

# Country-Level Data for Georgia country Outcome

## XM-DAC-41146-GEO\_D\_3.1

OUTCOME GEO\_D\_3.1 [XM-DAC-41146-GEO\\_D\\_3.1](#)

**By 2025, all people in Georgia have equitable and inclusive access to quality, resilient and gender-sensitive services delivered in accordance with international human rights standards (UNSDCF Outcome 2)**

### OUTCOME DETAILS

#### SDG alignment



#### Impact areas



Ending violence against women

#### Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Positive social norms



Access to services, goods and resources



Women's voice, leadership and agency

#### Outcome Description

This result statement is identical to UNSDCF Outcome 2 and contributes UN Women SP 2018–2021 Outcome 4: All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence and SP 2022–2025 Impact 3: Ending Violence against Women and Girls (EVAWG)



Gender statistics



UN system coordination

### **Policy Marker**

GENDER EQUALITY

### **Humanitarian Scope**

No

### **UN System Function**

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Direct support and service delivery

Integrated policy advice and thought leadership

Support functions

## RESOURCES

**\$1.15 M**

Planned Budget

**\$1.38 M**

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES



### Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women  
\$50,000

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  European Commission \$815,922  
\$517,270

**TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)**

\$1,333,192

OUTCOME GEO\_D\_3.1

B - Baseline      M - Milestones      T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By 2025, all people in Georgia have equitable and inclusive access to quality, resilient and gender-sensitive services delivered in accordance with international human rights standards (UNSDCF Outcome 2)	Existence of costed National Action Plan on Ending Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and its implementation rate (UNSDCF 1.3.1 NSDG: 5.1.1 (GT 5.1))	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
		2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
		2022 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
		2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
		2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
		2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of women and girls who experience violence and seek help from formal institutions (UNSDCF 2.5; SP 4.1)	2017 (Baseline)	26	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	26%
	2022 (Milestone)	N/A	26
	2023 (Milestone)	22	22.8
	2024 (Milestone)	22.8	
	2025 (Target)	22.8	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries and/or other actors with comprehensive and coordinated VAW prevention strategy (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where there has been an increase in the number of women who access services after experiencing violence or discrimination (CO)	2017 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	No	FALSE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries where multi-sectoral systems, strategies or programs are implemented to advance women's equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources, including social protection (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Percentage of UNCTs meeting/exceeding requirements in preventing and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls through multisectoral and coordinated approaches (derived from QCPR indicator 1.4.22) (Desk Review)	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	1	-
	2023 (Milestone)	1	-
	2024 (Milestone)	1	-
	2025 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.1: Number of National Action Plans and Strategies to end violence against women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behavior transformation, developed with UN-Women's support	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.3: Number of countries supported by UN-Women to improve guidelines, protocols, standard operating procedures (in line with best practices) on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.4: Number of countries that provide information about women's rights to access quality essential services for victims and survivors of violence, with UN-Women's support	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.2b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) integrate violence prevention and response into COVID-19 response plans, b), c), d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women’s support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) raise awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men, c), d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6c: Number of countries that have, with UN Women’s support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c) provide options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators, d), e)	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6d: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d) ensure continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity, e)	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.6e: Number of countries that have, with UN Women’s support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d), e) ensure women’s access to justice through police and justice response to address impunity of perpetrators and protect women and their children	2020 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 4.11.7. Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related gender-based violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses, and ensure longer-term recovery	2020 (Baseline)	Not available	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	Not available	6
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: 2023

### **By 2025, all people in Georgia have equitable and inclusive access to quality, resilient and gender-sensitive services delivered in accordance with international human rights standards (UNSDCF Outcome 2)**

UN Women has made strong progress towards partial achievement of this outcome in 2023, the progress is on track. The Government of Georgia further improved violence against women and domestic violence (EVAW/DV) legislation and policies to meet international standards. The Parliament of Georgia received a draft package of amendments to reform sexual violence crimes' section in the Criminal Code of Georgia by introducing a consent-based definition of rape for their further discussion and initiation. UN Women in partnership with relevant state and non-state partners prepared draft package as part of its work to align legislation with the Istanbul Convention and other international standards. harmonizing Georgian legislation with the Istanbul Convention, Shelters/crisis centers use standards of operation that better ensure quality service provision The state-run services expanded; a new shelter in Tbilisi administered by the State Care Agency opened with 15 additional beds. The new shelter is adapted for persons with disabilities and will serve women victims of violence and their dependents. A local women's NGO in ethnically diverse Samtskhe-Javakheti established a shelter for the survivors of violence to be later transferred to the state for sustainable funding. UN Women provided technical and financial support to achieve this result. The State Care Agency is actively applying rule on compensation for victims of VAW/DV, which were put into effect in 2022. Most cases of compensation are for femicide and issued to the family members of the VAW/DV victims. Since the enactment, 11 applications were submitted to the State Care Agency with 9 compensation requests already granted. As a result, a victim/survivor of violence is authorized to receive compensation from the state if the compensation for the damages

