

ANNEX I - THE ACTION

1.1. Description of the action

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This action is developed on the basis of over five years of intensive work carried out by UN Women in the area of ending violence against women and domestic violence in Georgia as well as findings and recommendations of the *Domestic Violence Gap Assessment in Georgia* commissioned by the European Union Delegation to a consortium of EU based organizations led by PARTICIP in 2014. The proposed action has been developed in direct consultation with the EU Delegation in Georgia by UN Women, as a follow up to the findings of the above-mentioned gaps' analysis. In addition, the focus of this initiative has been discussed and agreed with the relevant government and civil society partners. Based on further desk research and consultations with development partners, UN Women has ensured that the action does not duplicate any initiative carried out by relevant national or international organizations. It is also highly important to note that thematic as well as geographic areas of the action have been identified on the basis of a thorough analysis of the on-going interventions in the field of preventing and combatting violence against women and girls and domestic violence by different development stakeholders in partnership with the government and the NGO sector.

The goals and objectives of this action are in line with *the Law of Georgia on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence* (2006); *Gender Equality Law* (2010); *Georgia's Anti-Discrimination Law* (2014); *National Strategy on Human Rights* (2014-2020); *National Action Plan on the Measures to be Implemented for Combatting Violence against Women and Domestic Violence* (2016-2017); *National Gender Equality Action Plan* (2014-2016). The action corresponds to Georgia's commitments in the frameworks of nationalized Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal #5,¹ Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), the Agreed Conclusions of CSW, especially its 57th session, the recommendations received by Georgia State Party through Universal Periodic Review procedure (2015) and last but not least from the CEDAW in July 2014.

This action is in line with the priorities identified by the EU *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the lives of girls and women through EU External Relations* (2016-2020) document and its thematic priority dealing with women's and girls' physical and psychological integrity. The action will clearly strengthen the lead role of the EU together with the UN in promoting Gender equality and women's empowerment as the knowledge base on violence against women and capacities developed by this action will establish the grounds for a meaningful policy dialogue and positive changes. The action also resonates with Georgia's Association Agreement with the EU.² Gender equality lies at the heart of this proposal as women and girls are its ultimate beneficiaries. Special attention will be paid to male involvement and participation in challenging societal attitudes that are discriminatory towards women. Representatives of different state structures (duty-bearers) will be primary partners in the implementation process of the Action, at the same time some advocacy and awareness raising initiatives maybe outsourced to local non-governmental organizations.

Millions of women and girls worldwide suffer from some form of gender-based violence, be it domestic violence, rape, female genital mutilation/cutting, dowry-related killing, trafficking, sexual violence in conflict-related situations, or other manifestations of abuse. In fact, for women and girls 16-44 years old, gender based violence is a major cause of death and disability.³ Up to 70 per cent of

¹ Government of Georgia has prioritized achievement of Sustainable Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls in January 2016. Among the targets under this broad goal, the government spelled out two that the action is fully in line with: 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; 5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage.

² Please see Section VI of the Agreement - Other Areas of Cooperation – chapter 14 Employment, Social Policy and Equal Opportunities.

³ UN, *About UNiTE: Fact Sheet*, available on-line at: http://endviolence.un.org/pdf/factsheets/about_unite.pdf

women experience violence in their lifetime.⁴ Violence against women persists in every country in the world as a pervasive violation of human rights and a major impediment to achieving gender equality. Such violence is unacceptable, whether perpetrated by the State and its agents or by family members or strangers, in the public or private sphere, in peacetime or in times of conflict. The UN Secretary-General has stated that as long as violence against women continues, we cannot claim to be making real progress towards equality, development, and peace.⁵

Domestic violence against women along with the discriminatory practice of early marriages remain among the prevalent forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Georgia. According to the 2009 UNFPA supported National Survey on Domestic Violence, one in every 11 women has experienced physical or sexual violence from her husband or a partner.⁶ The 2014 UN Women study on the perceptions and attitudes towards domestic violence concluded that 77.8 percent of the respondents considers that domestic violence occurs very often or quite often, 66.8 percent admitted that they know victims/survivors of domestic violence and 56.3 percent admitted that they know perpetrators personally.⁷

The requirement for free and informed consent of both parties to a marriage is recognized in numerous legal instruments at the international level as well in the Georgian legislation. The Georgian Civil Code specifies the minimum age for marriage for both men and women at 18. However, as an exception, children from the age of 16 are allowed to be married upon the Court's permission and provided that legitimate interests exist.⁸ According to the Georgian Civil Code, the marriage of a child does not have a legal effect and is considered to be void. Marriages in the country are registered in the office of Civil Registry of Georgia. The state also recognizes marriages performed in the Orthodox Church according to the Constitutional Treaty between the Georgian state and the Georgian Orthodox Church (Concordat of 2002). According to GEOSTAT, 13% of women aged 16-19 (18% in rural areas and 9% in urban areas) marry, while the same is true only for 2% of men of the same age group (without discrepancy between urban and rural settings).⁹

Thus, the **overall objective** of the action is to prevent violence against women and domestic violence and to eliminate its causes and consequences in Georgia. The **specific objective** is to create an enabling legislative, policy and service delivery environment in line with internationally binding standards on EVAWG at national and local levels (Guria and Qvemo Kartli regions) in Georgia.

In 2006, the Parliament of Georgia adopted the Law of Georgia *on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence* (DVL). The DVL introduced legal mechanisms for the disclosure, elimination and prevention of domestic violence as well as grounds for the protection, assistance and rehabilitation of the victims/survivors and ensured inter-agency coordination for the elimination and prevention of domestic violence. The DVL has defined the notion of domestic violence and its forms and thus, established legal grounds for the issuance of the restraining and protective orders. Additional legislation has been further adopted since then in order to ensure coherence and efficient enforcement of the DVL.¹⁰ The Government of Georgia has

⁴ UN, *Violence Against Women: The Situation*, available on-line at: http://endviolence.un.org/pdf/factsheets/unite_the_situation.pdf

⁵ UN, In-depth study on all forms of violence against women: Report of the UN Secretary-General, 6 July 2006, 9.

⁶ UNFPA, *National Survey of Domestic Violence against Women in Georgia*, Tbilisi, 2009, 33.

⁷ UN Women, *Study of Domestic Violence Attitudes and Perceptions in Tbilisi, Samegrelo and Kakheti Regions of Georgia*, Institute for Policy Studies, November 2014, 6.

⁸ Starting from January 2017, marriage of children under the age of 18 will be completely banned in Georgia.

⁹ National Statistics Office of Georgia, *Women and Men in Georgia: Statistical Publication*, Tbilisi, 2015, 11.

¹⁰ These policy documents are as follows: Ministerial Decree No.183/n of the Minister of Labor, Health and Social Protection of 28/07/2008 on the "Minimum Standards for the Equipment of Temporary Residences (Shelters) for the Victims of Domestic Violence and Rehabilitation Centers for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence"; Presidential Decree No.625 of 26/12/2008 on the "Composition of the Inter-Agency Council Implementing Measures to Eliminate Domestic Violence and Approval of its Bylaws"; Presidential Decree No.665 of 05/10/2009 on the "Rules for the Identification of the Victims of Domestic Violence"; Presidential Decree No.1094 of 10/12/2010 on the "Rules and Conditions for the Seizure of Firearms Including Service Arms or Restriction of the Use of Service Arms to the perpetrators of Domestic Violence," etc.

also been regularly adopting *National Action Plans on the Measures to be implemented for Combatting Domestic Violence and Protection of and Assistance to the Victims of Domestic Violence* (DV NAP) since 2008. The services determined by the DVL for the victims/survivors of domestic violence, such as shelters,¹¹ psychological and medical assistance, legal aid, and a nation-wide hotline 116-006¹² have only been established since 2010 with technical and financial support from UN Women and the Swedish government respectively. These services are now operational; a hotline and four shelters are fully funded by the state budget. For the time being the state provides partial funding only for one crisis centre for the victims/survivors of domestic violence to be established in Tbilisi, those few crisis centers that operate in the country are run by local NGOs with support from UN and other international donor organizations.

