

GEORGIA

ANNEX

Section One: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

1. What have been the most important achievements, challenges and set-backs in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women over the past 5 years?

In answering this question, please explain why your country considers these important, how it has addressed them, the challenges encountered and the factors that have enabled progress or led to set-backs in each case (3-5 pages).

2. Which of the following have been the **top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country over the past five years through laws, policies and/or programmes?** (please check relevant categories)

- Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice
- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls
- Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security
- Eliminating violence against women and girls
- Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Political participation and representation
- Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression)
- Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises¹
- Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity or parental leave, care services)
- Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions)
- Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, transport etc.)
- Strengthening women's participation in ensuring environmental sustainability
- Gender-responsive budgeting
- Digital and financial inclusion for women
- Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience building
- Changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes
- Other
 - Development of institutional mechanisms and policy frameworks
 - Development of services for victims of DV & VAW

Please provide brief reflections on how your country has addressed these priorities (3 – 5 pages).

3. **Over the past five years, have you taken specific measures to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination?** (please check relevant categories)

- Women living in remote and rural areas
- Indigenous women
- Racial, ethnic or religious minority women
- Women living with disabilities

¹ LEPL Enterprise Georgia: Within the framework of the program "Development Policy Operations (DPO)" which is financially supported by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank Georgia took responsibility to finance at least 40% businesses of women entrepreneurs. This commitment was fulfilled successfully.

- Women living with HIV/AIDS
- Women with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities
- Younger women
- Older women
- Migrant women
- Refugee and internally displaced women
- Women in humanitarian settings
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses (2 pages max.).

4. Has the increasing number of humanitarian crises—caused by conflict, extreme weather or other events—affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country?

YES/NO

If YES, please give concrete examples of the effects of humanitarian crises on progress for women and girls in your country and of measures taken to prevent and respond to humanitarian crises in a gender-responsive manner (1 page max.).

The current severe human rights situation in Georgia’s occupied regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia largely affects the conditions of women as one of the most vulnerable groups. Following military aggression in 2008, the Russian Federation continues to occupy Georgian territories and takes steps for their de-facto annexation. Along with intensive militarization of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, basic human rights and freedoms of the local population are systematically and gravely violated in breach of fundamental principles of international law. This includes ethnic discrimination of remaining Georgian population in Gali and Akhagori districts, Russification policy and attempts of erasing Georgian traces, restrictions of the right to receive education in native language and to move freely, division of population living on both sides of occupation line by barbed wires and other artificial barriers, illegal detentions and infringement of the right to life, pressure on and intimidation of people.

Existing situation particularly affects women and expose them to increased risk of violence. They are systematically subject to human rights violations, including illegal detentions and threats to physical security. IDP women living in exile are up to now deprived of the right to safe and dignified return. The Russian FSB officers standing at the occupation lines regularly carry out arbitrary detentions for the so called “illegal border crossing”. This also includes the detention of women. The most severe case concerned the detention of a mother of three children Maia Otinashvili in Autumn 2018 who was kidnapped from her yard and threatened to 20 years imprisonment. She was convicted for soliciting Ossetians to come on Georgian controlled territory. Only through the activation of all possible channels by the Government of Georgia and the assistance of international partners she was released after several weeks of illegal detention.

The communities in the occupied territories also face humanitarian challenges. In winter 2019, all crossing points were totally closed for unprecedented period that put the occupied territories in isolation, led to humanitarian crisis, shortage of medicine and increased prices. Even people in need of emergency medical treatment, including women, had to wait for several days to be allowed to come on the other side. The local population in Gali district of Abkhazia region are exposed to illegal taxes for their agricultural lands and harvest, mostly hazelnuts, which is a major source of their income.

The Government of Georgia intensively works with international partners to maintain the human rights violations in the occupied territories of Georgia, including the rights of women, high on the agenda at all international forums and formats, including vis a vis in the dialogue of international community with Russia. The situation in Georgia's regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia is discussed in Geneva International Discussions where Russia is a party to the conflict. Georgian participants permanently raise the issues of safe and dignified return of all IDPs and refugees to their homes, installment of international security mechanisms on the ground and ensuring access of EU Monitoring Mission to the occupied territories, which up to now is not allowed to enter these regions despite its full-fledged mandate. At the same time, the Government of Georgia cooperates with international donors and organizations to ensure their access and engagement in the occupied territories. As a result, international organizations are implementing a number of humanitarian projects in Abkhazia region (Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia remains fully sealed off for international organizations, except for ICRC) that also concern the assistance and strengthening of women. In parallel to this, the Government of Georgia takes steps to ensure and simplify access of the residents of occupied territories to different government services, inter alia to healthcare, educational and socio-economic programs. The special healthcare program effectively operates that ensures free of charge medical treatment of all residents of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, including women. Abkhazia region is also regularly provided with necessary medical equipment and drugs as well as agricultural facilities.

