

„NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY“ (2018-20)

INTERIM IMPLEMENTATION REPORT: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION OF IDP AND
CONFLICT AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS

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UN Women supports the UN Member States in developing universal standards for achieving gender equality; it collaborates with governments and civil society in the development process of legislation, policies, programs and services that meet these standards. The UN Women promotes equal participation of women in all spheres of life and places special emphasis on five key areas: increasing women's leadership and participation in public life; elimination of violence against women; ensuring the participation of women in all aspects of peace and security processes; economic empowerment of women and the integration of gender equality principles as an important priority in the country's a development planning and budgeting processes. At the same time, UN Women coordinates and encourages gender equality related activities in the UN system.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2018, the Government of Georgia approved the “third National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security - 2018/20”.¹ This attaches particular importance to the implementation of international principles on women, peace and security at the national level and the establishment of the country’s agenda in this direction.

In Georgia, the human rights situation of women and girls affected by the conflict remains a challenge, as does the equal participation of women in the ongoing peace, security and reconciliation processes, both locally and internationally. Therefore, the timely and effective implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on “Women, Peace and

Security” is particularly important.

The Public Defender of Georgia, in the framework of its constitutional mandate, carried out interim monitoring of the said National Action Plan in 2019. The purpose of the monitoring was to evaluate the implementation of the measures envisaged by the action plan and the achieved results, to identify existing shortcomings and problems.

We express our hope that the interim monitoring findings and developed recommendations will assist the agencies in implementing and coordinating the National Action Plan to plan and carry out further activities.

1. METHODOLOGY

During May-July 2019, the Office of the Public Defender of Georgia, in the framework of the monitoring of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, assessed the activities of the agencies and their impact on the human rights situation of the target groups.

At the **first stage** of the monitoring, we requested written information from the agencies and municipalities responsible for the implementation of the National Action Plan.

The **second stage** included meetings and in-depth interviews with representatives of the agencies responsible for the implementation of the action

plan. Meetings were held with self-governing bodies, representatives of non-governmental organizations, compact settlements of IDPs and with women living in so-called villages near the Administrative Boundary Line in the Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Kakheti, Imereti and Samegrelo regions. In total, 31 meetings were held as part of the monitoring.

At the **third stage**, information provided by the agencies and received at the meetings were analyzed and processed, an interim report on the implementation of the plan prepared and subsequent recommendations developed.

1. Resolution of the Government of Georgia #173 of 10 April 2018 on the Approval of the 2018-2020 National Action Plan of Georgia for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security.

2. MAIN FINDINGS

2.1 Increased engagement of women on decision-making level in the security sector and peace negotiations

The development of the system for the collection and analysis of the sex-segregated data at the Ministry of Defense during the reporting period should be assessed as a positive step towards gender mainstreaming. A similar system has not been developed at the Ministry of Internal Affairs yet, which is important for determining the gender-equality human resources policy of this agency.²

As a result, despite the fact that the percentage of women on the decision-making positions at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia has

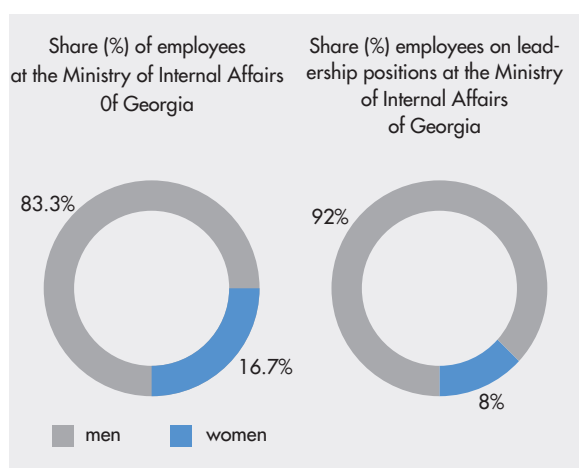
increased compared to previous years,³ the data is still critically low and amounts only to 8%.⁴ Notwithstanding the taken steps, the percentage of women on decision-making positions at the Ministry of Defense of Georgia has decreased in relation to the basic indicator.⁵ Also, the representation of women in peace negotiations has been reduced.⁶ The rate of public diplomacy initiatives implemented by the women's rights organizations is also low.⁷

2.2 Involvement of IDP and conflict affected women in prevention and settlement of conflicts

The Interim Governmental Commission on the response to the needs of the population living in the villages adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Lines⁸ has not taken any action/measures to establish a regular dialogue mechanism.⁹

The results of the monitoring of the National Action Plan, including the meetings with the population affected by the conflict, clearly show that IDP and conflict-affected women rarely participate in the meetings of the municipalities or in the village assemblies. As a result, decision-makers in municipalities do not identify the specific needs of women and girls affected by the conflict, nor do they study the problems. Therefore, women's representation is deprived of the opportunity to participate in conflict resolution and peacebuilding.¹⁰

Chart N1



2. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019; Letter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia MIA 6 19 01128991; 03.05.2019.

