



United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (Framework Document)

Georgia

2016-2020

Tbilisi, Georgia

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Executive Summary

Over the last decade Georgia benefited from significant political, social and economic development reflected in improved human development, governance, social and economic indicators. Three landmark elections in 2012-2014 led to peaceful transfer of power by means of transparent and credible elections. The latter along with improved international scores for democracy, media and civil society development as documented by Freedom House¹, National Democratic Institute (NDI)², Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project³; IREX media sustainability index⁴ and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) sustainability index⁵ demonstrates the country's continuous progress towards consolidated democracy.

Increased Gross Domestic Product (GDP) indicators and expansion of targeted social assistance (TSA) schemes have positively affected poverty levels in the general population, especially among old age pensioners. Universal Health Care (UHC) programme launched in 2013 has ensured unprecedented improvement in access to basic health services, while traditionally strong education system, in terms of universal enrolment, was further enhanced by management reforms and inclusive education. Government of Georgia (GoG) has also put in place concrete policies and reforms at central and local levels to provide an enabling environment for economic growth, agriculture development, employment and environmental protection.

However, in parallel to visible improvements, Georgia continues to be challenged by inadequate, skewed balance of power, and insufficient institutional capacities at all levels of the Government to provide gender-sensitive and human-rights centered public services. Equal access to justice for the most vulnerable groups also remains as a concerning aspect vis-à-vis human rights (HR) protection. Consequences of 1990 and 2008 conflicts require additional significant efforts both for confidence-building and for creation of improved livelihood opportunities for conflict affected populations. Attainment of further progress in Health outcomes in the country, including in conflict-affected areas, requires greater focus on the quality and continuum of integrated high-impact interventions, especially for the most vulnerable groups, women, children and youth. Quality of early pre-school and secondary education also emerges as the most prominent priority in the education sector. Finally, continued capacity building support is required to ensure shift from crisis-focused disaster response to longer term and sustainable systems of environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources and disaster risk reduction.

The 2016-2020 UNPSD stems from a thorough analysis of progress made by the country and remaining challenges in political, social and economic development as reflected in the Government 2014 Progress Report to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)⁶, annual reports of the government ministries, recommendations of UN Human Rights mechanisms and Country Assessment Report supported by UNCT as part of UNPSD strategic planning exercise. Based on the analysis of the country context and the remaining development challenges, GoG and UN partners have identified priority partnership areas where UN expertise, advocacy and capacity building support could play a critical role in systematic and sustainable change for the people of Georgia. This dialogue has been translated into a five-year UN Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) that summarizes collective strategic response of the UN system to national development challenges in Georgia over 2016-2020 period. The UNPSD framework is structured around the following five focus areas: (1) Democratic Governance; (2) Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection; (3) Education; (4) Health, and (5) Human Security and Community Resilience.

¹ Freedom House 2013 Report

² NDI Public Perceptions Surveys, 2013-2014

³ The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project 1996-2013

⁴ IREX media sustainability index 2014

⁵ Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Sustainability index by USAID, 2012-2013

⁶ Millennium Development Goals in Georgia, 2014 – national report on progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals prepared by the Government of Georgia with the support of the United Nations

Respective line ministries and government agencies as well as the UN Country Team (UNCT) members, both resident and non-resident, were actively engaged throughout the formulation process of the new partnership framework. The UNCT and 5 thematic groups, each corresponding to the 5 priority areas of UNPSD, have ensured full alignment of the document with the core national development plans for Georgia. Specifically, the UNPSD is aligned with the goals and priorities articulated in the Economic and Social Development Plan “Georgia 2020”, the 2014 Government Programme “For Strong, Democratic, United Georgia”, 2014-2020 National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan (NHRSAP), National Action Plan for Gender Equality (2014-2016) and obligations signed within the scope of EU Association Agenda (EU AA). Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Framework of Actions for the follow up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD PoA) Beyond 2014; Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), 2013 Agreed Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women, recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), regional and global strategic platforms for individual UN agencies have been also actively discussed in the UNPSD formulation process.