5. Which of the following does your country consider to be the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country for the coming five years through laws, policies and programmes? (please check relevant categories)

- Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice
- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls
- Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security
- Eliminating violence against women and girls**
- Access to affordable quality health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Political participation and representation**
- Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression)**
- Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises
- Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity or parental leave, care services)**
- Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions)
- Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, transport, communication, etc.)
- Strengthening women's participation in ensuring environmental sustainability
- Gender-responsive budgeting
- Digital and financial inclusion for women
- Gender-responsive disaster risk prevention, reduction and resilience building
- Changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes**
- Other

Please provide brief reflections on how you plan to address these priorities (3 – 5 pages).

Section Two: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

This section covers progress across the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action. To facilitate the analysis, the 12 critical areas of concern have been clustered into six overarching dimensions that highlight the alignment of the BPfA with the 2030 Agenda. This approach is aimed at facilitating reflections about the implementation of both frameworks in a mutually reinforcing manner to accelerate progress for all women and girls.

Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

Critical areas of concern:

- A. Women and poverty
- F. Women and the economy
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

6. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to advance gender equality in relation to women's role in paid work and employment? (please check relevant categories)

- Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation
- Introduced / strengthened gender-responsive active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies)
- Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace
- Strengthened land rights and tenure security
- Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women
- Improved access to modern technologies (incl. climate-smart technologies), infrastructure and services (incl. agricultural extension)
- Supported the transition from informal to formal work, including legal and policy measures that benefit women in informal employment
- Devised mechanisms for women's equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

7. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and promote work-family conciliation? (please check relevant categories)

- Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)
- Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable
- Expanded support for frail elderly persons and others needing intense forms of care

- Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave ²
- Invested in time- and labour-saving infrastructure, such as public transport, electricity, water and sanitation, to reduce the burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women
- Promoted decent work for paid care workers, including migrant workers
- Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to encourage the participation of men and boys in unpaid care and domestic work ³
- Introduced legal changes regarding the division of marital assets or pension entitlements after divorce that acknowledge women’s unpaid contribution to the family during marriage
- Other⁴
 - o Strengthened legislation on maternity leave

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

8. Has your country introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing, over the past five years?

YES/NO

If YES, have assessments on their impact on women and men, respectively, been conducted?

- Yes, their impact on women/men was estimated before measures were put in place.
- Yes, the impact was assessed after measures were put in place.
- No, the impact on women/men has not been assessed.

If YES, please describe the findings (1-2 pages).

² Article 64 of the Civil Service Law of Georgia encourages the paternity leave by granting male servants as well a leave of 550 calendar days for child care, 90 calendar days of which are paid, in case the child's mother has not used the leave. The above-mentioned article for the first time creates an opportunity for both parents and serves as a basis for promotion work-family conciliation by involving man in domestic work. Since 2016 8 men have used the paternity leave under the new legal framework.

³ In Georgia, MenCare Campaign is implemented by UNFPA Georgia Country Office to reinforce men’s support in achieving gender equality. Among the participants of the campaign are high-level politicians, representatives of the Government. The campaign presents as an excellent advocacy platform to demonstrate the commitment toward gender equality as an important issue not only for women, but also for men and for the society at large.

⁴ Article 27(1), (2) of the Labour Code provides for 730 calendar days of maternity leave upon the employee’s request, 183 of which will be paid; 200 days can be paid in the event of complications with the pregnancy or multiple births. The Civil Service Law of Georgia allows its employees to keep the salary and pardons the time missed from work used for the medical checkup and examination during the pregnancy in case of prove by medical documents.⁴ The Labour Code prohibits termination of employment during maternity leave and considers terminating labour relations to be inadmissible during the period maternity, newborn adoption leave of absence, and child care additional leave of absence after a female employee notifies the employer about her pregnancy.⁴ Article 111(2) of the Law on Public Service precludes dismissal of an elected or appointed “official” at the national and sub-national level who is pregnant or raising a child up to three years of age.

Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Critical areas of concern:

- A. Women and poverty
- B. Education and training of women
- C. Women and health
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

9. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

- Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures⁵
- Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services
- Supported women's entrepreneurship and business development activities⁶

⁵ Government of Georgia is implementing a program for training/retraining and increasing the qualification of job seekers, which aims at training and retraining the job seekers, placing them at the corresponding internships, therefore increasing the competitiveness on the local market and thus promoting their employment.