3. Please, see the chart N1

4. Baseline: Ministry of Defense - 32%, by 2019 - 35.1%; Ministry of Internal Affairs - 3%, by 2019 - 8%.

5. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019; Letter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia MIA 6 19 01128991; 03.05.2019.

6. This data depends on the gender of the persons employed on specific positions.

7. Letter of the State Ministry of Georgia for Reconciliation and Civic Equality №949; 07.05.2019.

8. Interim Governmental Commission on the response to the needs of the population living in the villages adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Lines was set up on 4 October 2013, based on the Resolution N257. Detailed information is available on the website: <https://bit.ly/3bHbAtn> [last visited on 27 April 2020]

9. Letter of the Ministry on Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia №01/2910; 14.06.2019.

10. Meetings with women affected by the conflict in Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Kakheti, Imereti, Samegrelo municipalities in May-June 2019.

2.3 Localization of the National Action Plan

The process of localization of the National Action Plan has a positive impact on those municipalities that are selected in the localization process coordinated by UN Women. In particular, there is higher awareness and readiness for the activities to be carried out for the population affected by the conflict.¹¹ However, the results of the monitoring show that the work of the municipalities mainly depends on the activity of the donor and non-governmental organizations. Unfortunately, municipalities still find it difficult to see the special role and needs of women and girls; as a result, no specific activity aimed at meeting the needs of the population was carried out during the reporting period.¹²

2.4 Prevention of risks related to the security of persons

Despite the commitment of the state to increase the human security of IDP and conflict-affected women and girls, no measures have been taken, including the development of normative documents on the gender-sensitive early warning system.¹³

It is important to note that various activities of the National Action Plan repeatedly refer to the study of the needs of women affected by the conflict, which would help the responsible agencies to plan/implement further steps; nevertheless, such activities have not been implemented.¹⁴

2.5 Prevention of sexual and other gender violence

Despite the information meetings held by the agencies responsible for the implementation of the plan, the level of awareness on state services addressing violence against women and domestic violence is still low; Also, the concept of rehabilitation of victims of sexual violence during conflict has not been established yet.

Based on the information provided by IDP and conflict-affected women,¹⁵ it can be said that there is still stereotypical attitude toward issues of women and domestic violence both at IDP settlements and villages along the administrative boundary line. According to the information received, the awareness in this regard and the frequency of reporting to the law enforcement agencies are small.¹⁶ Furthermore, the possible inappropriate response from the law enforcement agencies,¹⁷ their negligence and unserious attitude¹⁸ was stated as one of the reasons for the low reporting during the meetings.

2.6 Raising awareness of employees at the security sector

The training of employees at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia on gender equality, discrimination, sexual harassment and violence against women, peace and security at the Georgian security sector shall be assessed positively.¹⁹ It is also important to note that 45 women and 70 men employees have

11. Municipalities selected in the localization process: Dusheti, Gori, Kareli, Kaspi, Khashuri, Sachkhere, Stephantsminda, Tsalenjikha, Tskaltubo; Zugdidi.

12. Meetings with women affected by the conflict in Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Kakheti, Imereti, Samegrelo municipalities in May-June 2019.

13. Letter of Emergency Management Service №MIA 6 19 01424848; 03.06.2019.

14. Activity 3.1.3 of the 2018-2020 National Action Plan of Georgia for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security.

15. Meetings were held in the following regions: Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Shida Kartli, Kvemo Kartli, Kakheti, Imereti, Samegrelo.

16. Meeting at Gurjaani IDP settlement 28.06.2019; Meeting with the representatives of the City Hall in Kaspi Municipality 31.05.2019; Meeting with IDP women in Gardabani 03.07.2019; Meeting with IDP women in the village of Shaumiani, Marneuli, 04.07.2019; Meeting in the village Rike, Zugdidi Municipality 25.06.2019; Meeting in the village Khabume, Chkhorotsku Municipality, June 27, 2019.