The current UNPSD will be nationally executed, with national and sub-national authorities as well as civil society organizations acting as main implementing partners. Direct implementation will be used in exceptional situations with solid justification and in agreement with the UNCT and the Headquarters of the respective UN agencies. Interventions related to the conflict affected communities will rely more extensively on cooperation and implementation through international development partners and CSOs on the ground.

Major principles of the UNPSD management will be joint implementation and monitoring of the agreed framework with the government partners and other key stakeholders. Progress towards attainment of UNPSD results will be regularly monitored by a Steering Committee co-chaired by GoG and UNCT. The Committee will monitor implementation progress through annual report prepared with the contributions from 5 Thematic Results Groups (TRGs) each led by a UN agency with specific expertise in the relevant UNPSD priority area. Annual Review meetings, final Progress Report and final Evaluation of the UNPSD as well as sector-specific studies and evaluations will be used for measuring progress vis-à-vis UNPSD results...

Full-scale implementation of 2016-2020 UNPSD will require an estimated total of 153,342,000 USD. Estimated funding gap at the time of UNPSD formulation was 109,052,000 USD, which UN agencies will aim to mobilize over the course of the next five years.

UNPSD will be anchored in the mainstream of the national policies and programmes. Overall, based on the Basic Data and Direction (BDD) projections only for 2016-2018 period, GoG will be investing a total of 10.5 billion GEL or estimated 4.5 billion USD in various policies, programmes and reforms covered by the 2016-2020 UNPSD priority areas.

Declaration of Commitment (Signature Page)

2016-2020 United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) summarizes a collective strategic response of the UN system to the national development priorities in Georgia for a five-year period.

The framework is structured around five focus areas and eight outcomes prioritized through extensive multi-sectoral consultations between the Government, UN, civil society and other partners. The formulation of the document started at the Strategic Prioritization Retreat in October 2014 and continued in series of discussions in five thematic groups established for the purpose of UNPSD formulation. The framework document was validated at a high-level meeting for UNPSD draft review in February 2015 and prepared for the signature by the Prime Minister of Georgia and the UN Resident Coordinator.

The 2016-2020 UN Partnership for Sustainable Development is based on a thorough analysis of progress made by the country and remaining challenges in political, social and economic development as reflected in the Government 2014 MDG Progress Report, annual reports of government ministries, recommendations of UN Human Rights mechanisms and Country Assessment Report prepared with participation of the UN, Government, civil society and other partners.

The extensive analysis and strategic prioritization process has ensured full alignment of 2016-2020 UNPSD with the national and global human rights commitments and development platforms, including Economic and Social Development Plan “Georgia 2020”, the 2014 Government Programme “For Strong, Democratic, United Georgia”, National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan (NHRSA), emerging agenda of post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, post 2014 action plan for ICPD and Beijing Platforms.

Finally, in line with the UN Delivering-as-One principles, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action the UNPSD will encourage coordinated response of the UN family and other international development partners to maximize effectiveness of the programme and operational support to the country.

The five focus areas identified by the Government of Georgia and UN country team for the 2016-2020 partnership framework include:

1. Democratic Governance
2. Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection
3. Education
4. Health, and
5. Human Security and Community Resilience

The current document describes the basic programming framework for each of the priority area and the scope of mutual accountability for the expected results of the joint UN Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Irakli Garibashvili
Prime Minister of Georgia

Niels Scott
UN Resident Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative
UNFPA Representative
Georgia

XX June 2015 - Tbilisi, Georgia

Signatures of UN Country Team members in Georgia

By signing hereunder the members of the United Nations Country Team in Georgia endorse the 2016-2020 UN Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) and declare joint commitment to attainment of expected results and resource mobilization targets for the five focus areas and eight outcomes of the programme.