- ⁶ The Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development in association with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia launched the state program "Enterprise Georgia", the main objective of which are: promotion of entrepreneurship in Georgia; stimulating local production - especially in least economically developed regions; new enterprises development; creation of new jobs; and increase export potential. Although this program is not designed to address gender issues directly, it creates new opportunities for women. In 2015-2018, the number of beneficiaries within the framework of the Micro and Small Entrepreneurship Promotion Program of Georgia "Produce in Georgia" amounted to 9389 people, including 3783 women that makes 40.3% of total applicants; In 2018, the Office of the State Minister in partnership with the Academy of the Ministry of Finance, conducted a training course "How to Start and Develop Business" for 16 women residing in Kvemo Kartli region and 14 women from the Pankisi Gorge. As a result of the training the participants were given the opportunity to expand theoretical knowledge and develop practical skills of entrepreneurship, also elaborate specific business- plans. The successful projects were financially supported by the UN Women (Tbilisi Office);
- The LEPL "Georgian Innovations and Technologies Agency, provided grants within the scope of 5,000 GEL, only in 2018, out of 98 beneficiaries, 20 women entrepreneurs received a grant (for organizing prototypes, travels and events).
- Within the framework of Startup Matching Grants, 3 startups have been given grant by 100 000 Gel (who are the heads of these startups). Apart from this, programming camps – WomenTechmakers were conducted. This was two-day camp for 14-16 year old girls in order to study the basics of programming.
- During the reporting period of 2015-2019 within the framework of small grant competition 70 were women from 342 beneficiaries. Within the frame of the Matching Grants 10 founders were women from 37 beneficiaries.
- Innovation and Modern Technology Camp was arranged in Telavi and Batumi in 2018 the aim of which is to provide youngsters with the information regarding entrepreneurship, innovations and technology. 56 persons were participating in this event and 33 of them were women.

Within the framework of the School of Young Entrepreneurs two stage study/training was conducted at Zugdidi Techno Park in 2019. Authors of the best projects have been financed. 10 of attendants were IDP women from Abkhazia.

In 2019, the training-cycle was conducted by Tbilisi Tech Park's Fablab in seven directions:

- Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)
- Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty
- Other
 - Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to inform the public about the principles of gender equality and equal rights in distribution of property

please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

10. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve access to social protection for women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

- Introduced or strengthened social protection for unemployed women (e.g. unemployment benefits, public works programmes, social assistance)
- Introduced or strengthened conditional cash transfers
- Introduced or strengthened unconditional cash transfers
- Introduced or strengthened non-contributory social pensions
- Reformed contributory social protection schemes to strengthen women's access and benefit levels
- Improved access to the above for specific populations (e.g. women in informal employment, including domestic workers; migrant and refugee women; women in humanitarian settings)
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

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- ✓ How to create an innovative product
 - ✓ Ebay & Etsy – International Online Platforms
 - ✓ Theory of solving inventory tasks
 - ✓ Arduino
 - ✓ Coreldraw
 - ✓ Fusion 360
 - ✓ Trainers retraining training Lego & LittleBits

68 people participated in the above-mentioned trainings, from which 31 were female participants.

→ 1254 persons employed in the sphere of tourism were trained by the National Administration of Georgian Tourism, approximately 752 of them were women, in sum 60%. At the moment, National Administration of Georgian Tourism has started new educational retraining program which stipulated trainings in 9 regions, more than 20 thematic educational courses in tourism industry and re-training of 1500 persons. This course is equally available not only in gender aspect but also for those who are employed in tourism industry or those who are interested to start business.

11. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country? (please check relevant categories)

- Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services⁷
- Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, mental, maternal health and HIV services⁸
- Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns
- Provided gender-responsiveness training for health service providers
- Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programmes
- Provided refugee women and girls as well as women and girls in humanitarian settings with access to sexual and reproductive health services
- Other
 - Strengthened legal and policy framework

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

12. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

- Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes
- Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education⁹

⁷ Sexual and reproductive health services are integrated in the public healthcare system through family planning centres (FPCs) to provide ante- and post-natal services.⁷ FPCs are designed to provide consultations on contraception, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.

⁸ State healthcare programs are implemented by the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia and its legal entities. In the scope of universal healthcare delivery and C sections are financed. State program for maternal and newborn healthcare is available. In the scope of the program, below listed services are provided:

- Antenatal care;
- Detection of Hepatitis B and C, HIV infection/AIDS and syphilis in pregnant and prevent transmission of Hepatitis B from mother to a child;
- Providing pregnant with pteroyl glutamic acid;
- Providing relevant medication to pregnant with acidotic anemia;

Special treatment of pregnant with syphilis.

⁹

Human rights, gender equality, healthy life-style and reproductive health are integral part of the school curriculum in Georgia. Gender equality principles are included in different subjects at schools in Georgia. Subject "Me and Society" (III-IV grades) designated for elementary stage students includes gender quality issues. For basic level

- Provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals
- Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls
- Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy
- Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other education/training settings
- Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Critical areas of concern:

- D. Violence against women
- I. Human rights of women
- J. Women and the media
- L. The girl child

13. In the last five years, which forms of violence against women and girls, and in which specific contexts or settings, have you prioritized for action? (please check relevant categories)

- Intimate partner violence/domestic violence, including sexual violence and marital rape
- Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and in employment
- Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. cyberviolence, online stalking)
- Femicide/Feminicide
- Violence against women in politics
- Child, early and forced marriages
- Female genital mutilation
- Other harmful practices
- Trafficking in women and girls
- Other

education (VII-IX grades), citizenship (civil education) educational plan was elaborated. This plan concentrates on gender equality and raising awareness of young generation on early marriage.