17. Meeting in Gardabani 03.07.2019.

18. Meeting with non-governmental organizations in Zugdidi 24.06.2019; Meeting in Gardabani 03.07.2019; Meeting with IDP women in Khobi 15.07.2019.

19. Letter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia №MIA 6 19 0112899; 03.05.2019. 20 employees were trained.

been trained at the General Prosecutor’s Office of Georgia on women and domestic violence.²⁰

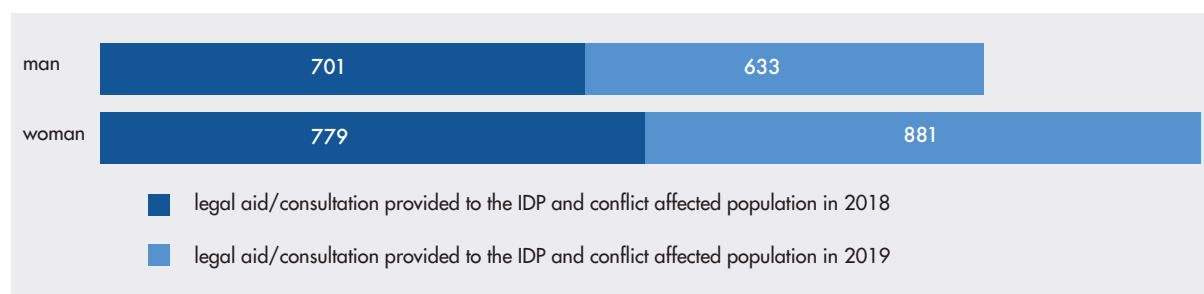
The activities of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia, which include mandatory training at the agency on Resolution 1325, including sexual harassment and violence against women and domestic violence, should be positively assessed.²¹

Planning and implementation of training/teaching assessment methodology to be implemented in these agencies also remain on the agenda.

2.7 Access to public services

Monitoring shows that the existence and availability of free legal aid services for women and girl IDPs and those affected by the conflict is improving from year to year.²²

chart N2: legal aid consultation



As to health care, the situation in the outpatient clinics of the regions is unfavourable. In particular, medical equipment, medications and, in many cases, even a doctor’s consultation are not available.²³ The so-called villages adjacent to the administrative boundary line, where mostly the elderly are living, are particularly noteworthy.²⁴ For these individuals, both the purchase of medication and a visit to the doctor is very complicated.

For elderly, access to banking services and receiving pensions on the spot is also a big barrier, as the bank’s mobile machines, which provide services to the population on spot, do not go to villages where roads are not in order.²⁵

Provision of age-appropriate information on gender equality, including sexual and reproductive health and rights are still problematic.

20. Letter of General Prosecutor’s Office of Georgia №13/35449; 17.05.2019.

21. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

22. Baseline: in 2017 legal consultation and legal aid was provided to 1276 IDPs – 5% of the entire number of consultations and cases - 676 men, 600 women. Target: to increase the index by 10% by 2020 (women 6%; men 4%).

23. Meeting in Gori Municipality, village Zardiaantkari, near the so-called administrative boundary line 09.07.2019; There is no outpatient clinic in the village. Maternity hospital is also not available. Gynecological services are available only in the city of Gori, which is also associated with transportation problems. Village Chorchana near the so-called administrative boundary line in Khashuri municipality 09.07.2019. According to the provided information, the doctor visits the outpatient clinic once a week, which does not have first aid medication. The outpatient clinic is not properly supplied with medical equipment. There is also no pediatrician available. Timely arrival of the emergency is also problematic.

24. Meeting in Kaspi Municipality, village Karafila 31.05.2019; Meeting in Gori Municipality, village Zardiaantkari, near the so-called border 09.07.2019.

25. Meeting in Khashuri municipality, village Chorchana near the so-called administrative boundary line 09.07.2019.

2.8 Psychological and reproductive health

There is no service in the country that provides psychological support to IDP or conflict-affected women and girls and, where necessary, the needed medication, as outlined in a number of action plans.

Access to maternity services is problematic, which is one of the rights of a woman’s sexual and reproductive health. Conflict-affected women also have difficulty accessing the information on family planning services and methods of contraception.

The misconception about abortion in the Samegrelo region is alarming, both among the population and

the representatives of the agency. According to the information provided by them, abortion in Georgia, according to the law, is prohibited at any time (this does not correspond to reality), which in itself limits²⁶ access to abortion services in the region.