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Section 1 – Introduction

1. The 2016-2020 United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development (UNPSD) summarizes the Government of Georgia and UN partnership for the priority policy and programme areas for a five year period. In contrast to the previous programme cycle, the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2011-2015, the current document emphasizes the shift from the “Development Assistance” to “Partnership for Sustainable Development.” The latter shift was substantiated by a stronger ownership and leadership of the Government in the design and oversight of national development plans and policies (such as Georgia 2020, National Human Rights Strategy), as well as stronger understanding in the significance of building sustainable institutional capacities for longer-term development of the country. Stronger commitment to economic and social development of the nation, has been reflected in increased state budgetary allocations to some of the main priority policy areas, including health and social protection. The “partnership” mode of the current cooperation also addresses the need for Georgia to establish more sustainable budgets and institutional capacities as a middle income country that increasingly is becoming less eligible to international aid from bi- and multi-lateral agencies. Finally, the EU Association Agenda, sets an ambitious political and institutional reform agenda, where sustainable national leadership and institutional capacities will be key for ultimate success of the country towards EU accession.

1.1. The current UNPSD builds on a comprehensive analysis of political, social and economic development trends, documented progress as well as remaining challenges faced by Georgia as per the Government 2014 Progress Report towards MDGs, annual reports of sectoral ministries, recommendations from the UN Human Rights mechanisms and Country Assessment Report supported by UN Country Team in 2014.

2. Assessment of the country context as the first critical element of the UNPSD strategic planning process was followed by extensive multi-sectoral consultations between the Government, UN, civil society and other partner agencies.

3. The first series of discussion started in October 2014 at a Strategic Prioritization Retreat in Tbilisi, Georgia. The meeting identified five main priority areas and expected results (outcomes) for the multi-year partnership programme. The government and UNCT representatives established 5 Thematic Groups (TGs) around each of the priority area, that through a series of thematic consultations, including non-government partners, refined the partnership framework, respective results and targets for the UNPSD. The final draft document elaborated by the 5 thematic groups was submitted to a high-level review meeting in February 2015. The UNPSD review meeting co-hosted by a Donor Coordination Unit (DCU) of the Government of Georgia and UN Resident Coordinator’s (UNRC) Office included Deputy Ministers from relevant line ministries as well as Heads of Departments of main national government agencies. Please refer to Annex B for the list of participants of the UNPSD review meeting.

3.1. In addition to the UNPSD framework, the February 2015 meeting has discussed and agreed on the Country Programme Documents (CPDs) of three Executive Committee (EXCOM) agencies, including United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The review has ensured alignment of individual agency programmes to the UNPSD framework, its priorities and targets for the next five years.

4. UNCT and 5 thematic groups of UNPSD have ensured full alignment of the UN partnership framework to the core national development plans of Georgia, including Economic and Social Development Plan - Georgia 2020, 2014 Government Programme “For Strong, Democratic, United Georgia”, the National Human Rights Strategy

and Action Plan, the National Action Plan for Gender Equality as well as obligations signed by the country within the scope of EU Association Agenda, Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) and Visa Liberalization process. The emerging agenda of post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, and regional and global strategic platforms for individual UN agencies have been also actively discussed in the UNPSD formulation process, such as UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF corporate Strategic Plans for 2014-2017.

5. The five-year partnership framework consistently integrates cross-cutting programme principles for joint UN action. Human Rights Based Approach with focus on the most vulnerable groups underpins each of the focus areas; Results Based Management principle is applied through a defined results and accountability framework built on comprehensive problem analysis and “theories of change” exercise; Gender Equality is regarded as a critical precondition for improvement of human rights situation and sustainable development, therefore gender mainstreaming into national laws, policies, budgets and programmes is applied across almost all focus areas. Environmental sustainability is specifically addressed in the human security and community resilience area as well as governance aspects of evidence-based policy development. Finally, capacity building through technical assistance (TA) and evidence-based policy formulation for government and non-government actors is the cornerstone of UN collective response across the 5 priority areas and corresponding outcomes of the UNPSD.