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

14. What actions has your country prioritized in the last five years to address violence against women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

- Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation
- Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls
- Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases)
- Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing)
- Introduced or strengthened strategies to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)
- Monitoring and evaluation of impact, including evidence generation and data collection, including regarding particular groups of women and girls
- Introduced or strengthened measures for improving the understanding of causes and consequences of violence against women among those responsible for implementing measures on ending violence against women and girls
- Other
 - Conducted National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia¹⁰

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

15. What strategies has your country used in the last five years to prevent violence against women and girls? (please check relevant categories)

- Public awareness raising and changing of attitudes and behaviours
- Work in primary and secondary education, including comprehensive sexuality education
- Grassroots and community-level mobilization
- Shifting the representation of women and girls in the media
- Working with men and boys

¹⁰ National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia 2017 conducted by GeoStat in partnership with UN Women and EU constitutes the first nation-wide research on violence against women to be conducted in Georgia since 2009 and explores the prevalence of domestic violence, non-partner physical and sexual violence, as well as perceptions and awareness of women and men on gender and violence in Georgia. For the first time in Georgia, the study also generated data on prevalence of sexual harassment and stalking at the national level.

- Perpetrator programmes
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

16. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)? (please check relevant categories)

- Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions
- Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and young women and men in educational settings
- Worked with technology providers to set and adhere to good business practices
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

17. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media? (please check relevant categories)

- Enacted, strengthened and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media
- Introduced binding regulation for the media, including for advertising
- Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct
- Provided training to media professionals to encourage the creation and use of non-stereotypical, balanced and diverse images of women and girls in the media
- Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media
- Established or strengthened consumer protection services to receive and review complaints about media content or gender-based discrimination/bias in the media
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

18. Has your country taken any action in the last five years specifically tailored to address violence against specific groups of women facing multiple forms of discrimination?

YES/NO

If YES, please list them and provide up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Critical areas of concern:

- G. Women in power and decision-making
- H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
- I. Human rights of women
- J. Women and the media
- L. The girl child

19. What actions and measures has your country taken in the last five years to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making? (please check relevant categories)

- Reformed constitution, laws and regulations that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level, including electoral system reform, adoption of temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets
- Implemented capacity building, skills development and other measures
- Encouraged the participation of minority and young women, including through sensitization and mentorship programmes
- Provided opportunities for mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, political campaigning
- Taken measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against women in politics
- Collected and analyzed data on women's political participation, including in appointed and elected positions
- Other
 - The Parliamentary Elections in October 2016 was a step forward for women's political participation considering that previous Parliament had a fewer number of women. In 2012-2016, there were only 18 women MPs in Georgia, accounting for as low as 12% of all 150 MPs. Following the elections in 2016, 24 women were able to gain seats, accounting for 16% of the total number of MPs.

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

20. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase women's access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)? (please check relevant categories)

- Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership

- Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free wifi hubs, community technology centers)
- Introduced regulations to advance equal pay, retention and career advancement of women within the media and ICT field
- Collaborated with employers in the media and ICT field to improve internal policies and hiring practices on a voluntary basis
- Provided support to women’s media networks and organizations
- Other
 - Provided series of trainings in ICT¹¹

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

21. Do you track the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

YES/ NO

If YES, what is the approximate proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women?

Please provide information on the specific areas in which these resources have been invested as well as reflections on achievements and challenges encountered in making budgets gender-responsive.

22. As a donor country, does your country track the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting)?

YES/ NO

If YES, please provide further information on the methodology, the scope of tracking, past trends and current proportion of investments.

23. Does your country have a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality?

YES/NO

¹¹ With the purpose of reducing inequalities and supporting women’s engagement in ICT, UN Women began implementing a new initiative in partnership with the Innovative Education Foundation, GeoLab and universities aimed at providing free training courses in website development and social media marketing for women aged 18-35 in five regions in western Georgia. As a first step in the implementation of this initiative, a Training of Trainers was held at Ilia State University in Tbilisi. Fourteen participants from various regions of Georgia deepened their knowledge in teaching website development and social media marketing, which they will then share among the women in their regions

If YES, please list the name of the plan and the period it covers, its priorities, funding and alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the targets under SDG 5.

The National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia 2014-2020 is a key policy document that promotes a human rights-based approach in all policy development and implementation, including considering the different needs of women and men in any given situation.

Two stand-alone National Action Plans (*National Action Plan on the Implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security; National Action Plan on the Measures to be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims/Survivors covering period from 2018 to 2020*) and one chapter of the Human Rights Action Plan: *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment* approved by the government of Georgia.