Over the recent years, the disclosure of domestic violence cases has significantly increased in Georgia. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, the number of restraining orders issued increased from 227 in 2013 to 2,598 in 2015. This increase is largely attributed to a significant shift in public attitudes towards domestic violence: this problem has been perceived as a “family issue” (78.3% of respondents in 2009¹³), where victims or their relatives were reluctant to report it to the relevant agencies, even in quite extreme cases. However, recently this attitude has changed. According to a UN Women study on the perceptions of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti (2014), 25% of respondents think that DV is a family matter, while 69% believe DV is a crime. Still, there is a significant gap between the scope of the problem and the number of beneficiaries who reach out and receive assistance – in 2014, the Ministry of Internal Affairs hotline “112” received over 10,000 calls about domestic violence that have resulted in 817 restraining orders, while there is no information about how the rest (i.e. 92%) of the calls were addressed.

In order to achieve the overall objective and to reach the specific objective, the interventions under the action will take place in **Tbilisi, the capital, and the regions of Qvemo Kartli and Guria**. The target regions have been selected in consultation with the EU Delegation and on the basis of a thorough mapping of the needs vis-à-vis ongoing development interventions; the capital **Tbilisi** is targeted for access to the government and key institutions and the centre of key high-level advocacy events (including national and international conferences, etc.), and communication and visibility events foreseen by the project to ensure broad outreach and coverage. All policy level interventions will also have **nation-wide implications**. The project also foresees a nation-wide survey on violence against women (described in further details below).

Even though, early marriages take place throughout the country, the **Qvemo Kartli** region (one of the largest regions in the country with the biggest concentration of ethnic minority groups) stands out. The study conducted by UN Women with ethnic minority women in this region in 2013 found that 17% of respondents had their first child before they were 18, while 9% of married women said they had their first child between the ages of 15-16.¹⁴ Around 32% of women stated that they were married (with or without formal registration) before they were 18; 5% of marriages occurred between the ages of 13-14, while 16% of respondents married at 15-16 years.¹⁵ In addition to these challenges, the Qvemo Kartli region has been identified also by UN Women for the intervention under this project on the basis of accumulated experience of work and good working relations established with local authorities and civil society groups, including grassroots women’s groups in this region. The issue of early marriages

¹¹ The State Fund for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking operated the four state-run shelters (in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori, and Telavi); in 2015, 155 women and children used shelter services, compared to 114 in 2014 and 100 in 2013.

¹² The hotline is also operated by the State Fund for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking, its number 2 309 903 was changed in 2016 to 116 006 and as of January 2016, all calls, including international calls, are free for the callers of any phone service operator. The service is anonymous and it works around the clock. There were 1,143 calls made to the domestic violence hotline in 2015. Most of them (235 cases) were about physical violence and 182 were about psychological violence. Likewise, it was the physical violence that was most often reported via the hotline in 2013-2014.

¹³ UNFPA, National Survey of Domestic Violence against Women in Georgia, Tbilisi, 2009, 12, 37.

¹⁴ UN Women, ISSA, Assessment on the Needs and Priorities of Ethnic Minority Women in Qvemo Kartli Region, 2013, 24.

¹⁵ Ibid, 5, 32. The drop-out rates from the school are higher in the communities, where early marriages are culturally accepted. According to the Public Defender’s 2012 Report, more than 7,300 girls dropped the school at the level of the basic education (7-9th grades, ages 12-15) during 2011-12.

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in Qvemo Qartli region will be tackled in close coordination and cooperation with existing Task Force on Early Marriages under the Gender Theme Group (chaired by UN Women). The Task Force is led by UNFPA together with the Assistant to the Prime Minister on Gender Equality and Women's Rights Issues. In the community outreach and awareness raising interventions on this topic special consideration will be given to the engagement of traditional / religious leaders.

Guria has been identified as a target region since it has remained rather isolated from development interventions aimed at enhancing gender equality and combatting domestic violence ever since the adoption of the Domestic Violence Law in 2006. And the number of registered domestic violence crimes as per the official data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is the lowest there in comparison with all the other regions (24 cases in 2015 and only 9 cases in 2014) that can be indicative on the one hand of the problem remaining a taboo while on the other of low awareness of existing policies and services. It is noteworthy that population-wise, Guria is the third smallest region of the country, but its domestic violence response and reporting scales are the lowest.

The time-frame for the initiative is three years (36 months), starting from **November 2016** and ending in November 2019, with a forecast budget of EURO 1,875,000 (out of that EUR 1,500,000 EU contribution and EUR 375,000 UN Women contribution). As it was mentioned above, the focus and specific activities of the intervention stem from the findings and recommendations of the *Domestic Violence Gap Assessment in Georgia* conducted by the EUD in 2014 as well as from the work of UN Women over a five-year period in Georgia and from careful analysis of on-going interventions and existing gaps. In further details, the initiative will have the following outputs/results and activities:

Result 1: *Key stakeholders conduct awareness raising, preventive and corrective actions, based on reliable data and in such a way that they contribute to increased disclosure and prevention of violence;*

The activities under this result will focus on generating reliable and comparative data on violence against women followed by the development and implementation of a Communication Strategy towards Ending Violence against Women and Girls and its Action Plan.

More specifically, in order to achieve this result, the action aims to implement the following activities:

1.1.1. *To conduct a nation-wide Survey on Violence against Women with special component focusing on the project target regions for the establishment of the baseline*

The first and the only nation-wide survey on VAW was conducted in Georgia in 2009 by UNFPA using the WHO methodology. UN Women conducted another study in 2014 that looked at the attitudes and perceptions towards VAW, but did not look at the prevalence. Thus, it has been over five years since the prevalence rate was researched and obviously it is very important to examine the situation against the baseline established in 2009. The project aims to conduct a nation-wide survey on VAW that will look not only at the prevalence of physical and sexual violence but also at the consequences of such violence, as well as psychological violence, stalking, sexual harassment, experience of violence in childhood, fear of victimization and its impact and very importantly also at the attitudes and awareness about violence. The survey will be informed with the most recent *Violence Against Women: an EU Wide Survey* methodology which is fully based on the CoE Istanbul Convention as well as the methodology of a GBV survey for EU member states under preparation by EUROSTAT and will also incorporate relevant SDG indicators and definition/frameworks put forward by the CSW 57th session, DEVAW and CEDAW General Recommendation #19. The project plans to engage experts on the topic and use our knowledge of local context and stakeholders once conducting the study. In addition, UN Women has discussed the possibility and reached the agreement with GEOSTAT regarding their engagement in the development of the study methodology and its implementation – aiming for their increased ownership of it and advocating for its replication every 5 to 7 years with GEOSTAT leadership. With such a research we will take the knowledge on the scope of the problem of violence against women at a higher level and quite importantly we will also make

the situation in Georgia comparable with EU member states which will give us additional leverages for advocacy and awareness raising around service provision for the victims/survivors of VAW.

UN Women is aware of the plans of the OSCE and the World Bank to also embark on similar studies in 2017 and efforts have been made to discuss and coordinate these initiatives with the proposed survey to avoid duplication.¹⁶

1.1.2. To use the findings of the Survey to support the DV Council in developing National Communication Strategy and Action Plan towards ending violence against women and girls to allow for unity of action by multiple stakeholders in messaging and coordination of awareness raising campaigns;

Through this activity, UN Women aims to support the DV Council/Institutional Mechanism on GEWE¹⁷ to coordinate the work of different stakeholders to develop a joint Communication Strategy and Action Plan on EVAWG. The rationale behind this activity is not only to consolidate resources and to improve joint planning and coordination, but also to use evidence generated by *the Nation-Wide Survey on Violence against Women* for a qualitative shift in awareness raising interventions, making sure that they are better targeted, address the root causes of violence, generate empathy to victim/survivors and thus, contribute to a shift in attitudes and perceptions towards the prevention of violence. Since 2014,¹⁸ government agencies have been increasingly willing and engaged in rather sporadic awareness raising events on domestic violence issues especially around annual *16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence* (25 November-10 December) campaigns. It is also important, especially in light of Georgia's declared commitment towards the ratification of the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention to widen the scope of the awareness raising interventions from domestic violence topics to broader violence against women issues. Along with government partners, special consideration will be given to cooperation with Public Defender's Office, civil society organizations, international development partners in the development of the above-mentioned Communication Strategy and Action Plan.