2.9 Education of IDP and conflict-affected women and girls

The practice of funding the education of IDPs and conflict-affected students should be assessed positively.²⁷ Nevertheless, transportation fees, in terms of access to education, continues to be a problem for IDP and conflict-affected women and girls.

Chart N3: Funding of students living in the Villages adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Line

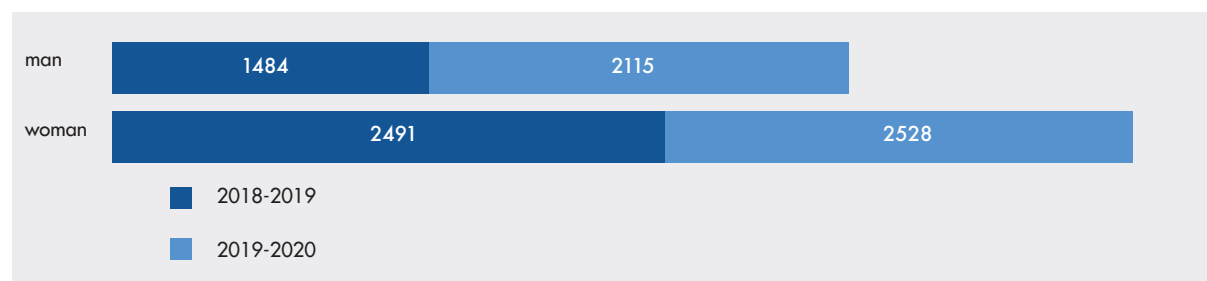
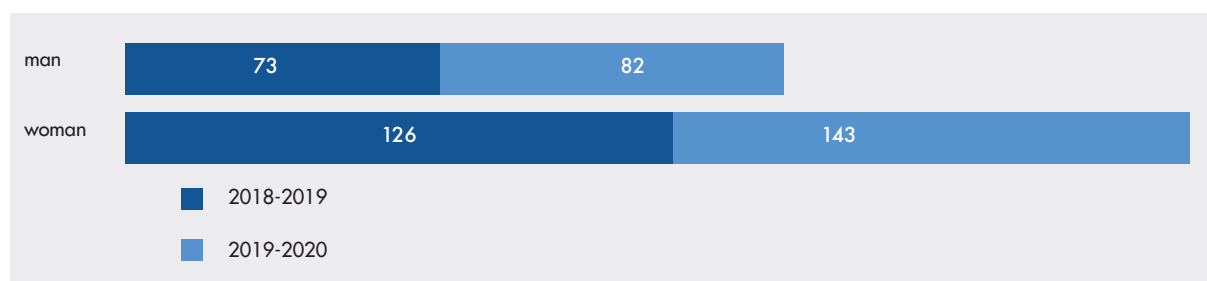


Chart N4: Funding of Students living in the villages adjacent to the Administrative boundary line within the social programme



26. Meetings with women IDPs and those living at the so-called adjacent village to the administrative boundary line in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and representatives of the Gender Council (Zugdidi, Rike, Rukhi, Tsanejikha, Chkorotsku, Khabume, Martvili, Senaki, Khobi) 24-27.06.2019.

27. Letter of the Ministry of Education, Science, Sport and Culture 10.05.2019. MES 1 19 00548870.

2.10 Economic empowerment of women and girls

The economic empowerment of women remains a challenge, which in turn negatively affects their human rights situation. The vast majority of women interviewed as part of the monitoring of the Action Plan are housewives, their main source of income being social benefits and pensions. In some cases, women are unable to attend work, seminars, or training because of family responsibilities.²⁸

Although IDPs and conflict-affected women and girls have information about vocational training courses,²⁹ it is problematic to use these courses because the schools are located in large cities, which is associated with transportation and other additional costs.³⁰

Despite the information meetings held by the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, the number of women affected by the conflict at the training focused on the development of entrepreneurial skills is low.³¹ It is important that the population is informed about these meetings in advance so that women can be interested and mobilized to attend the meetings.

2.11 Access and engagement in cultural and sport programmes

Despite the activities of the agencies, the involvement of women and girls affected by the conflict in educational programs is scarce.³²

28. Meetings were held in the following regions: Mtskheta-Mtianeti; Shida Kartli; Kvemo Kartli; Kakheti; Imereti; Samegrelo.

29. Letter of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia 10.05.2019. MES 1 19 00548870; In 2018, 522 IDPs were enrolled in state vocational education institutions, out of which 206 are women. In 2017, 752 IDPs were enrolled in the same institutions, out of which 313 are women, whereas in 2016, 872 IDPs were enrolled, out of which 486 are women.