The 2018-2020 NAPs are harmonized with the Action Plan of the Government of Georgia on the Protection of Human Rights and aligned with the relevant objectives, targets and indicators of the nationalized Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Gender Equality Council plans to approve the new state concept on gender equality in Georgia by the end of 2019 which has not been updated since its adoption in 2006.

If YES, has the national action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget?

With support from UN agencies costing exercise has been carried out to reflect relevant expenses of different activities under the budget line of the NAPs (2018-2020)

24. Does your country have an action plan and timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (if a State party), or of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review or other United Nations human rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women?

YES/NO

If YES, please provide some highlights of the action plans and timeline for implementation.

The process of drafting the actions plans is coordinated by Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Issues. The Inter-agency Commission collects relevant documents such as PDO reports, studies of local and international organizations. The Plans take into account key international commitments of the government of Georgia concerning VAWG: The Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention, CEDAW Committee recommendations, as well as UN Sustainable Development Goal 5, where one of the key targets is to eliminate all forms of VAWG by 2030.

25. Is there a national human rights institution in your country?

YES/NO

If YES, does it have a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender?

If YES, please provide up to three examples of how the NHRI has promoted gender equality. (2 pages max.)

The national human rights institution responsible for protection, monitoring and promotion of human rights in Georgia is the Office of the Public Defender. The Public Defender (Ombudsman) of Georgia oversees the observance of human rights and freedoms in Georgia. It advises the government on human rights issues. It also analyses the state's laws, policies and practices, in compliance with the international standards, and provides relevant recommendations.

The powers and functions of the Public Defender are defined in the 1996 Organic Law on the Public Defender of Georgia. The Public Defender exercises its functions independently and is bound only by the Constitution, international treaties and agreements of Georgia, and by the universally recognized principles and rules of international law, the Organic Law on Public Defender of Georgia, and other legislative acts.¹²

The Public Defender exercises the functions of the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), envisaged by the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT).¹³ Based on the Law on "Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination", the Public Defender is designated as an equality body, whose one of the main functions is to supervise the implementation of the law.¹⁴ In 2014 the Public Defender of Georgia was named as the structure for ensuring implementation, promotion and protection of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.¹⁵

The Public Defender monitors issues related to elimination of all forms of discrimination and ensures equality by examining statements of possible victims and study of the facts of direct or indirect discriminations, trying to settle a case by mutual agreement between the victim of discrimination and alleged discriminator, producing appropriate recommendations to restore rights of victims, providing relevant institutions with proposals on preventing or combating discrimination, recording and analyzing statistical data on facts of discrimination.¹⁶ Article 14 of the Gender Equality Law recognizes the two key functions performed by the Public Defender's Office: monitoring gender equality issues and addressing individual complaints concerning rights violations.

The Public Defender is the first state institution that established structural unit on gender equality issues. The Department of Gender Equality of the Public Defender's Office was set up in May, 2013 . Its mandate includes, *inter alia*, monitoring protection of the right to gender equality, as well as examining individual complaints concerning related rights violations and issuing recommendations. It also engages in research, promotes gender equality issues in the activities of the Public Defender, raises public awareness of gender equality issues in Georgia, and issues annual and special reports on women's rights issues. Public Defender's Office has nine regional representations. Gender Specialist's position was introduced in the regional offices. Currently gender specialists are in four regions offices: Kakheti, Kvemo Kartli, Samegrelo and Adjara.

Peaceful and inclusive societies

¹² Organic Law on the Public Defender of Georgia, Article 4, paragraph 1

¹³ Organic Law on the Public Defender of Georgia, Article 3¹, paragraph 1

¹⁴ Ibid, Article 3, paragraph 1¹

¹⁵ CRPD Article 33, paragraph 2

¹⁶ Ibid; Article 14¹

Critical areas of concern:

- E. Women and armed conflict
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

26. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda? (please check relevant categories)

- Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security
- Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks
- Used communication strategies, including social media, to increase awareness of the women, peace and security agenda
- Increased budgetary allocations for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda
- Taken steps to reduce excessive military expenditures and/or control the availability of armaments
- Re-allocated funds from military spending to social and economic development, including for gender equality and the empowerment of women
- Supported inclusive and gender-sensitive conflict analysis, early warning and prevention mechanisms
- Other ¹⁷

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

27. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings? (please check relevant categories)

- Promoted and supported women's meaningful participation in peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements
- Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level
- Integrated a gender perspective in the prevention and resolution of armed or other conflict
- Integrated a gender perspective in humanitarian action and crisis response
- Protected civil society spaces and women's human rights defenders
- Other

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- Started localization process of the WPS NAP (2018-2020)
- In light of marking the 20th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, Georgia joined the pledges made by the UN Member States to accelerate the implementation of Women, Peace and Security Agenda at the national level in April 2019.¹⁷