1.1.3. To render support to the DV Council and civil society, media partners in implementation of the National Communication Strategy towards EVAWG and its Action Plan

Through this activity UN Women will provide technical and financial support for the implementation of selected interventions of the Communication Strategy and its Action Plan with a priority given to those communication / awareness raising points that will stem from the Survey, those that are linked / complement to other activities of the project (e.g. changing attitudes / prevention of early marriages) and/or will be a high priority but least funded by other state or non-state partners. Efforts will not be

¹⁶ Below is a brief summary of how the survey proposed by the Action varies from the other related and planned interventions: (1) The OSCE survey is conducted in 11 countries including Georgia and there will be issued only one report summarizing the findings from all 11 countries – thus, no Georgia country specific report will be published; (2) The OSCE survey's sample (quantitative part) per country is 1500 women following FRA Survey methodology – while UN Women national survey sample has to be larger to allow for comparison between the regions of Georgia (to allow for planning relevant awareness raising interventions). In addition, in relation to attitudes and awareness and possibly some other sections of the study, UN Women is considering to include also men in the survey sample; (3) UN Women has to incorporate SDG indicators – global as well as nationalized – in the methodology along with CoE Istanbul Convention framework/definitions. The OSCE multi-country survey will be primarily consisting of the FRA questionnaire which is based on the CoE Istanbul Convention. In addition, UN Women GEO CO in consultation with UN Women HQ will incorporate agreed observations of CSW 57th session, CEDAW GR 19 provisions/definitions as relevant; (4) The World Bank survey focuses on GBV in the context of conflict looking primarily at the experiences of IDP and conflict-affected women. The study will be implemented by a national private research company (engagement of GEOSTAT is not foreseen either by OSCE or the World Bank); (5) The end-goals for the utilization of all three studies are different for each organization – OSCE is looking at the issue from a multi-country perspective aiming to publish one report covering 11 countries in the survey. World Bank is focussing on conflict situations and GBV with a smaller sample of respondents than UN Women study. UN Women through this action is proposing a nation-wide survey that establishes baselines on key SDG indicators on VAW, with relevant national report that will allow for policy-advocacy engagement with central as well as local governments in Georgia – especially in relation to the development of services and awareness raising for prevention.

¹⁷ The government of Georgia plans to reform institutional mechanism on Gender before the end of 2016, aiming to establish one inter-agency coordination mechanism at the Prime Minister's office responsible for gender equality, gender based violence and women's empowerment issues. Once/if this reform is completed the DV Council will be dissolved and this mechanism will become a key partner for all the planned DV Council-related interventions of the action.

¹⁸ After 2014 tragically high femicide rates (34 murdered women) Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Education and Science have shown increased interest and commitment to take part and organize awareness raising events and campaign aimed at promotion of zero tolerance to domestic violence and respective DV services.

spared to use multiple means of communication, including but not limited to, social media and performing arts. Particular attention will be given to the accessibility and user-friendliness of communication products including their availability as relevant into the Azerbaijani and Armenian languages in order to reach out to all of the inhabitants of the Qvemo Qartli region and beyond where Armenian and Azerbaijani ethnic minorities are densely populated (Samtskhe Javakheti, Kakheti). **EU communication and visibility guidelines will be thoroughly applied to all project supported interventions and, if/as necessary key communication events closely coordinated with ED Communication Unit.**

1.1.4. To partner with the representatives of media and PR departments of line Ministries engaged in the implementation of Communication Strategy and its Action Plan to raise their awareness and sensitivity to EVAWG issues

This activity will have targeted capacity development interventions (workshops/trainings) for the representatives of media to increase their knowledge on the EVAWG issues as they are instrumental in carrying the communication messages forward to a wider audience. In order to ensure national ownership of the Communication Strategy and its Action Plan targeted capacity development interventions will be carried out with the staff of PR Departments of those line ministries that will be implementing it. Capacity development of PR staff of line ministries is critical also to ensure a high-quality of awareness raising interventions designed and implemented by these stakeholders in the frameworks of the Strategy and its Action Plan.

1.1.5. To conduct a follow-up study to measure the impact of the project on public attitudes and perceptions to EVAWG

In order to measure the progress made by the communications' interventions facilitated and/or carried out by the action a follow up study on public attitudes and perceptions to EVAWG will be conducted. This study will use identical methodology as the National Survey (activity 1.1.1) but will be of a smaller scale as it will focus only on perceptions and attitudes towards violence against women and girls and not on the whole spectrum of issues covered by the National Survey. The study design will incorporate a special emphasis on the project target regions (Guria and Qvemo Qartli) to allow for comparison between the baselines established by the National Survey for these regions and project end results.

Result 2: Capacity of key policy and service delivery institutions strengthened to promote and protect women's human rights to life free from VAWG, including DV

In order to achieve this result, the project will support the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE and Gender Equality Council in the Parliament in coordination, complementarity and synergies between Gender Equality National Action Plan, Action Plan on Women Peace and Security and Domestic Violence Action Plan as well as other relevant strategies and policies. The project will provide capacity development interventions to different service providers (State Fund, Public Defender's Office, police, social workers, healthcare workers, prosecutors and lawyers) on EVAWG and DV.

In order to deepen the work around preventing the re-occurrence of violence and protecting the victims/survivors of domestic violence, the project will support the State Fund to establish two additional crises centers in the project target regions. The project will also develop and pilot a rehabilitation programme for the perpetrators of domestic violence and GPS Ankle Bracelets in partnership with the DV Council, learning from the best practices available world-wide. In addition, the project will support the State Fund in development and implementation of socio-economic rehabilitation programmes for the victims/survivors of domestic violence.

More specifically, in order to achieve this result, the action aims to implement the following activities:

1.2.1. To support the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE and Gender Equality Council in the Parliament in ensuring coordinated monitoring of gender equality and ending violence against women national policies

For the time being there are three key National Action Plans that specifically address gender equality and women's rights issues in Georgia: 1) The National Action Plan on Ending Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, 2) The National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and 3) The National Action Plan on Gender Equality. The purpose of this activity is to provide technical support to government partners primarily in the executive branch/institutional mechanism on GEWE, with oversight and inputs from the Gender Equality Council in the Parliament, to a) set up a monitoring and reporting system around the three Action Plans and b) develop official guidance on gender mainstreaming into policy-making.¹⁹ Under this activity, support will be provided to the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE to look for synergies and complementarities to gender equality and women's empowerment agenda in other sectorial policies (e.g. policies targeting social inclusion of ethnic minority groups, IDPs, etc.) and improve gender mainstreaming and gender-sensitive reporting therein. If political will allows, technical support may be directed also towards the development of a broader Gender Equality Strategy of Georgia as a stand-alone document or as a revised chapter of existing Human Rights Strategy 2014-2020. UN Women will ensure the informed participation of representatives of civil society and academia along with relevant development partners in this work as significant gender equality related knowledge and expertise exists amidst civil society and development partners who also have good outreach to constituencies and knowledge base and state policymaking/implementation in this area can greatly benefit from such participatory mechanisms.

1.2.2. To provide trainings of different service providers (State Fund, police, social workers, and representatives of local governments of the targeted regions) in gender equality and violence against women and domestic violence issues

The objective of this activity is first and foremost to target service providers, law-enforcement structures and representatives of local government in the target regions – Guria and Qvemo Qartli – increasing their knowledge and improving the quality of the support provided to women and girls victims/survivors of violence. The UN Women Country Office in Georgia chairs the Gender Theme Group (informal group of development partners working in the area of GEWE) which provides us with strategic oversight and an excellent opportunity for good coordination with all the relevant on-going interventions in the field. While implementing this activity a special effort will be made to map out on-going capacity development interventions targeting the same duty-bearers in other regions of Georgia or nation-wide, especially those supported by EU and ensure complementarity and coherence.