30. Meeting in Chorchana 08.07.2019; Meeting with IDP women in Bazaleti 14.06.2019.

31. Letter of the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia №08/3232; 10.05.2019.

3. ASSESSMENT OF ACHIEVING THE INDICATORS SET BY THE ACTION PLAN

Indicator	Responsible Agency	Progress by May-June 2019
<p>1.1.a: Existence of human resources policy and strategy documents considering gender perspectives</p> <p>Baseline: Ministry of Defense has some of the documents that are gender-sensitive; Ministry of Internal Affairs lacks such gender-sensitive documents</p> <p>Target: Existence of gender-sensitive policy and strategic documents</p>	<p>Ministry of Defense</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>	<p>Completed³³</p> <p>The Department of Human Resources has been established, which evaluates, facilitates and produces gender-segregated statistics at the Ministry.</p> <p>Not completed.³⁴</p>
<p>1.1.b: Existence of a system for regular monitoring and evaluation of the human resources policy and strategy</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: An effective monitoring and evaluation system exists, and annual monitoring</p>	<p>Ministry of Defense of Georgia</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia</p>	<p>Not completed.</p> <p>This indicator was not completed in 2018, but both agencies are working on the introduction of the system.</p>
<p>1.1.c: Existence and availability of sex-disaggregated data in the security institutions (in civil service and armed forces)</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: A system for sex-disaggregated data analysis is developed, and the data is available to access</p>	<p>Ministry of Defense of Georgia</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>A new data management system has been introduced that allows for segregation and statistical analysis.</p> <p>Not completed.</p>
<p>1.1.d: Share (%) of women in decision-making positions (as compared to men)</p> <p>Baseline: 32% in the Ministry of Defense of Georgia; and 3% in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia</p> <p>Target: to at least preserve the baseline</p>	<p>Ministry of Defense</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia</p>	<p>Not completed.</p> <p>Women make up 23% of the leadership in the Civil Office of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia, which indicates that the baseline index at the Ministry of Defense has decreased.³⁵</p> <p>Completed³⁶</p> <p>The percentage of women in decision-making positions at the Ministry of Internal Affairs has increased by 4% compared to men and constitutes 7%.</p>

33. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

34. Letter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia №MIA 6 19 01128991; 03.05.2019.

35. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

36. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

Letter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia №MIA 6 19 01128991; 03.05.2019.

<p>1.2.a: Share (%) of women participating in the Geneva International Discussions and Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism</p> <p>Baseline: 40% of women in the Geneva International Discussions; and 33% of women in the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism</p> <p>Target: Same as baseline or higher by 2020</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia</p>	<p>Not completed.³⁷</p> <p>Share of women in Geneva International Discussions constituted 30%, 2 out of 12 members of the delegation were women.</p>
<p>1.2. : Number of women trained</p> <p>Baseline: 20</p> <p>Target: Same as baseline or more by 2020</p>	<p>Ministry of Defense of Georgia</p>	<p>Completed³⁸</p> <p>In 2018, 49% of female civil servants were trained in Georgia and 49% abroad. In 2019, 8% were trained in Georgia and 25% abroad. In 2018, 1% of female military personnel were trained abroad, and 4% in 2019.</p>
<p>1.3.a: Share (%) of people-to-people diplomacy initiatives implemented by women's CSOs</p> <p>Baseline: 20% in 2017</p> <p>Target: Increase by 20% by 2020</p>	<p>Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equal</p>	<p>Partially completed.³⁹</p> <p>During 2018, consent was granted for 66 projects, out of which 8 projects were related to women's issues or those implemented by women's organizations (5% increase).</p>
<p>2.1.a: Geographic area, scope and number of meetings ensuring the inclusion of women, youth and representatives of organizations working on the empowerment of women, in the policy development and planning of targeted programmes</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: At least three meetings per year</p>	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>In 2018, a number of meetings were held with the participation of IDPs, non-governmental organizations and experts.⁴⁰</p>
<p>2.1.b: Share (%) of considered priority issues raised by women and girls in the policies and targeted programmes</p> <p>Baseline: To be established in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be established in 2018</p>	<p>Interim Governmental Commission on the response to the needs of the population living in the villages adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Lines</p>	<p>Not completed.</p> <p>Development of the strategy and action plan for villages adjacent to the administrative boundary line is planned. Establishment of the regular dialogue mechanism to increase the involvement of population, including women and youth, living in the villages adjacent to the administrative boundary line might be foreseen there.⁴¹</p>