7. As a result of extensive analytical and consultative process, the Government of Georgia and UNCT partners have identified the following five focus areas with eight key results (outcomes) for the 2016-2020 programme:

1. Democratic Governance
2. Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection
3. Education
4. Health and
5. Human Security and Community Resilience

6. In line with the UN Delivering-as-One (DaO), the Paris Declaration principles on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action, the UNPSD will encourage coordinated response of the UN family and other international development partners to maximize effectiveness of the programme and operational support to the country.

6.1. In regards to DaO principles, UNCT through extensive internal discussions had agreed that full-scale implementation of DaO approach is not feasible at the current stage of UN operations in the country. However, the new UNPSD will be used as a common programming framework for effective coordination and joint programming within the UN family. With some exceptions, all policy and programme actions planned by individual UN agencies for 2016-2020 are already reflected in the UNPSD. Furthermore, UNCT has already put in place a common modality of long term agreements (LTAs) for local procurement services, as an example of common business operation process. Throughout 2016-2020 UNCT will regularly revisit the feasibility of wider-scale application of DaO principles in close consultation with individual agencies and will take relevant decisions and actions.

8. Table 1.1 presents a snapshot of UN partnership programme for 2016-2020 with 5 focus areas and 8 outcomes/key results. Section 2 provides synopsis of the key development challenges faced by Georgia in each of the programme priority areas and how UNPSD will contribute to addressing and bridging the remaining policy and capacity gaps in the country.

Table 1.1 Overview of 5 Focus Areas and 8 Outcomes of 2016-2020 UNPSD

5 Focus Areas		8 Outcomes/expected results	
1 Democratic Governance	1	By 2020 expectations of citizens of Georgia ⁷ for voice, rule of law, public sector reforms and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance at all levels ⁸	
	2	By 2020 all people living in Georgia – including children, minority groups ⁹ , people with disabilities (PwD), vulnerable women, migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons in need of international protection ¹⁰ have increased access to the justice service delivery in accordance with national strategies and UN Human Rights standards	
2 Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection	3	By 2020 poor and excluded population groups have better employment and livelihood opportunities as a result of inclusive and sustainable growth and development policies ¹¹	
	4	By 2020 vulnerable groups have access to proactive and inclusive gender and child sensitive social protection system that address major vulnerabilities	
3 Education	5	By 2020 state and non-state parties at central and municipal levels are providing inclusive and high quality Preschool and General Education for children	
4 Health	6	By 2020 health of the population especially the most vulnerable groups ¹² is enhanced through targeted ¹³ health policies and provision of quality, equitable and integrated services including management of major health risks ¹⁴ and promotion of targeted health seeking behavior ¹⁵	
5 Human Security and Community Resilience	7	By 2020 conflict affected communities enjoy better security and stronger resilience to conflict-induced consequences	
	8	By 2020 communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction	

⁷ refers to country consultation findings from World Post 2015 survey for Georgia

⁸ refers to legislative and executive branches of government both at central and local levels

⁹ includes ethnic, religious, sexual and other minority groups

¹⁰ includes victims of trafficking, stateless persons, migrants, refugees and other persons in need of international protection

¹¹ includes minorities, PwD, women, youth, rural poor, migrants, IDPs and persons in need of international protection

¹² most vulnerable population groups include most at risk adolescents, populations at higher risk of HIV, people living with and affected by HIV, women and young children, people living in conflict-affected areas and migrants

¹³ targeted health policies and services include sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including Adolescent SRH, maternal and child health (MCH), prevention and management of high-burden non-communicable diseases (NCDs), HIV prevention among key populations, tuberculosis (TB) control and response to violence against women (VAW)

¹⁴ major health risk factors include tobacco smoking, physical inactivity, overweight/obesity, raised blood pressure, generally low awareness and knowledge on health issues

¹⁵ key health seeking behavior includes immunization, infant and young child nutrition, responsive parenting, safe sexual practices (including condom and lubricant use), harm reduction measures, family planning, cancer screening, healthy diet and healthy life-style choices