Furthermore, educational programmes for teenagers, especially boys on violence towards peers, partners and parents will be developed and conducted. In addition, special awareness raising and pilot interventions will take place to ensure the prevention of early marriages, including introduction of a scholarship programme for female students coming from rural / impoverished and ethnic minority areas (with a view to institutionalizing this programmes if proven successful).

1.2.3. To provide technical support to law-enforcement structures to develop domestic violence risk assessment methodology utilized by the police, learning from the best practices available world-wide

This activity aims at providing technical support to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to the Prosecutor General's Office and possibly also to the Ministry of Corrections in developing a sound tool for assessing the risk that the perpetrators of violence pose for re-offense and how to best manage the perpetrators. The primary goal of such risk-assessment tools world-wide is to support the justice system in protecting the victims of violence, while at the same time ensuring that the rights of the

¹⁹ The knowledge products and experience accumulated during the implementation of EU/UN Women Project *Innovative Action for Gender Equality* (2013-2015) in the area of gender mainstreaming in policy-making will be highly utilized once implementing this activity.

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accused are not violated. Such risk assessment tools are used with perpetrators predominantly at the pre-trial stage by police and prosecutors to assess the probability that an accused person will commit the offense again and make recommendation for detention or release. Such tools are also used at the pre-sentencing stage to set the conditions for sentencing, supervision and treatment of offenders or in a pre-release context to make parole decisions and develop treatment plans.²⁰ The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Prosecutor General's office have already expressed political will and readiness to take part in the development and adoption of such a tool in Georgia, especially at the pre-trial stage of domestic violence cases the project will explore possibilities of introducing such tools also at other stages within the criminal justice system. The best international expertise will be utilized in the implementation of this activity.

1.2.4 To support law-enforcement structures to introduce/pilot GPS Ankle Bracelets for effective monitoring of repeat offenders of domestic violence

The aim of this activity is to mobilize political will and replicate successful experiences from North American²¹ and Western European countries regarding the utilization of a Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to monitor and track the convicted offenders in domestic violence cases. GPS Ankle Bracelets as used for instance in Spain and the US to monitor the location of both the offender as well as the victim and notify the victim and law-enforcement when the offender comes within a certain distance of the victim. Under this activity, the project will support the government:

- a) to prepare relevant legislative amendments that will allow for piloting of this electronic monitoring system initiative. Its utilization has to be mandated by court rulings in respective strictly regulated violence offences cases (usually during pre-trial or at sentencing as a condition of release, ensuring that offender will not have any contact with a victim. (This sub-activity a) will take place during the 12 months of the project implementation);
- b) to conduct evidence-based communication interventions to explain to general public the efficiency of this alternative form of monitoring of repeat offenders (This sub-activity a) will take place during the 12 months of the project implementation);
- c) to develop monitoring and response rules and procedures / protocol for relevant law-enforcement authorities in order to operate the GPS Ankle Bracelets' system successfully. (This sub-activity c) will take place during the first 12 months of the project);
- d) to investigate technical parameters (in order to introduce this technology strong cellular coverage is required) and procure around 50 GPS Ankle Bracelet devices compliant to Georgian cellular system/s for the piloting phase of the initiative. (This sub-activity d) will take place during 13-24 months of the project implementation);
- e) to provide training to relevant law-enforcement personnel in application of this monitoring system. (This sub-activity e) will be implemented during 13-24 months of the project implementation);
- f) to assess this pilot initiative to decide re its up-grading to regular state policy. (This sub-activity f) will take place during 25-36 months of the project implementation).

The system of electronic monitoring of offenders is not alien to the Georgian justice system – similar electronic monitoring devices have been recently introduced by the Ministry of Corrections for probationers. The project will ensure that the pilot initiative in relation to domestic violence offenders is closely coordinated and aligned as relevant to the experiences and work-results of similar existing programmes in the country.

²⁰ Melisa Northcott, *Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Tools: A Review*, Department of Justice of Canada, 2012, 9. Available on-line at: < http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/r12_8/rr12_8.pdf>

²¹ For more see Edna Erez, Peter R. Ibarra, et al. *GPS Monitoring Technologies and Domestic Violence: An Evaluation Study*, The US Department of Justice, June 2012, available on-line at: <<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/238910.pdf>> Also, John J. Hoffman, *Report on the Availability of Appropriate Technology to Monitor Domestic Violence Offender and their Victims*, Office of the Attorney General, State of New Jersey, 2014. Available on-line at: <<http://www.nj.gov/lps/Final-DV-Monitoring-Report-2014.pdf>>

1.2.5. To develop and pilot rehabilitation programme for perpetrators of domestic violence in partnership with the DV Council and Ministry of Corrections and Ministry of Justice, learning from the best practices available world-wide

The project will have a strong emphasis on prevention of violence by trying to understand and prevent its root-causes through a pilot rehabilitation programme for the perpetrators of violence. Recent studies suggest that domestic violence perpetrator programmes could play an important role in the quest to end domestic violence.²² As a result of UN Women's support to the National Probation Agency (NPA) in 2015, a rehabilitation / behavioural correction programme module for the perpetrators of gender-based violence (GBV) has been developed for probationers with a history of violent behaviour in compliance with the Article 16 of the Istanbul Convention. The programme is aimed at the reduction/elimination of different types of violent behaviour, modification of sexist and discriminatory conduct and prevention of recidivism. It further serves the purpose of helping probationers with a history of violent behaviour to understand violence directed at other people, to acquire new skills for the management of disputes and conflicts without violence and aggression, to learn partner relations and to manage to express their feelings in a constructive manner.

The module has been developed as a result of the Study Tour on Prevention and Response to Domestic Violence in Spain organized by UN Women in November 2014 for the representatives of the Government of Georgia and is built on the Spanish model "GBV – Intervention Programme for the Rehabilitation of Perpetrators" (PRIA), selected by the NPA in consultation with UN Women as one of the most successful models globally.

Thus, under this activity, the project will:

- g) support the government to develop legislative amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure and Code of Administrative Procedure to ensure that the rehabilitation programme be used as an alternative sentence for GBV perpetrators and/or a pre-condition for parole, as well as one of the restrictive conditions under a protective order (during the 12 months of the project implementation);
- h) provide technical support to the NPA for the training of the professionals (staff psychologists and social workers) to deliver the rehabilitation programme throughout the country in 11 regions. In addition, under this activity the project will provide technical support to the NPA to deliver the rehabilitation programme in Qvemo Qartli region for the ethnic minority beneficiaries in their language to ensure increased access (during the 12 months of the project implementation);
- i) support the Ministry of Corrections and Probation to adapt the existing rehabilitation programme for the use in at least one pilot correctional facilities with inmates convicted for GBV (13-36 months of the project implementation);
- j) support the government to pilot and institutionalize the program as an alternative sentence for GBV perpetrators and/or a pre-condition for parole, as well as one of the restrictive conditions under a protective order (13-36 months of the project implementation) and for this purposes explore possibility of partnership with the Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Centre.