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

28. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response? (please check relevant categories)

- Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls
- Strengthened institutional capacities, including of the justice system and transitional justice mechanisms as applicable, during conflict and crisis response
- Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse
- Increased access of conflict-affected, refugee or displaced women to violence prevention and protection services¹⁸
- Taken measures to combat illicit arms trafficking
- Taken measures to combat the production, use of and trafficking in illicit drugs
- Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

29. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child? (please check relevant categories)

- Taken measures to combat negative social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children
- Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training
- Tackled disadvantages in health outcomes due to malnutrition, early childbearing (e.g. anemia) and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- Implemented policies and programmes to reduce and eradicate child, early and forced marriage
- Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices
- Implemented policies and programmes to eradicate child labour and excessive levels of unpaid care and domestic work undertaken by girl children
- Promoted girls' awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life
- Other

¹⁸ In the process of providing housings to IDPs, priority is given to victims of domestic violence and single parents.

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Critical areas of concern:

- I. Human rights of women
- K. Women and the environment
- L. The girl child

30. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies? (please check relevant categories)

- Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance
- Strengthened evidence and/or raised awareness about gender-specific environmental and health hazards (e.g. consumer products, technologies, industrial pollution)
- Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources
- Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment
- Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy) and climate-smart agricultural technology
- Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques
- Taken steps to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy
- Monitored and evaluated the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

31. What actions has your country taken in the last five years to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation? (please check relevant categories)

- Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation policies, programmes and projects
- Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of environmental degradation and disasters

- Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation
- Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction, climate resilience and mitigation (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Section Three: National institutions and processes

32. What is your country's current national machinery for gender equality and the empowerment of women? Please name it and describe its location within Government.

Georgia's national machinery consists of three key bodies:

1. Gender Equality Council of the Parliament;
2. Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Issues; and
3. Gender Department of the Public Defender's Office;

The Gender Equality Council was established as an advisory body based on Parliamentary Decree in 2004. In 2010, with the passage of Gender Equality Law the Gender Equality Council became a standing body. In June 2017 the institutional framework for Gender Equality Council has changed and it became permanent consultation body to the Parliament of Georgia that exists to ensure systematic and coordinated activity on gender issues.

The Decree (N286) of the Government of Georgia approved the statute of the **Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Issues** and in 2017, for the first time, gender equality institutional mechanism has been established in executive government. Article 12, paragraph 6 of the Law of Georgia on Gender Equality states that the Government of Georgia in order to ensure systemic and coordinated work on gender issues creates the Inter-agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Issues. The Commission is co-chaired by the Assistant to the Prime Minister on Human Rights and Gender Equality Issues and the Deputy Justice Minister of Georgia and the members of the Inter-agency Commission include representatives of different government institutions

Under Article 6 of the Law of Georgia on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination the Public Defender is responsible for the monitoring and elimination of discrimination and the process of ensuring equality. Article 7 of the same Law determines that the Public Defender annually publishes special report on combating and preventing discrimination and on equality situation in Georgia. Article 14 of the Gender Equality Law recognizes two key functions performed by the Public Defender's Office: monitoring protection of gender equality issues and addressing individual complaints concerning rights violations.

33. Is the head of the national machinery a member of the institutional process for SDG implementation (e.g. inter-ministerial coordinating office, commission or committees)?

YES/NO

There is no national process for SDG implementation

If YES, please provide further information

The Government has offered high-level political support to incorporating SDGs into national priorities. Since 2015 the Government of Georgia has adopted the global goals and has been working through a process to nationalize the targets and indicators. In 2015 the Administration of Government of Georgia was granted coordination functions of the implementation of SDGs and it was largely intra-governmental process involving all ministries and agencies. The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) meets annually to review country reports.

Since May 2, 2017 the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is facilitated through the Sustainable Development Goals Council, which was formally established through the Ordinance of the Prime Minister of Georgia. The detailed functioning of the SDGs Council was determined at its first meeting on October 24, 2017. The Council gained the core function to oversee the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Georgia which includes:

- Coordination of interagency issues associated with the implementation of SDGs;
- Adoption of decisions on updating and extending SDGs, SDG indicators, and the SDG national document;
- Continue to incorporate SDGs into Georgia's national policies;
- Establishment and oversight of relevant working groups to support the strategic planning, integrated implementation, and effective monitoring of assigned SDGs and related thematic fields, etc.¹⁹

The Council is chaired by the Head of the Administration of the Government of Georgia and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and reports directly to the Prime Minister.²⁰

34. Are there formal mechanisms in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

YES/**NO**

Implementation and monitoring process of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is led by the Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Issues. The Commission has created working group on International Obligations and members of the group are focal points appointed in state agencies. The report "National-level Review of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action Beijing +25" prepared with active consultations of Working Group and CSO representatives.