Section 2 – UNPSD Focus Areas, Expected Results and Strategies

9. The strategic planning and consultative process between government and UN partners led to the 2016-2020 UNPSD framework that focuses on the highest priority policy and capacity gaps that need to be addressed by legislative and executive branches of the government both at central and local levels. The document hereby envisages concrete measures how to reduce economic and social disparities for the benefit of the most vulnerable population groups in the country, including the households (HHs) living under poverty, conflict affected communities, persons with disabilities (PwD), minorities, migrants, socially vulnerable women, children and youth.

10. The present section describes three core elements of UNPSD programme priorities, including: (a) brief overview of progress made by Georgia and the remaining challenges faced by the country in each of the priority area; (b) the leadership role of the Government in addressing the identified national development challenges, and (c) the strategic collective contribution of UN country team to the Government's effort in overcoming the most complex policy and capacity gaps. The latter takes into account comparative advantages and specific technical expertise that the participating UN agencies can provide.

11. Detailed UNPSD Results and Resource Matrix is presented in Annex A. The matrix describes main elements of the GoG and UN contributions per each of the focus area and the expected results of the five-year partnership programme. Annex A also presents a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for measuring progress in implementation of the agreed UNPSD priorities by partners. Financial resource requirements and the existing funding gap for full-scale implementation of the UNPSD are summarized in table 4.1 (section 4) by focus area, outcome, contributing UN agency and potential funding source. Finally, section 5 presents projected GoG investments into the national policies and programmes covered by UNPSD focus areas.

Focus Area 1: Democratic Governance

Outcome 1

By 2020 expectations of citizens of Georgia¹⁶ for voice, rule of law, public sector reforms, and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance at all levels¹⁷

12. Georgia overall demonstrated remarkable improvements in governance and democracy during the past years. Three landmark elections in 2012-2014 (Parliamentary, Presidential and local self-governance) led to peaceful transfer of power by means of transparent and credible elections. According to the findings of the National Democratic Institute (NDI) surveys, 42% of the population believed that the election systems was improved and 74% believed that local elections were well-conducted.¹⁸ The latter along with improved international scores for democracy, media and civil society development demonstrates the country's continuous progress towards consolidated democracy. General elections also resulted in 12% representation of women among members of Georgia's Parliament (18 out of 150 MPs)¹⁹, surpassing for the first time a 10% threshold for women representation and moving Georgia up to the 105th rank in the ratings of the Inter-Parliamentary Unit

¹⁶ refers to country consultation findings from World Post 2015 survey for Georgia

¹⁷ refers to legislative and executive branches of government both at central and local levels

¹⁸ National Democratic Institute (NDI) survey, 2014

¹⁹ <http://www.osce.org/odihr/98399?download=true>

(IPU)²⁰. Government Effectiveness and Voice and Accountability indicators for Georgia have been also improved in 2010-2013 from 64.1 to 69.4 and 42.2 to 54.5, respectively.²¹

13. However, despite the visible progress, skewed balance of power and independence of the Judiciary remain as key governance challenges along with poor capacities of media and civil society to ensure proper advocacy and oversight of public reforms, especially at sub-national levels²². While the governance and public administration systems have seen major reforms, particularly in 2014, limited institutional capacities to design and implement evidence-based and gender-sensitive policies and programmes had constrained further progress. Moreover, even if decentralization of governance functions and budget took place in 2014, this was not accompanied by decentralization of relevant budget lines. Government's plans in response to UNDP advocacy for further decentralization of competencies and budgets by 2016 should be implemented in order to prevent barriers to effective delivery of public services and citizen's participation in decision-making at local levels.