1.2.6. To support the State Fund in the development of two violence against women and domestic violence crises centers in Guria and Qvemo Qartli Regions of Georgia

As provided by the Law on Domestic Violence, Crisis Centres have a critical role to play in the psycho-social rehabilitation of the victims. In partnership with the Government of Sweden, UN Women Georgia CO has supported NGO Sakhli to develop a concept and standards on DV crisis centres and based on it, establish a model crisis centre in Tbilisi. The State Fund aims to establish first

²² Durham University, *Rehabilitation programmes for domestic violence perpetrators can work*, January 2015, available on-line at: <https://www.dur.ac.uk/news/newsitem/?itemno=23319>

such state-funded crises centre in Tbilisi learning from the experience of Sakhli before the end of 2016. According to the State Fund, the primary function of the state-run crisis centers in the Georgian context will be not only the provision of legal, psychological and social support but also the offering of a shelter for up to 7 nights – after which a person may or may not be transferred to the shelter. It is critical to have overnight stay option in the crises centre as the state-run shelters have set rules and conditions for accepting victims that may require few days to comply with.²³ UN Women again with Swedish support plans to support the State Fund in expanding the network of crisis centres Kakheti and Samegrelo regions, while this intervention will create similar services in Guria and Qvemo Qartli regions. This component of the project is well coordinated with other on-going / relevant interventions and has been extensively discussed and agreed with the management of the State Fund. In order to ensure the sustainability of established crises centers, UN Women has reached the agreement of the State Fund that the funding of the two crises centers established in the frameworks of this intervention will be taken over by the State Fund's budget by the end of the project.

1.2.7. To support the State Fund in the development and implementation of socio-economic rehabilitation programme for the victims/survivors of domestic violence

The focus of this activity would be on supporting the State Fund to strengthen its services aimed at socio-economic rehabilitation of victims/survivors of domestic violence, with a primary focus of the State Fund beneficiaries. This work will be carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Labour Health and Social Affairs to ensure that relevant state social workers better understand their role and mandate when it comes to the socio-economic rehabilitation of victims/survivors. Partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science is also crucial for the successful implementation of this aspect of the project especially when it comes to access to the Vocational Education and Training (VET) and higher-education institutions. In relation to both VETs and Higher Education institutions the project will offer support in preparing beneficiary women and girls to take entrance exams and scholarships to ensure that they have the means to cover transportation and accommodation needs and tuition as relevant.

UN Women has started to work with the private sector in December 2014 following the public launch of the Women's Economic Empowerment Principles – Equality Means Business.²⁴ Public private partnerships will be further explored to support capacity development and the employment needs of the beneficiaries.

1.2.8. The capacity of the Public Defender's Office Gender Equality Department strengthened to monitor implementation of the legislation in relation to women's rights, gender equality and VAWG nation-wide

The Gender Equality Department (GED) is a newly created entity under the Public Defender's Office (PDO) established as a result of advocacy work by UN Women. UN Women provided technical and financial assistance to the GED towards the development of the gender mainstreaming strategy and action plan 2014-2016 as well as development and piloting of different monitoring tools, such as the DV shelters and hotline monitoring tool, protective and restrictive orders monitoring tool, and femicide investigations monitoring tool.

Through this action, UN Women will continue supporting the PDO GED to further enhance its role in monitoring the government's performance in meeting its obligations in the area of combatting VAWG,

²³ Pursuant to the Law of Georgia on "Prevention of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance of Domestic Violence Victims" adopted on 25 May 2006, a person needs to be identified as a "victim of domestic violence" to become eligible for victim/survivor services. Here are following four ways for getting the status: (1) Patrol Police/District Police intervene on the scene of crime and issue a Restraining Order against the abuser that has to be submitted to Court for approval within 24 hours. The identity of a victim is spelled out in the Order. (2) The court issues a Protective Order upon request of the victim or her/his legal representative. The identity of a victim is spelled out in the Order. (3) "A victim of domestic violence" status is granted by the Victim Identification Group (VIG) established under the Inter Agency Council Implementing Measures to Eliminate Domestic Violence per the special procedure prescribed by the Governmental Decree #684 of December, 18 2014 on the rule for "Identification and granting domestic violence victim status by the victim identification group"; (4) A person is acknowledged to be a victim by the organ conducting criminal proceedings / criminal prosecution.

²⁴ Please see more at: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2011/10/women-s-empowerment-principles-equality-means-business>

including domestic violence. In the frameworks of this activity it is foreseen that GED presence will be strengthened in all 8 regional offices of the PDO (that also include Guria and Qvemo Qartli) through hiring one gender specialist (for the time being GED does not have its staff in the regional offices of the PDO). The agreement has been reached with the PDO that the mandate/function of gender specialists hired by the PDO GED in the regions through this action will be maintained and carried over by the Public Defender's Office after the phase out of the project. Through this technical support, the GED will enhance its human capacity to deliver better on its mandate nation-wide, with primary focus on two areas: (1) close monitoring of the implementation of national referral mechanism and (2) ensuring increase dialogue and participation of beneficiaries in the development/drafting of policies and laws in relation to EVAWG and DV in Georgia.

1.2.9. *To strengthen the capacity of Legal Aid Service to provide services to the victims / survivors of violence against women and girls and domestic violence in Guria and Qvemo Qartli regions of Georgia*

In accordance to the legislative amendments adopted in 2014 to the Law of Georgia on Legal Aid as a part of the harmonization process with the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention, the Legal Aid Service has been tasked with the duty to provide legal consultations and court representation services to the victims/survivors of domestic violence apart from its initial target group (socially vulnerable criminal defendants). UN Women will work with the Legal Aid Service to develop its institutional as well as individual capacities to ensure quality legal protection of DV victims/survivors. For this purpose, UN Women with Swedish support already works with the Legal Aid Service and would like to take this partnership to Guria and Qvemo Qartli regions by recruiting 2 lawyers focusing on legal counselling and court representation to victims/survivors of DV territorial offices of the Legal Aid Service in these regions. Furthermore, UN Women will ensure advanced training on sexual and domestic violence issues of these lawyers and will advocate that the function established through the recruitment of these 2 lawyers is taken over by the state budget of Legal Aid Service upon the completion of the action.

1.1.2. Methodology

UN Women will ensure regular coordination and synergies of all interventions undertaken in the frameworks of this action with UN Women's other work in the area of ending violence against women and domestic violence (supported by the government of Sweden) as well as with the work of government and NGO partners in this area supported by EU, USAID, WB and other development partners.

Compliant to UN Women Strategic Note 2016-2020 the project will have a holistic approach with interventions on **policy, institutions, and grassroots' levels**; the three levels of intervention, bring about interrelated positive changes and will contribute to the achievement of the overall as well as of the specific objectives of the action. Thus, the theory of change foreseen by the action is the following: if (1) legislation and policies are improved, resourced, coordinated, and implemented in compliance with international standards and national commitments in the area of EVAWG and DV, and if (2) governmental institutions possess the required capacities to implement relevant legislation, policies and programmes, and if (3) evidence shows that excluded groups of women and girls clearly benefit from the advanced legal/policy frameworks, programmes and services in the area EVAWG and DV then we have all elements in place for the achievement of **specific objective** of the action that is: The creation of an enabling legislative, policy and service delivery environment in line with the internationally binding standards on EVAWG at national and local levels. The achievement of the specific objective in a longer run contributes to the **overall objective** of preventing violence against women and domestic violence and elimination of its causes and consequences in Georgia.

Level 1: Policies and Legislation - Technical support to review / develop EVAWG and DV legislation and policies

With this action, UNW will continue leading the work towards harmonizing Georgian legislation and policies with the Council of Europe's *Istanbul Convention* especially in the area of **state interventions targeting offenders/perpetrators of violence** (this area of work is a clear gap as identified also by the EUD *Domestic Violence Gap Assessment in Georgia*²⁵). UN Women in partnership with the government of Sweden provided assistance to the government of Georgia in the development of the first wave of legislative amendments passed by legislators in October 2014, while the second wave of amendments – led by the Ministry of Justice – is in its finalization stage (as of April 2016). The action aims at generating comprehensive data and evidence through a nation-wide *Survey on Violence against Women* that will be used at all intervention levels, but especially in the process of the design of policies and information campaign aimed at EVAWG by the government.