37. Letter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia №01/21159; 24.05.2019.

38. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

39. Letter of the Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality №949; 07.05.2019.

40. Letter of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia № 01/8142; 07.05.2019.

41. Letter of the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure №01/2910; 14.06.2019.

2.2.a: Share (%) of women's priorities and recommendations made by women's NGOs taken into consideration in official peace negotiation processes, based on the work format and specificities	Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality	It is impossible to measure the progress of fulfilling the indicator A number of meetings were held attended by the local population, NGOs and government officials, however, share (%) of consideration of women's priorities and recommendations for 2018 has not been provided to us. ⁴²
Share (%) of consideration of NGO recommendations Baseline: 70% (2017) Target: Same as baseline or higher by 2020 Source: State Security Service	Office of the State Minister	
3.1.a Number and the ratio of women detained while "illegally" crossing the so-called Administrative Boundary Lines (as compared to men) Baseline: To be determined in 2018 Target: To be determined in 2018	State Security Service	In 2018, approximately 19% of detained persons accused of the so-called "border crossing" were women in the direction of occupied Tskhinvali, whereas, this number amounts to 3,5% toward the direction of Abkhazia. ⁴³ The margin of errors of detention number ranges from 5-10%.
3.1.b: Existence of gender-sensitive normative acts on early warning systems Baseline: Not available Target: Gender-sensitive normative acts on early warning systems exist Source: Emergency Management Service	Emergency Management Service	Not completed. ⁴⁴
3.2.a: Share (%) of the security sector, specialized sub-units (Special Tasks Department, Criminal Police) peacekeeping personnel, law enforcement and Legal Aid Service employees trained on preventing and responding to SGBV Baseline: To be established in 2018 Target: To be established in 2018	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia Ministry of Defense of Georgia	Completed. ⁴⁵ It is impossible to measure the fulfilment of the indicator. ⁴⁶ Employees are being trained on a permanent basis, although the percentage is unknown.

42. Letter of the Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality №949; 07.05.2019.

43. Letter of the State Security Service №SSG 7 19 00080093; 04.05.2019. It should be noted that the number of illegal detentions in occupied Abkhazia is 10-15% of the real total number, whereas the margin of errors in detention numbers in occupied Tskhinvali region registered by the central authority ranges from 5% to 10%.

44. Letter of the State Sub-Agency- Emergency Management Service №MIA 6 19 01424848; 01.06.2019.

45. Letter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia №MIA 2 19 01866817; 16.07.2019. From 2018 until present, 1200 police officers amounting to approximately 7% of the entire number of employees at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, were trained in the prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence supported by various donor organizations and relevant governmental agencies, (the information does not include data on officers serving at the Ministry's Legal Entities of Public Law and State Sub-Agencies).

46. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

<p>3.2.b: Number of gender advisers in peacekeeping missions and operations</p> <p>Baseline: To be established in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be established in 2018</p>	<p>Ministry of Defense of Georgia</p>	<p>It is impossible to measure the fulfilment of the indicator.</p> <p>The functions of a gender adviser have been defined. Perhaps 2 gender advisers will be permanently serving at the sub-unit on the level of each brigade. A training module is being developed for them. Provision of accurate data will be possible after training of the gender advisers.⁴⁷</p>
<p>3.2.c: Number of documents and policies integrating the prevention of conflict-related SGBV into the operations</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be determined in 2018</p>	<p>Ministry of Defense of Georgia</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>Undertaking a course on sexual harassment at the workplace is obligatory for each employee. Online course on “integrating gender perspective for improving the effectiveness of operations” has also been established. This course will be obligatory for military personnel and other officers of the unit transferred in the mission.⁴⁸</p>
<p>3.2.d: Number of enforcements of decisions related to SGBV cases</p> <p>Baseline: To be established in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be established in 2018</p>	<p>Ministry of Defense of Georgia</p>	<p>Partially completed.</p> <p>A relevant article has been added to the military disciplinary charter, according to which sexual harassment is considered a disciplinary misconduct. Development of a guide on appeal mechanisms of discrimination cases is in progress.⁴⁹</p>
<p>4.1.a: Increase of the share (%) of women (in comparison with men) who have benefitted from the state’s free legal aid services</p> <p>Baseline: 1 276 IDPs - 5% of all cases and consultations -received legal consultations and legal aid in 2017; out of the 676 were women and 600 were men, respectively.</p> <p>Target: 10% increase (6% for women and 4% for men) by 2020</p>	<p>Legal Aid Service</p>	<p>Completed.⁵⁰</p>

47. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

48. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

49. Letter of the Ministry of Defense of Georgia №MOD 0 19 00570950; 06.06.2019.

50. Letter of the Legal Aid Service Bureau №LA 6 19 00011797; 03.05.2019.

<p>4.2.a: Share (%) of women who benefit from public services in comparison to men.</p> <p>Baseline: To be established in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be established in 2018</p>	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia</p>	<p>It is impossible to measure the fulfilment of the indicator.</p> <p>Meetings and discussions were held with focus groups in different regions, but the number of users of state services is unknown to us.⁵¹</p>
<p>4.2.b: Scope and geographic area of services provided</p> <p>Baseline: To be established in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be established in 2018</p>	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia</p>	<p>Partially completed.</p> <p>The population of the occupied territories was informed about the health services by the medical staff of the medical institutions.</p> <p>In 2018, an overview of state health care programs was prepared in Abkhazian and Ossetian languages and handed over to relevant medical institutions and non-governmental organizations operating in the occupied territories.⁵²</p>
<p>4.2.c: Share (%) of IDP and conflict-affected women and girls informed about social and health-care services</p> <p>Baseline: To be established in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be determined in 2018</p>	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia</p> <p>Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence</p>	<p>Partially completed.</p> <p>Despite the meetings, the percentage of women and girls informed about the services is unknown.⁵³</p>
<p>5.1.a: Share (%) of IDP and conflict-affected women and girls benefitting from VETs and entrepreneurship programmes</p> <p>Baseline: The existence of policy considering gender perspectives</p> <p>Target: at least 40%</p>	<p>Interim Governmental Commission on the response to the needs of the population living adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Lines</p>	<p>Partially completed.⁵⁴</p>

51. Letter of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia №01/8142; 07.05.2019. Meeting at the Ministry with the representatives responsible for IDP issues 24.05.2019.

52. Letter of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia №01/8142; 07.05.2019.

53. Meeting at the Ministry with the representatives responsible for IDP issues 24.05.2019.

54. Letter of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia №MES 1 19 00548870; 10.05.2019. In 2018 522 IDPs enrolled in vocational education institutions.

<p>5.1.b: Share (%) of inclusion of IDP and conflict-affected women and girls in economic and agricultural programmes</p> <p>Baseline: 40%</p> <p>Target: To at least maintain 40% baseline</p>	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia</p>	<p>Completed.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the self-employment of IDPs, LEPL Livelihood Agency implemented a programme for self-employment. In particular, graduates of vocational education institutions were given vocational tools according to their professions. A total of 80 projects (projects of 40 IDP women) were submitted to the agency. Out of these, 44 projects were funded, including 19 projects, and therefore 43% - submitted by IDP women, respectively.⁵⁵</p>
<p>5.1.c: Share (%) of conflict-affected women and youth involved in economic/ agriculture grant programmes and programmes aimed at developing their entrepreneurship skills</p> <p>Baseline: To be established in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be established in 2018</p>	<p>Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia</p>	<p>Partially completed.</p> <p>The share of women and youth affected by the conflict and involved in training for the development of entrepreneurial skills is 2% for women and 6% for youth respectively.⁵⁶ 128 conflict-affected women took part in projects/programmes of the Agricultural Project Management Agency in 2018.⁵⁷</p>
<p>5.1.d: Share (%) of inclusion of women in the process of public discussions on environmental issues (as compared to men)</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be determined in 2018</p>	<p>Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality</p> <p>Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia</p>	<p>Not completed.</p> <p>During the reporting period group of IDP and conflict-affected women and youth did not express interest. As to the conducted discussions, no IDPs are identified among the participants.⁵⁸</p>
<p>5.2.a: Share (%) of IDP and conflict-affected women and youth benefitting from cultural and sports programmes</p> <p>Baseline: To be established in 2018</p> <p>Target: To be established in 2018</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia</p>	<p>Partially Completed.</p> <p>During 2018-2019, women and girls affected by the conflict had the opportunity to participate in various Olympics and to visit museums. According to the 6-months data of 2018-2019, 62870 boys and 34142 girls participated in the Georgian School Olympiads.⁵⁹ As to the sports activities, 18% of IDP and conflict-affected women and youth benefitted from sports programmes in 2018.⁶⁰</p>

55. Letter of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia №01/8142; 07.05.2019. The process of counting the number of IDPs, including IDP women and girls, enrolled in vocational education institutions in 2018 is ongoing.

