiskatsi, Director - nkhatiskatsi@ncce.ge Natia Sirdadze, Program Coordinator	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Venue: Marjanishvili 5, III floor, conference room 315. +995 591 414525, nsirdadze@ncce.ge Natia Sirdadze contact person
11:30 - 12:30	Meeting with the director of the GBA training centre - Ketu Turazashvili	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	GBA training Center N 36 Zmebi Zubalashvili Str
14:30-15:30	Representative of High School of Justice – Aniko Parjiani aparjiani@hsoj.ge +995 98688084	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	High School of Justice

	Task to be performed by the Evaluation Team	ET members Participating	Responsible for the facilitation of meetings & contacts	Location & Comment
				N19 Nodar Bokhua str
16:00-16:40	Outcome 3 – Youth and Male Roles - FGD with COS/IPs “Georgian Football Federation” Ketii Goliadze, Communication Specialist keti.goliadze@gmail.com Salome Benidze, UNFPA Communication Analyst	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Tbilisi Georgian Football Federation
16:00-17:00	Meeting with the director of NGO Sakhli - Rusudan Pkhakadze sakhli13@hotmail.com +995 99957088	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	UNJP Office
17:00 - 18:00	Outcome 3 – FGD with the Media Representatives of Radio, TV, Press trained by the UNJP	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	UNJP Office
1.02.19	Friday, Day Five			
12:30-13:30	Sh. Meskhia State Teaching University of Zugdidi – Teona Khupenia, Rector, +995 577419041	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Paata Giorgashvili	Zugdidi (Samegrelo Reg.)Dali Berandze: +995591324 242 daliberandze@zssu.edu.ge
12:45 - 13:45	“Association Atinati” Rusudan Kalichava, Director - rusudan@atinati.org +995 599 568 184	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Samegrelo Atinati Office
14:00 - 15:30	Focus Group with Peer Educators	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Samegrelo Atinati Office
15:45 - 17:15	Focus Group with Principles and Teachers	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	Samegrelo Atinati Office
17:30-18:30	Mtg with the representative of Zugdidi Municipality - Gogi Revia at the Tsaishi Crisis Centre Khatuna Bechvaia, Director Tanaziari	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	Zugdidi +995 599 94 7088
2.02.19	Saturday, Day Six			
11:00 - 12:00	LEPL Community College Pazisi – Nino Bakuradze, Director (Member of Poti Council)	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Irine Barnabishvili	Poti (Samegrelo Reg) nino_bakuraze@yahoo.com +995 595515515

	Task to be performed by the Evaluation Team	ET members Participating	Responsible for the facilitation of meetings & contacts	Location & Comment
12:30-18:00	Travel Poti to Tbilisi			
4.02.19	Monday, Day Seven			Kakheti
11:00-12:00	Parliament of Georgia, Tamar Chugoshvili, First Deputy Chair of the Parliament Mariam Tsitskishvili, Fellow	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Paata Giorgashvili	Salome Mchedlishvili, Assistant +995 599 28 03 70 smchedlishvili@parliament.ge
12:30-14:45	Travel to Kakheti region			
15:00 - 16:00	FGD with organisations supporting Outcome 3 Group of Young People - Peer Education	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze in coord. with Lela Shengelia	NCCE office Contact person: 599188123 Lika Imerlishvili,
16:00 - 17:00	FGD with organisations supporting Outcome 3 Principles and Civic education teachers	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze in coord. with Lela Shengelia	Venue: NCCE office
17:00 - 18:00	Interview with Maia Churitidze oversight of the pilot "Healthcare Response to VAW/DV"	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladz	Kakheti, Telavi
5.02.19	Tuesday, Day Eight			
9:30-10:30	Head of the Kakheti Regional Development Fund – Tamar Bekauri krdf@krdf.ge +995 99 967179 (Including 7 leading women and 3 youth)	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	Pankisi contact person: Tamar Bekauri krdf@krdf.ge +995 99 967179
14:00 - 15:00	Association of Women Farmers (AWF)– Irine Pkhovelishvili, Chair of the Association. irine@awf.org.ge; gutnis_deda@yahoo.com +995 599105 177	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Irene Barnabishvili/Paata Giorgashvili	Tsnori (Kakheti Reg) Contact person: Irine Pkhovelishvili, +995 599105 177
15:30-14:30	Visit to the Signaghi Shelter	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	Contact Person Ila Pirashvili: +995 577 182701 Tsnori