13.1. Women are still under-represented at policy- and decision-making positions at all levels, including the Parliament, central and local governments. Gender inequality in Georgia remains high with the 81st ranking in the world gender inequality index among 187 countries. Low political and economic participation of women, high prevalence of domestic violence, early marriage practices and gender-biased sex selection continue to undermine gender development prospects in the country. Other major challenges include cultural stigmas and stereotypes that tolerate gender-based violence and limit opportunities for women to participate in public life and professional careers.

13.2. Bottlenecks faced by the country vis-à-vis Governance and the rule of law have been also clearly articulated in the latest Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations accepted by Georgia. UPR specifically notes that Georgia has to take essential steps to create an environment where rule of law is preserved and strengthened²³ through effective reforms of the judicial system and strengthening of democratic institutions.

13.3. Findings of the country analysis as well as UPR recommendations have been reconfirmed by post-2015 consultation survey, where citizens of Georgia voiced their expectations for stronger rule of law, accountable governance and better public administration among the top development priorities of the nation²⁴. Georgians' satisfaction with legislature, judiciary, democracy and public service delivery remains relatively low. In 2014 only 46% of surveyed population believed that Georgia was a democratic country.²⁵ In 2015 overall 54% of respondents declared that they have confidence in the central election commission (CEC), 51% in the president's office, 49% in the parliament, 48% in the Cabinet of Ministers and 32% in local authorities²⁶.

14. Georgia 2020, the 2014 Governmental Programme, National Human Rights Strategy, National Youth Policy and the National Action Plan (NAP) for Gender Equality clearly identify the above listed challenges and describe the roadmaps how to address them. Furthermore, EU Association Agreement signed in 2014 defines the policy and regulatory gaps that need to be addressed in the next 5 years across the governance issues as well as individual sector regulations, including border protection, environment and labor institutions.

15. Guided by national development plans and international agreements, GoG will ensure continued leadership in democratic governance reforms, including ongoing implementation of Public Administration Reform and

²⁰ <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010515.htm>

²¹ Worldwide Governance Indicators, 2014 <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>

²² Evaluation of Previous 2011-2015 CPD

²³ A/HRC/17/11 para 105.46; A/HRC/17/11 para 105.47 - UPR Report of The Working Group 2011

²⁴ My World Georgia – Post 2015 Consultations

²⁵ NDI Survey, May 2014

²⁶ International Republican Institute (IRI), 2015

legislative amendments for enhanced gender equality in policy- and decision-making. GoG will also continue efforts for institutionalization of evidence-based policy-making that take into account population dynamics, including ageing, gender, youth development and challenges faced by the most vulnerable groups. Continued implementation of the Local Self-Governance (LSG) reform will ensure greater focus on Fiscal Decentralization and citizen participation in local decision-making. The Open Governance Partnership process will enhance its Parliamentary dimensions for establishing better coordination mechanisms between the legislative and executive branches of the government.

16. UN through joint efforts of UNDP, UN Women, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNICEF, IOM, ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO and UNECE will support the Government in further consolidation of democracy through strengthening balance of power among legislative, executive branches and the Judiciary; vertical policy and budget decentralization; empowerment of local authorities and increased participation of public in decision-making via innovative citizen engagement models. The Parliament, Government Administration, local municipalities, civil service bureau and revenue services will be supported to facilitate LSG reform and fiscal decentralization by strengthening institutional capacities and transparency of information and management systems. Capacity building of the Parliament will be continued to effectively exercise its functions in evidence-based and gender-sensitive policy formulation and stronger oversight and coordination of the policy implementation at the executive level. UN through advocacy, policy advice and capacity building will also support central and local governments to provide effective and inclusive people-centered public services.