Level 2: Institutions - Capacity development interventions for key institutional partners in the areas EVAWG and DV on national and local levels

The action aims at providing technical support to the Interagency Council on Measures to Eliminate DV / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE to ensure effective coordination and synergies between different national policies aimed at enhancement of gender equality, EVAWG and DV. Cooperation with the State Fund for the Protection and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking and DV will be aimed towards the expansion of the network of state-run crises centers for the victims/survivors of DV in Guria and Qvemo Qartli as well as development of a socio-economic rehabilitation programme for the victim/survivors. Demand driven capacity development trainings for the police, judges, lawyers, social workers, state Legal Aid staff and prosecutors, to respond to DV, will be provided. In addition, electronic monitoring as well as behavior correction programmes for the perpetrators will be piloted and institutionalized.

Level 3: Grassroots - Awareness raising to prevent and increase disclosure of VAWG and DV

UN Women will support the government's outreach and awareness raising campaign for zero tolerance to VAWG building on the data / finding generated by the nation-wide *Survey on Violence against Women*. The successful experience of engaging prominent athletes through *Sportsmen UNiTE against Violence against Women in Georgia* campaign, championed by the Georgian Rugby Union, will be carried forward, targeting boys and young men. The strategy of engaging opinion leaders and leading cultural figures in different awareness raising events will be followed along with utilization of innovative communication mediums. The interventions at this level will be also aimed at increasing the awareness of the public, especially in the target regions of the action on existing state supported services, to encourage their demand on these.

A human rights-based approach will be at the heart of the action while developing capacities and opportunities for both duty-bearers and rights-holders, on the one hand supporting rights holders both at the grass root level to effectively claim their rights and on the other, strengthen capacity of duty bearers in the context of this program, central and local government institutions to effectively fulfil their obligations and increase accountability.

Project partners will be government, public institutions such as Public Defender's Office, Legal aid Service and State Fund. The action will engage also women's NGOs and gender equality advocates in its awareness raising and advocacy interventions. In addition, the programme will have recourse to local and international expertise as required. The details about foreseen partnerships are spelled out under each activity.

Target groups of the intervention are representatives of government responsible for combatting violence against women and domestic violence issues and society at large, with a particular focus on communities and local governments in Guria and Qvemo Qartli regions. The final beneficiaries of the project are women and girls victims/survivors of violence or at high risk of violence.

²⁵ Helga Klein, Graziella Piga, *Domestic Violence Gap Assessment in Georgia: 2014*, EuropeAid/132633/C/SER/multi, pp. 52-54.

The **Management Team (MT)** will be responsible for day-to-day management of the action. The Management Team will consist of UN Women Programme Analyst on EVAW (30% of time), Project Analyst on EVAW (100% of time) supported by UN Women Communications Specialist (30% of time). The MT will be assisted by the Admin Assistant (100% of time) and a driver (100% of time). Operations and Finance services as well as further programmatic support will be provided as UN Women contribution, by allocating 30% of full times of the Operation Manager, Finance Associate, National Programme Officer and International Junior Programme Officer for supporting the action (totalling to EUR 277,239 for the duration of the action).²⁶ The Management Team will also provide technical support and guidance to consultants, companies and NGOs sub-contracted under different activities of the initiative, in order to ensure that the project objectives are met.

Overall, the responsibility for the action lies with the UN Women Country Representative responsible for the UN Women country programme. The main decision-making body of the action will be the **Steering Committee (SC)**. Its members will be the designated representative from the Delegation of the European Union to Georgia, the UN Women Country Representative and Assistant to the Prime Minister on human Rights and Gender Equality Issues. The SC shall meet at least once a year and as needed to review the progress of the implementation and provide strategic guidance and support in further implementation. The Management Team shall organize the SC meetings and update the SC on the progress achieved as per the initiative's work-plan.

In terms of **reporting to the EUD** in Georgia, UN Women will prepare annual progress reports (narrative and financial) for each of the first two years and the final consolidated report in line with the EU/ UN Women agreement.

A **final external evaluation** of the action will take place in the last year of project implementation. It is envisaged (if not agreed otherwise) that the final evaluation report will be submitted to the donor along with the final action report. The final evaluation of the project will be commissioned by the UN Women Georgia Country Office and closely supported by the UN Women Regional Evaluation Specialist for the ECA region who is a staff member of the UN Women Independent Evaluation Office. The evaluation will be designed as a summative project evaluation to support the CO and national stakeholders' strategic learning and decision-making for the next planning process with the focus on the assessment of outcome level results and capturing the key lessons learned from the implementation of the programme. The evaluation will aim to enhance accountability for development effectiveness and learning from experience.

The Evaluation shall take into account and should also refer to the guiding documents for evaluation at UN Women, including the Evaluation Policy, Evaluation Chapter of the POM, the GERAAS evaluation report quality checklist, the United Nations System-wide Action Plan Evaluation Performance Indicator (UN-SWAP EPI) and the UN Women's Evaluation Handbook. These documents serve as the reference framework for the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation consultant(s) for ensuring compliance with the various requirements and assuring the quality of the evaluation report.

UN Women will ensure that all **communication and visibility** interventions will be implemented *EU-UN Visibility Action Plan* and the *Joint Visibility Guidelines for EC-UN Actions in the Field*.

In terms of the **means required** for the implementation of the action (explained in detail in the budget section of the proposal), UN Women would like to request the EUD to transfer the vehicle procured for EU/UN Women project Innovative Action for Gender Equality, UN Women reference: 00085904, EU reference number IFS-RRM/2012/307539 (Nissan X-Trail, procured in September 2013 for USD

²⁶ Total UN Women contribution to the action for its whole duration will amount to EUR 375,000 – apart from the portion of UN Women staffs' salaries mentioned above, UN Women will be contributing EUR 25,200 to office rent for and EUR 72,561 to activities 1.1.3 and 1.2.1.

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\$24,500.00) to this action and in this case there will not be a need for budgeting for procuring a vehicle from the budget of this action.

1.1.3. Indicative action plan for implementing the action (max 4 pages)

Year 1													
Activity	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.1.1. To conduct a nation-wide Survey on Violence against Women													UN Women
1.1.2. To use the findings of the Survey to support the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE in developing National Information Strategy towards ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG)													UN Women
1.1.3. To render support to government and civil society, media partners in implementation of the National Communication Strategy towards EVAWG and its Action Plan													UN Women
1.2.1. To support the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE and Gender Equality Council in the Parliament in ensuring coordinated monitoring of gender equality and ending violence against women national policies													UN Women
1.2.2. To provide trainings of different service providers (State Fund, police, social workers, and representatives of local governments of the targeted regions) in gender equality and violence against women and domestic violence issues													UN Women
1.2.3. To provide technical support to law-enforcement structures to develop domestic violence risk assessment methodology utilized by the police, learning from the best practices available world-wide													UN Women
1.2.4. To support law-enforcement structures to introduce / pilot GPS Ankle Bracelets for effective monitoring of repeat offender of domestic violence													UN Women

[illegible]

Year 2													
Activity	Half-year 3						Half-year 4						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.1.3. To render support to government and civil society, media partners in implementation of the National Communication Strategy towards EVAWG and its Action Plan													UN Women
1.1.4. To partner with the representatives of media and PR departments of line Ministries engaged in the implementation of Communication Strategy and its Action Plan to raise their awareness and sensitivity to EVAWG issues													UN Women
1.2.1. To support the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE and Gender Equality Council in the Parliament in ensuring coordinated monitoring of gender equality and ending violence against women national policies													UN Women
1.2.2. To provide trainings of different service providers (State Fund, police, social workers, and representatives of local governments of the targeted regions) in gender equality and violence against women and domestic violence issues													UN Women
1.2.4. To support law-enforcement structures to introduce / pilot GPS Ankle Bracelets for effective monitoring of repeat offender of domestic violence													UN Women
1.2.5. To develop and pilot rehabilitation programme for perpetrators of domestic violence in partnership with the DV Council and Ministry of Corrections and Ministry of Justice, learning from the best practices available world-wide													UN Women
1.2.6. To support the State Fund in the development of two violence against women and domestic violence crises centers with relevant victim rehabilitation services in Guria and Qvemo Qartli Regions of Georgia													UN Women

1.2.7. To support the State Fund in development and implementation of socio-economic rehabilitation programme for the victims/survivors of domestic violence											UN Women / State Fund
1.2.8. The capacity of the Public Defender's Office Gender Equality Department strengthened to monitor implementation of the legislation in relation to women's rights, gender equality and VAWG nation-wide											UN Women / PDO
1.2.9. To strengthen the capacity of Legal Aid Service to provide services to the victims/survivors of violence against women and girls and domestic violence in Guria and Qvemo Qartli regions of Georgia											UN Women / Legal Aid Service

Year 3													
Activity	Half-year 5						Half-year 6						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.1.3. To render support to government and civil society, media partners in implementation of the National Communication Strategy towards EVAWG and its Action Plan													UN Women
1.1.5. To conduct a follow-up study to measure the impact of the project on public attitudes and perceptions to EVAWG													UN Women
1.2.1. To support the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE and Gender Equality Council in the Parliament in ensuring coordinated monitoring of gender equality and ending violence against women national policies													UN Women
1.2.2. To provide trainings of different service providers (State Fund, police, social workers, and representatives of local governments of the targeted regions) in gender equality and violence against women and domestic violence issues													UN Women

n.g.