	Task to be performed by the Evaluation Team	ET members Participating	Responsible for the facilitation of meetings & contacts	Location & Comment
15:00 – 16:00	LEPL Community College Aisi - Malkhaz Aslamazashvili, Director malxazi.aslamazashvili@gmail.com; kachreti@gmail.com +995 577557150	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Irine Barnabishvili/Paata Giorgashvili	Kachreti (Kakheti Reg) Contact person: Malkhaz Aslamazashvili, +995 577557150
16:30 – 19:00	Travel Kakheti - Tbilisi			
6.02.19	Wednesday, Day Nine			
09:00 - 9.45	Second meeting with NGO Sakhli - Rusudan Pkhakadze sakhli13@hotmail.com +995 99957088	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	
10:00- 11:00	We Care” Nino Matcharashvili, Program Coord. - ninomatcharashvili@gmail.com 599 591 906015 Mirian Jugheli, Communication Specialist - mjugheli@gmail.com 599 593 656 294	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	UNJP Office
11:00- 12:00	“MenCare Georgia” Trainers: David Gorgiladze d.gorgiladze2@gmail.com Giorgi Liparishvili giorgi.liparishvili@gmail.com Lado Gogoladze ladogogoladze@gmail.com Nikoloz Churadze nika@pepe.ge Sandro Lortkipanidze xviara@gmail.com	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Mariam Bandzeladze	UNJP Office
11:00- 12:00	Police Academy of MOLA- Nodar Saakashvili n.saakashvili@mia.gov.ge + 995 77 56 8228	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	Police Academy N4 Gviri Kursantebi str
12:00- 13:00	Action Global Communications Ltd – Maia Chitaia maia.chitaia@actionprgroup.com + 995 599490 012	S. Gurrola L. Shengelia	Irine Barnabishvili	UNJP Office
14:00- 15:00	Municipal Service Providers Association - Ketvi Jakeli +995 599740491; kjakeli7@gmail.com	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Irine Barnabishvili/Paata Giorgashvili	UNJP Office
15:00- 16:00	Center for Strategic Research and Development - Nino Vasadze 551177153	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Irine Barnabishvili/Paata Giorgashvili	UNJP Office

	Task to be performed by the Evaluation Team	ET members Participating	Responsible for the facilitation of meetings & contacts	Location & Comment
	Eka Urushadze +995 599553164, eurushadze@gmail.com			
16:00-17:00	Women's Information Centre (WIC) Elene Rusetski - +995599561 733 maya@ginsc.net	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Irine Barnabishvili	UNJP Office
17:00-18:00	Women's Employment Supporting Association "Amagdari - Nino Shioshvili nshio7777@yahoo.com +995 99 945498 Meeting with Amagdari beneficiaries	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	UNJP Office
18:00-19:00	Meeting with the representative of Georgian Rugby Union	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	UNJP Office
7.02.19	Thursday, Day Ten			Trip to Tbilisi – 4 hours
9:30-10:30	Head of the (Atip) State Fund – Meri Maghlaperidze mmaghlaperidze@moh.gov.ge +995 99 161615	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Lika Sidamonidze	Address: AtipFund Office, 15a Tamarashvili str.
11:00-12:00	Tbilisi Mayor's Office – Nino Burdzenadze (Adviser on Gender Equality Issues) +595878888	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Irine Barnabishvili	City Hall 7 Zhiuli Shartava St
12:15-13:00	Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure - Magda Mamukashvili (Gender Focal Point)	B. Gulakova M. Johnson	Irine Barnabishvili	16 Alexander Kazbegi Ave
	ET preparation for the de-briefing and presentation.	All ET members	Team Leader	UNJP Office
18:30-20:30	Debriefing Meeting	All ET members		UNJP Office
8.02.19	Friday			
	International team's departure			

6.4 - Annex IV. SOURCES CONSULTED

Crosscutting

1. Crisis center for survivors of violence opens in Gori
<http://georgia.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/01/crisis-center-for-survivors-of-violence-opens-in-gori>
2. Evaluation of the UNJP to Enhance Gender Equality in Georgia (Final Report). INDEVELOP. May 2015
3. EuroPlus Proposal for the Mid-Term Evaluation of the UNJP
4. Gender Equality in Georgia: Barriers and Recommendations. Volume I. Parliament of Georgia, USAID, East-West Management Institute, UNJP. January 2018.
5. Gender Equality in Georgia: Barriers and Recommendations. Volume II. Parliament of Georgia, USAID, East-West Management Institute, UNJP. January 2018.
6. Gender Equality National Action Plan for 2014-2016
7. Gender Statistics – Georgia 2017
8. Georgia Country Gender Assessment 2016. The State of Gender Equality in Georgia
9. http://www.geostat.ge/cms/site_images/_files/english/Gender%20Statistics.pdf
10. ICPD Programme of Action https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/programme_of_action_Web%20ENGLISH.pdf
11. Men Care – Georgia <https://georgia.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/MenCare%20Brochure.pdf>
12. Engaging Men and Boys for Gender Equality and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/50694_-_Scaling_up_Men_and_Boys_revised.pdf
13. Sustainable Development Goals (webpage)<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>
14. WHO: The prevention and elimination of disrespect and abuse during facility-based childbirth
15. UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality in Georgia <http://www.ge.undp.org/content/georgia/en/home/projects/gender-equality.html>
16. UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality (Project Description). UNJP, November 2015
17. UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality. Annual Programme Narrative Progress Report. Reporting Period: 1 January –31 December 2016
18. UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality. Annual Programme Narrative Progress Report. Reporting Period: 1 January –31 December 2017

Outcome 1

1. Empowering Women for Change, Final Report. Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia December 16. 2015- October 31, 2016
2. Empowering Women for Change, Final Report December 29, 2017 – November 12, 2018
3. Empowering women in Pankisi Gorge for a better Change, Kakheti Regional Development Foundation, February 5, 2018
4. Folder DropBox Events 2017
5. Gender equality in the coverage of elections by TV media Monitoring of television channels with the focus on gender equality. 22 November 2017
6. Institutional strengthening of Association of Women Farmers (AWF) of Kakheti. Project Report. 15 December 2016
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