is not paid by the abuser. The amount of the compensation is determined in accordance with the court's decision. The maximum amount of compensation is set at GEL 10,000. The provision of the necessary legislative amendments enabling victims to request the compensation also constitutes an obligation imposed by the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention). The country now has updated data on VAW in Georgia to report and track the progress on the implementation of SDG 5&mdash;&ldquo;to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls&rdquo;&mdash;and SDG 16&mdash;&ldquo;to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels&rdquo;. This is a result of the Georgia CO publishing the findings of the second National Survey on Violence against Women at the end of 2023. The survey is a result of the CO effectively exercising UN Women triple mandate by convening and coordinating the work of relevant stakeholders around the survey, generating data that will feed into programmatic and normative work that will be technically supported by UN Women. The VAW survey revealed that every second woman in Georgia has experienced at least one form of violence in her lifetime, while every fourth ever-partnered woman in Georgia has experienced violence from her intimate partner. The study also revealed the positive changes in public opinion, with fewer women and men sharing VAW-supportive beliefs and norms compared to 2017. The study findings are expected to spark national debate about VAW and inform government policies to prevent and address all forms of VAW. Between May and September 2023, law enforcement used electronic surveillance more often in cases of domestic violence (in 68 cases during that 5-month period, as compared to just 44 cases from 2020-May 2023). This resulted from an improved risk assessment tool, an instrument for law enforcement to decide on the application of GPS electronic monitoring for perpetrators of violence. The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) updated the risk assessment tool in May 2023, using recommendations from an assessment of the effectiveness of the domestic violence risk assessment tool carried out by UN Women and MIA. Overall, in 2023 a total of 405 professionals have enhanced their capacities to handle VAW/DV cases. This includes 18 judges, 21 judge&rsquo;s assistants (JAs), 101 prosecutors and prosecutorial managers, 36 Witness&rsquo;s and Victim&rsquo;s Coordinators of the Prosecutors&rsquo; Office of Georgia, 127 investigators, 18 middle level managers of the MIA, 56 Investigators of the Special Investigation Service (SIS) and 28 lawyers. Members of the public (1463 participants; 1,090 - women and 373 &ndash; men) engaged in interactive role-play through InHerShoes trainings. These trainings use scenarios based on the real experiences of victims/survivors to generate empathy for the victims/survivors of GBV and promote behavioural change in women, girls, men and boys through awareness-raising. As part of the training, role-play is used to initiate discussions about VAW/DV and gender equality among participants, highlighting the need to fight against existing stereotypes and to support victims/survivors. Overall, UN Women rolled out the InHerShoes curriculum and, with local NGO partner Women&rsquo;s Information Center, conducted 83 training. Through the Voices against Violence (VaV) module, 249 youth participants (150 girls and 99 boys) increased their awareness of VAW/DV during information sessions conducted by the Georgian Girl Scouts Association, &ldquo;Dia&rdquo;. Dia successfully delivered final round of VaV trainings, carrying out 9 trainings in the reporting period. The above-listed results became possible through UN Women&rsquo;s work within the frameworks of two cost-share projects: &ldquo;UN Joint Programme for Gender Equality in Georgia&rdquo;, funded by the Government of Sweden, and &ldquo;Ending Violence against Women and Girls in Georgia&rdquo;, funded by the European Union. The shelter in Samegrelo-Zavakheti region is funded with generous contribution from the Government of France. Based on the progress made to date, the original strategy and theory of change for this outcome is largely still applicable. If, as expected, this strategy is successful, then the harmonization of Georgia&rsquo;s legislative and policy frameworks with international standards and the country&rsquo;s commitments will start having real impact on the lives of women and girls in Georgia by outlawing discriminatory practices and improving women&rsquo;s access to relevant protection and support services.