If YES,

¹⁹ Ordinance of the Prime Minister of Georgia #118; Article 3

²⁰ Ibid; Article 4 and Article 5.1

a) Which of the following stakeholders participate formally in national coordination mechanisms established to contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Beijing Declaration and PfA

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil society organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women’s rights organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Women’s rights organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Academia and think tanks | <input type="checkbox"/> Academia and think tanks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parliaments/parliamentary committees | <input type="checkbox"/> Parliaments/parliamentary committees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector | <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector |
| <input type="checkbox"/> United Nations system | <input type="checkbox"/> United Nations system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other actors, please specify..... | <input type="checkbox"/> Other actors, please specify..... |

b) Do you have mechanisms in place to ensure that women and girls from marginalized groups can participate and that their concerns are reflected in these processes?

YES/NO

Please provide further details about the mechanisms used. (2 pages max.)

c) Please describe how stakeholders have contributed to the preparation of the present national report.

35. Is gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation?

- Yes
- No
- There is no national plan/strategy for SDG implementation

Please explain.

The SDGs have been well fitted into the national policies and also are integrated in strategic umbrella document - Annual Governmental Work Plan (AGWP), other national, multi-sectorial strategies and action plans. Important work has been done by Georgia to ensure that SDGs have gender-sensitive indicators. Of the 54 gender-related indicators at the global level, 30 (56%) have been adopted as is.²¹ The steps taken by the government will increase women’ economic participation, promote equal economic opportunities for women and men, advance gender balance in decision making, and will ensure elimination of violence against women and girls.²²

To support the functioning of the Council, four thematic SDG Working Groups have been established: Social Inclusion, Economic Development, Democratic Governance and Sustainable Energy and

²¹ The following global indicators appear as is in the Georgia SDG framework (as at September 2018): In local framework: 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.4.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.3.1, 3.7.1, 3.7.2, 4.6.1, 4.7.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.3.1, 5.5.1, 5.5.2 (as 16.7.1.c), 5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.a.1, 5.b.1, 8.3.1, 8.5.1, 8.6.1, 8.7.1, 8.8.2, 10.2.1, 16.1.1, 16.2.3, 16.7.2, 17.18.1.

²² <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/georgia>

Environmental Protection.²³ SDG 5 and 10, SDG 16 falls within the competence of the Democratic Governance Working Group. The Council makes political decisions, while Working Groups work on thematic directions and coordinate the work of the involved institutions on data collection and SDGs integration into national policy documents. The responsibilities of this Working Group are to:

- Ensure the efficient implementation of assigned SDGs;
- Make informed recommendations to relevant stakeholders on key policy priorities;
- Incorporate knowledge-sharing mechanisms that can be utilized by the Working Group to advance the integrated implementation of SDGs;
- Ensure the integration of SDGs into national policy planning system via incorporating the SDG targets into existing or prospective National Strategies and Action Plans;
- Provide feedback, guidance and relevant insight in the drafting of Georgia's Voluntary National Review on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;
- Create effective mechanisms to successfully monitor and evaluate assigned SDGs;
- Conduct a targets/indicators revision and extension of sustainable development targets for approval of the SDGs Council.²⁴

Section Four: Data and statistics

36. What are the top three areas in which your country has made most progress over the past five years when it comes to gender statistics at the national level? (please check relevant categories)

- Promulgated laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy setting out the development of gender statistics
- Established an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)
- Used more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects
- Re-processed existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics
- Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)²⁵
- Improved administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps
- Produced knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)
- Developed a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics
- Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)
- Other

Please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures taken, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups of women and girls,

²³ IDFI -Nationalization of Sustainable Development Goal 16 in Georgia - Achievements, Challenges and the Way Ahead; pg.6

²⁴ Ibid; pg.6-7

²⁵ *The National Study on Violence against Women*, conducted by GeoStat and supported by UN Women and the European Union, has significantly contributed to produce reliable indicators of violence, representative at the national, urban, rural and, to the extent possible, regional level

such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

37. Out of the following which are your country's top three priorities for strengthening national gender statistics over the next five years? (please check relevant categories)

- Design of laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics
- Establishment of an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)
- Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects
- Re-processing of existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics
- Conduct of new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)
- Greater utilization and/or improvement of administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps
- Production of knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)
- Development of a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics
- Institutionalization of users-producers' dialogues mechanisms
- Statistical capacity building of users to increase statistical appreciation on and use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)
- Other

Please provide a brief explanation and examples of your plans (2 pages max.).

38. Have you defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs?

- Yes
- No

If YES, how many indicators does it include and how many of those are gender-specific²⁶?

If YES, how many of the gender-specific indicators are additional country indicators (i.e., not part of the global SDG monitoring and indicator framework)?

Please provide the indicators in an annex(Annex 1 and Annex 2)

If NO, how many global gender-specific SDG indicators (list provided in Annex 1) are available in your country?