[illegible]

1.1.4. Sustainability of the action

Sustainability of the results is the key aspect around which this action is built – first and foremost UN Women will ensure that the grounds for **policy-level sustainability** of the intervention is prepared by supporting improvements in relevant laws and policies. Interventions targeted at strengthening institutional capacities of the national partners will be designed to ensure the **institutionalization of the action's results** (incorporations to internal guidance, structures, and budgets), so that upon the end of the project, the national institutions have the ability to independently carry out their commitments and to deliver high quality public goods and services in the area of EVAWG. Government partners will be actively engaged in planning and implementing the relevant activities to enhance their ownership of the interventions and thus, pave the way for the smooth transfer of relevant products / work results in the future. Already at the preparation stage of the project, UN Women consulted all the

key partners / stakeholders engaged in the action to ensure that the work and results of the action are carried forward. The following are just some of the key agreements that have been reached at the preliminary meetings held by UN Women in preparation of this proposal:

- GEOSTAT is committed to take part in the development of the methodology and then implement the nation-wide *Survey on Violence against Women*. During the implementation of the Action UN Women will further advocate for its replication every 5 to 7 years with GEOSTAT leadership
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs is committed to support the development of domestic violence risk assessment methodology for police and its incorporation in its operations;
- The government (DV Council and Ministry of Internal Affairs) sees clear added value in the introduction of GPS Ankle Bracelets for effective monitoring of repeat offenders of domestic violence and is willing to take this work over after the phase out of the project;
- The government (DV Council and Ministry of Corrections) is ready to develop and pilot rehabilitation programme for perpetrators of domestic violence and continue its operation after the completion of the project;
- The government (DV Council, Ministry of Labour Health and Social Affairs and its State Fund for the Assistance and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Domestic Violence) sees clear need in establishment of additional crises centers in Guria and Qvemo Qartli regions and is willing to take them over after the phase out of the project;
- The government (DV Council, Ministry of Labour Health and Social Affairs and its State Fund for the Assistance and Protection of the Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings and Domestic Violence) acknowledges the non-existence of socio-economic rehabilitation programme for the victims/survivors of violence as a huge gap in the service-provision system and is willing to take over the program developed in the frameworks of the project;
- The agreement has been reached with the Public Defender's Office that the mandate/function of gender specialists hired by the PDO GED in its 8 regional offices through this action will be maintained and carried over by the Public Defender's Office after the phase out of the project.
- The agreement is reached with the Legal Aid Service to continue with the mandate/functions of lawyers serving Guria and Qvemo Qartli inhabitants that will be established by the project after its completion.

Scheduled parliamentary elections in the last quarter of 2016 present significant challenge as political temperature may still be high and government in the forming process in the first quarter of 2017. Thus, UN Women Country Representative will hold high-level bilateral meetings with relevant Ministers to ensure their continuous commitment to the areas of cooperation spelled out in this project document. Close multi-year cooperation with mid-rank officials proved to be an effective mitigation strategy for the risk related to frequent shifts among the high-rank officials. Mainstreaming of gender into the nationalization process of SDGs (that will be completed in 2016 with UN Women technical support) as well as mandatory progress reporting to CEDAW in 2018 will further benefit the advocacy and technical support engagement of UN Women with the government towards securing sustainability of the results.

The overall objective of the action is to prevent violence against women and girls and domestic violence and eliminate its causes and consequences in Georgia, thus, to measure the impact of the action through a quantified data UN Women has selected the following three key indicators (with relevant targets and baselines) as they measure public perceptions and attitudes (indicator 1), prevalence of violence (indicator 2) and level of state response (indicator 3):

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1: % of people who think it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife, by sex	1: In 2014, 69% of citizens (73.3% women and 60.5% men) believed that DV is a crime and it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife (UN Women, <i>The Perceptions and Attitudes towards Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo -Zemo Svaneti Regions of Georgia</i> , 2014)	1: 80% of citizens of both sexes by 2018
2: % of change of ever-partnered women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to psychological, physical or sexual violence by current or former intimate partner (SDG)	2: 9% of women and girls aged 15-49 admitted facing physical and sexual violence by current or former partner/husband; 35.9% of women and girls have been subject to the acts of control and 14.3% admit facing emotional violence (UNFPA, <i>National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Georgia</i> , 2009)	2: 5-10% decrease by 2018
3: % of reported cases investigated and summary judgment made (dropped, prosecuted, sentenced, acquitted)	3: To be established in 2017 for 2016.	3: To be established in 2017 for 2016.

In order to achieve the set targets and to contribute to the impact-level changes it is critical that not only this project is successfully implemented, but also, cooperation, coordination and synergies with development, civil society and government partners engaged in similar and linked initiatives is ensured; To this end, UN Women is strategically positioned as we chair Gender Theme Group (informal group of development partners working in the area of GEWE) that provides us with strategic oversight and excellent opportunity for good coordination with all the relevant on-going interventions in the field of EVAWG and DV.

LOGFRAME MATRIX OF THE PROJECT

The logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the project: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose (see "current value") on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To prevent violence against women and girls and domestic violence and eliminate its causes and consequences in Georgia	1. % of people who think it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife, by sex	1. In 2014, 69% of citizens (73.3% women and 60.5% men) believed that DV is a crime and it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife (UN Women, <i>The Perceptions and Attitudes towards Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svanteti Regions of Georgia</i> , 2014)	1. 80% of citizens of both sexes by 2018	Nation-wide survey on prevalence of violence against women and girls and attitudes towards it, to be conducted by UN Women in the frameworks of this project (for indicators 1 & 2)	✓ Public attitudes will condemn VAWG and DV as unacceptable and contradicting to law; ✓ There will be increase public awareness on the linkages between achievement of gender equality and elimination of VAWG ;
		2. % of change of ever-partnered women and girls aged 16 years and older subjected to psychological, physical or sexual violence by current or former intimate partner (SDG)	2. 9% of women and girls aged 15-49 admitted facing physical and sexual violence by current or former partner/husband; 35.9% of women and girls have been subject to the acts of control and 14.3% admit facing emotional violence (UNFPA, <i>National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Georgia</i> , 2009) ²⁷	2. 5-10% decrease by 2018		✓ Increased awareness and focus on prevention will eventually lead to decreased percentage of ever-partnered women exposed to violence (by current or former partner), although temporarily, due to increased awareness and trust in institutions, number of disclosures and reported cases may increase
		3. % of reported cases investigated and summary judgment made (dropped, prosecuted, sentenced,	3. To be established in 2017 for 2016.	3. To be established in 2017 for 2016.	3. DV Council as a part of DV NAP reporting.	

²⁷ The 2014 UN Women study and 2009 UNFPA nation-wide survey methodology-wise are significantly different from each other and thus, are not comparable not only with each other, but also, with the data generated through the survey foreseen by this action. Even though we are aware of these limitations, due to scarcity of research in this field we are still referring to the findings of these two studies as proxies providing indicative figures for the baselines.