56. Letter of the Legal Entity of Public Law Enterprise Georgia №EG-04/611; 10.05.2019. Letter of the Georgia's Innovations and Technology Agency №02/258; 6.05.2019. Trainings in webprogramming and social media marketing organized by the NGO Innovative Education Foundation. 4 women participants. Training on basics in computer technologies – 11 participants in total, 6 women and 5 men respectively;

57. Letter of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture №4694/01; 08.05.2019.

58. Letter of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture №4694/01; 08.05.2019.

59. Letter of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia №MES 1 19 00548870; 10.05.2019.

60. Letter of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of Georgia №MES 1 19 00548870; 10.05.2019.

<p>6.1.a: Existence of minutes of regular meetings of the Inter-Agency Commission in Tbilisi and the regions</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: Minutes exist</p>	<p>Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence</p>	<p>Partially Completed.</p> <p>Several meetings were held during the reporting period for the implementation of the plan, although it did not have regular nature.⁶¹</p>
<p>6.1.b: Existence of NAP implementation monitoring report and its public availability (every six months)</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: NAP implementation monitoring report is publicly available</p>	<p>Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence</p>	<p>Not Completed.</p> <p>Publication of the report with women’s rights organizations and representatives of civil society was planned in 2019.⁶²</p>
<p>6.1.c: Existence of NAP annual progress report</p> <p>Baseline: Not available</p> <p>Target: NAP annual progress report is publicly available</p>	<p>Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence</p>	<p>Not completed.</p> <p>Preparation and submission of the report were planned in June 2019.⁶³</p>

61. Letter of the Administration of the Government of Georgia №GOV 6 19 00021575; 28.05.2019.

62. Letter of the Administration of the Government of Georgia №GOV 6 19 00021575; 28.05.2019.

63. Letter of the Administration of the Government of Georgia №GOV 6 19 00021575; 28.05.2019.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

To the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia:

- Establish a system for collecting and analyzing sex-segregated data at the agency, in order to plan and implement gender-equality human resources policy.
- Develop and implement a mechanism for measuring the effectiveness of training.

To the Ministry of Defense of Georgia:

- Develop appropriate training programs to promote women's representation in leadership positions.
- Hold regular meetings between security sector agencies to share best practices.

To the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia

- Define the specific person at the agency, who will work on gender equality and develop priorities for women and girls affected by the conflict.
- The municipal health care system should pay special attention to IDPs and conflict-affected women, in particular, the agency should study the barriers to access to health and social services and take concrete steps to address these barriers.
- Develop a profile healthcare program considering the needs of conflict-affected girls and women.
- Carry out the assessment of the infrastructure and human resource needs of outpatient clinics in the villages at the so-called Administrative Boundary Line.
- Develop reproductive health-oriented policies and appropriate programs, which implies the training of doctors and uninterrupted awareness-raising among women.
- Ensure access to mental health services for women and girls affected by the conflict.

To the Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia:

- Ensure the participation of women, including women affected by the conflict, at all levels of peace negotiations.

- Hold regular meetings with women IDPs and those living at the so-called Administrative Boundary Line to share information and to study their needs.

To Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence:

- Conduct targeted training for IDP and conflict-affected women in cooperation with municipalities.
- Facilitate communication and coordinated work between the municipality and the executive branch.
- Develop a special and tailored concept for the rehabilitation of women and girl victims of sexual violence and affected by the conflict.
- Hold meetings with local NGOs and municipal representatives to define the needs of women and girls affected by the conflict.

To the Emergency Management Service:

- Ensure the development and implementation of the normative documentation on the early warning system.

To the Legal Aid Service:

- During the period of the action plan, select and provide free legal consultations in those IDP settlements and areas adjacent to the so-called "Administrative Boundary Line", where the meetings were not held by the agency during 2018 and 2019.

To the Local Self-Governing Units:

- Regularly hold meetings with IDPs and conflict-affected women, young people and the elderly.
- Ensure regular communication with the agencies implementing the National Action Plan.
- Hold information meetings on existing services for protection and assistance of women against violence and domestic violence in IDP settlements and villages adjacent to the so-called "Administrative Boundary Line".