²⁶ The term 'gender-specific indicators' is used to refer to indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective. For example, SDG indicator 5.c.1 captures the percentage of countries with systems to track public allocations that are directed towards policies and programmes that promote gender equality—the underlying objective is the promotion of gender equality. The term is also used for indicators where women and girls are specified within the indicator as the targeted population (see UN Women. 2018. *Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York).

Please provide the indicators in an annex

39. Has data collection and compilation on SDG 5 indicators and on gender-specific indicators under other SDGs begun?

- Yes
 No

If YES, please describe which indicators have been prioritized

If NO, explain the main challenges for collecting and compiling data on these indicators

Data collection has been identified as the main challenge for implementation of the SDGs and barriers include a lack of consistent data collection standards and capacity for analysis. The key problem identified in the first Voluntary National Report on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the lack of data disaggregated by age, gender, and specific sectors of economy. This especially concerns the Goals and Targets that deal with social rights, labor rights, gender issues, poverty and unemployment.²⁷ The first VNR states that lack of sector-disaggregated data and administrative statistics in many areas impedes development of the effective indicators and means of verification. The process of adjusting the SDGs has helped Georgia to pinpoint specific areas in which the national data collection must improve.²⁸ Georgia has identified sectoral, disaggregated data generation and analysis as an area of interest to learn best international practices and seek assistance.²⁹ The identified data gaps in the first VNR demonstrate substantial need for upgrading Georgia's national statistical research infrastructure and practices, which will require additional training, better financing and attraction of the necessary human capital.³⁰

In 2019 Data for the SDGs report will be collated through an Electronic Management System (EMS), which ensures *effective coordination between government agencies in the process of monitoring and reporting on the national SDG agenda and helps to report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through a web-based monitoring system*. The four groups are: (a) good governance, (b) economic growth; (c) social inclusion, (d) sustainable energy and environment protection. There is no separate group for gender issues or gender statistics. Gender concerns, including gender statistics, are led by Inter-agency Commission on Gender Equality and Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Issues and are discussed under the good governance and social inclusion working group.

National Study on Violence against Women in Georgia conducted by GeoStat and UN Women supported by the European Union was designed to meet the requirements of the SDG indicators under target 5.2 (regarding intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence).

40. Which of the following disaggregations³¹ is routinely provided by major surveys in your country?

- Geographic location
 Income
 sex
 Age

²⁷First Voluntary National Report on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) pg.8

²⁸ Ibid; pg.3

²⁹ Ibid;

³⁰ Ibid, pg.8

³¹ As specified in A/RES/70/1, with the addition of education and marital status.

- Education
- Marital status
- Race/ethnicity
- Migratory status
- Disability
- Other characteristics relevant in national contexts

* * *

Annex 1 – Global gender-specific SDG indicators available in Georgia

The following global gender indicators appear in the Georgia SDG framework:

Gender-related SDG Indicators in the Georgia SDG framework	
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	
1.1.1.	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2.1.	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.3.1.	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial wellbeing, by sex
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.6.1	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students

	with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
8.8.2	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
8.9.2	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries	
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.7.1	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

Annex 2 – Additional Country Gender Specific Indicators

Additional Country Gender Specific Indicators	
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	
2.3.2	Average income of rural population (from employment/self-employment, sale of agricultural goods) per family farm: 700 GEL
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	
3.8.1	% of population who reported during 6 months were sick for any reason and consulted doctor at the medical institution: 85%
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	
4.1.1	Primary and secondary education available for 100% children by 2030. All children have achieved at least a minimum proficiency level in basic reading and math skills
4.2.1	Number of children left out of formal education system will decrease at least to 10%
4.2.2	All municipalities implement school readiness program; Number of children age 5-6 involved in school readiness programs by sex
4.3.1	Participation rate of the youth and adults in accessible and quality technical and vocational education and training by 2030 is increased
4.5.1	Equal participation of females and males in general, vocational and higher education system ensured by 2030
4.a.1	All public schools are equipped and rehabilitated taking into account the needs of children with special needs
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
5.1.1	Council of Europe Istanbul Convention shall be ratified by the Parliament of Georgia
5.4.1	Women economic activity rate (% of women in labor force) – target: 77%
5.a.2	Existence of measures supported by the state guaranteeing women’s equal rights on economic resources, as well as on ownership of land and other property including ownership and control of inheritance
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	
8.8.1	Decrease of number of violations of labor security and safety rules according to the administrative data and law on labor security and safety; Labor Inspectors shall annually inspect at least 2.5% of companies by 2030.
8.9.2	Number of jobs in tourism industries by 2025; more than 333 000
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
9.5.2	Number of researches increased by 10% by 2030
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	
16.1.2	Crime registered at the dividing border and territory close to it
16.2.2	Number of persons convicted for human trafficking disaggregated by sex, age and form of exploitation
16.7.1	Number of public servants (age, sex, persons with disabilities, local self-governance, judiciary)