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Outputs	Op 1.1 (related to Oc 1): Key stakeholders conduct awareness raising, preventive and corrective actions, based on reliable data and in such a way that they contribute to increased disclosure and prevention of violence; Op 1.2. (related to Oc1) Capacity of key policy and service delivery institutions strengthened to promote and protect women's human rights to life free from VAWG, including DV	1.1.1: % of change of issued protective and restrictive orders 1.1.2: % of change public awareness of the existence of the DV law and relevant services in target regions	1.1.1: 902 restrictive orders & 87 protective orders in 2014 (100%) 1.1.2. In 2014, 50% surveyed were aware of the existence of DV hotline and 57% were aware of the existing legal protection mechanisms (UN Women study on <i>The Perceptions and Attitudes towards Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Tbilisi, Kakheti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti Regions of Georgia</i>, 2014)	1.1.1: 15% increase by 2018 1.1.2: 15% increase by 2018	1.1.1. Ministry of Internal Affairs 1.1.2. Nation-wide survey on prevalence of violence against women and girls and attitudes towards it, to be conducted by UN Women in the frameworks of this project	Factor 1: - Scheduled parliamentary elections in the last quarter of 2016 resulting in high temperature and government in the forming process in the first quarter of the year. Factor 1 Mitigation Strategy: - UN Women Country Representative will hold high-level bilateral meetings with relevant Ministers to ensure their continues commitment to the areas of cooperation spelled out in the Project. Close multi-year cooperation with mid-rank officials proved to be an effective mitigation strategy for the risk related to frequent shifts among the high-rank officials. Factor 2: Instability in the region and
Activities	A 1.1.1. - To conduct a nation-wide Survey on Violence against Women with special component focusing on the project target regions for the establishment of the baseline (related to Op 1.1.)	Note – Indicated costs do not include staff (salaries, travel) and office running (rent, vehicle costs), consumables, supplies, other services and translation costs, also costs for external evaluation and indirect costs – please see Annex B: Action Budget for full information regarding the costs of the Action. Means: Study, international expertise, staff time, partnership with GEOSTAT/research company, printed report. Costs EUR 129,340				
	A 1.1.2. - To use the findings of the Survey to support the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE in developing National Communication Strategy and Plan towards ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) to allow for unity of action by multiple stakeholders in messaging and coordination of awareness raising campaigns; (related to Op 1.1.)	Means: Staff, equipment, supplies Costs EUR 10,000				

<i>A 1.1.3. - To render support to the government and civil society, media partners in implementation of the National Communication Strategy towards EVAWG and its Action Plan; (related to Op 1.1.)</i>	Means: Staff, equipment, media products, airing costs, organization of PR and advocacy events Costs EUR 124,562 (UNW contribution EUR 24,562)	escalation of conflicts with negative impact on the economic and political stability in the country Factor 2 Mitigation Strategy: UNCT regular monitoring and analysis of the political and security situation and relevant support to the government in contingency planning and rapid response operations (as appropriate). Factor 3: Political and economic instability and significant changes in the country's Euro-Atlantic orientation Factor 3 Mitigation Strategy: Consistent, systemic work with the government towards the implementation of the international human rights commitments and the EU Association Agreement. Outreach (media, CSOs, target groups, etc.) to promote democracy, rule of law, human and women's rights and gender equality. Factor 4: Environmental/ natural disasters (landslides, flooding, earthquakes) resulting in the increased number of
	Means: Training, staff, facilities and training materials Costs EUR 6000	
	Means: Study, staff time, partnership with GEOSTAT/research company. Costs EUR 32,000	
	Means: Staff time, local expertise, facilities, knowledge products. Costs EUR 73,500 (UN Women contribution EUR 48,000)	
	Means: Staff time, local expertise, facilities, knowledge products and training materials. Costs EUR 36,000	
<i>A 1.1.4. - To partner with the representatives of media and PR departments of line Ministries engaged in the implementation of Communication Strategy and its Action Plan to raise their awareness and sensitivity to EVAWG issues (related to Op 1.1.)</i>		
<i>A 1.1.5. - To conduct a follow-up study to measure the impact of the project on public attitudes and perceptions (related to Op 1.1.)</i>		
<i>A 1.2.1- To support the DV Council / Institutional Mechanism on GEWE and Gender Equality Council in the Parliament in ensuring coordinated monitoring of gender equality and ending violence against women national policies (related to Op 1.2.)</i>		
<i>A 1.2.2. - To provide trainings of different service providers (State Fund, police, social workers, and representatives of local governments of the targeted regions) in gender equality and violence against women and domestic violence issues (related to Op 1.2.)</i>		

	A 1.2.3. - To provide technical support to law-enforcement structures to develop domestic violence risk assessment methodology utilized by the police, learning from the best practices available world-wide (related to Op 1.2.)	Means: Staff time, international expertise, facilities, knowledge products, training. Costs EUR 60,000	internally displaced families/people (eco-migrants) and significant material damages (housing, infrastructure, etc.) Factor 4 Mitigation Strategy: UNCT's support to the government in contingency planning and rapid response operations as appropriate/engagement to humanitarian response in line with UNW practice/ experience.
	A 1.2.4. - To support law-enforcement structures to introduce / pilot GPS Ankle Bracelets for effective monitoring of repeat offender of domestic violence (related to Op 1.2.)	Means: Staff time, changes in legislation, GPS Ankle Bracelets, relevant software, its adaptation, training of staff using the electronic monitoring tools; Costs EUR 210,000	
	A 1.2.5. - To develop and pilot rehabilitation programme for perpetrators of domestic violence in partnership with the DV Council and Ministry of Corrections and Ministry of Justice, learning from the best practices available world-wide (related to Op 1.2.)	Means: Staff time, local expertise, facilities, knowledge products, training. Costs EUR 75,000	
	A 1.2.6. - To support the State Fund in the development of two violence against women and domestic violence crises centers with relevant victim rehabilitation services in Guria and Qvemo Qartli Regions of Georgia (related to Op 1.2.)	Means: Staff time, facilities, renovation/ refurbishing, recruitment and training of crises centres' staff Costs EUR 120,000	
	A 1.2.7. - To support the State Fund in development and implementation of socio-economic rehabilitation programmes for the victims/survivors of domestic violence (related to Op 1.2.)	Means: Staff time, local expertise, facilities, knowledge products, training. Costs EUR 90,000	

	<i>A 1.2.8. The capacity of the Public Defender's Office Gender Equality Department strengthened to monitor implementation of the legislation in relation to women's rights, gender equality and VAWG (related to Op 1.2.)</i>	Means: Staff time, local expertise, facilities, knowledge products, training. Costs EUR 75,000	
	<i>A 1.2.9. – To strengthen the capacity of Legal Aid Service to provide services to the victims/survivors of violence against women and girls and domestic violence in Guria and Qvemo Kartli regions of Georgia (related to Op 1.2.)</i>	Means: Staff time, local expertise, facilities, knowledge products, training. Costs EUR 45,000	

The Coordinator may unilaterally amend the outputs, all the indicators and the related targets, baselines and sources of verification as well as the activities described in this logical framework in accordance with Article 9.4 of the General Conditions.

Definitions:

“Impact” means the primary and secondary, long term effects produced by the Action.

“Outcome” means the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an Action’s outputs.

“Output” means the products, capital goods and services which result from an Action’s activities.

“Indicator” is the quantitative and/or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure the achievement of the Results of an Action.

“Baseline” means the starting point or current value of the indicators.

“Target” (or results Goal) means the quantitatively or qualitatively measurable level of expected output, outcome or impact of an Action.

A “logical framework matrix” (or “logframe matrix”) is a matrix in which results, assumptions, indicators, targets, baselines, and sources of verification related to an action are presented.

The intervention logic tells how, in a given context, the activities will lead to the outputs, the outputs to the outcome(s) and the outcome(s) to the expected impact. The most significant assumptions developed in this thinking process are to be included in the logframe matrix.