16.1. The UN will build its future partnership with GoG upon the comparative advantages of individual agencies and collective strengths of the UNCT in specific governance areas, including technical expertise in evidence-based policy making, Results-Based Management and Human Rights Based programming (all UN agencies), generating evidence on gender issues, population dynamics, including Ageing, and gender-sensitive statistical analysis (UNFPA, UN Women), mainstreaming gender (UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA), and Aging (UNFPA) into policies and programmes, ongoing technical support to Open Governance Programme (UNDP) and Local Self-Governance Reforms (UNDP) and global and local knowledge in media and civil society partnerships (all UN agencies). In partnership with the state statistics office and academia the UNPSD will support sectoral ministries (health, education, environment, economy) and municipalities in designing and monitoring evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes that address population dynamics, including Aging, youth and adolescents rights, gender aspects and development challenges of the most vulnerable groups. It will also strengthen national capacity to compile socio-demographic statistics using different data sources, including existing administrative data and registers and to implement recommendations from the global assessment of the Official Statistics in Georgia²⁷. The Public Defender's Office (PDO) in parallel will be supported to widen its HR and gender equality monitoring framework and the existing institutional capacities.

16.2. Capacities of the civil society and media will be also strengthened both at national and local levels to ensure proper advocacy and oversight of public sector reforms and policies. Special focus will be made on voicing gender equality and HR protection of the most vulnerable groups, including HHs living under poverty, conflict affected communities, PwD, minorities and socially vulnerable women, children, adolescents and youth.

²⁷Adapted Global Assessment of the National Statistical System of Georgia
http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/technical_coop/GA_Georgia_EN.pdf

Outcome 2

By 2020 all people living in Georgia – including children, minority groups²⁸, people with disabilities (PwD), vulnerable women, migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and persons in need of international protection²⁹ have increased access to the justice service delivery in accordance with national strategies and UN Human Rights standards

17. Despite improvement in governance and rule of law indicators, Georgia still needs to consolidate social justice systems and strengthen policies and institutions to meet the rights of disenfranchised segments of the population. Children, youth, minorities, PwD, vulnerable women, victims of violence, migrants, IDPs and persons in need of international protection require stronger legal protection mechanisms. By 2015 state-funded legal aid service is provided only in criminal cases and administrative cases concerning administrative imprisonment. The latter leaves socially vulnerable persons as well as juveniles and victims of domestic violence with limited access to legal protection in criminal, civil and administrative cases in courts and administrative bodies.

17.1. UPR and UN Special Procedures recommendations also note that Georgia needs to continue efforts in strengthening public trust in the Judiciary.³⁰ According to the International Republican Institute (IRI) survey in 2015, only 41% and 36% of respondents believed in impartiality of the court and prosecutor's system, respectively³¹. UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention specifically recommends Georgia to “ensure full respect for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular to guarantee the impartiality of the judicial system and strengthen the rule of law to build confidence in the independence of the judiciary.”

18. Challenges in the Judiciary including the right to fair trial, prosecution and correction systems, standards of HR protection by law-enforcement agencies, need for improved enjoyment of social and economic rights are highlighted in the GoG strategic plans and programmes. The 2014 Governmental Programme and the National Human Rights Strategy also specify key strategic approaches how to address the remaining gaps in the area.

18.1. Finally, the EU Association Agenda defines the policy gaps in Justice and Migration issues that directly affect fulfillment of the rights of the most vulnerable groups such as minorities, children, youth, migrants, convicted persons and others. The document specifically addresses the need for updating the state migration strategy, development of legal basis for asylum systems, support to vulnerable group of returned migrants, measures against illegal migration and introduction of effective system of managing illegal migrants.

19. Efforts to improve access to justice and protection of the rights of the most vulnerable will be continued in line with national action plans of the Government. The main government players in the area include the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), the Supreme Court, Public Defender's Office (PDO), High Council of Justice, High School of Justice, Juvenile Justice Working Group, Bar Association, Civil Society and Media. UN agencies including UNDP, OHCHR, IOM, UN Women, UNICEF and UNHCR will support the key national counterparts in pursuing the justice system reform. UN will pursue its new partnership programme with the comparative advantage of long-standing and unique technical expertise in protection and promotion of overall human rights issues (OHCHR, UNDP) as well as specific global knowledge in women's rights (UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF), juvenile justice and child-friendly justice systems (UNICEF). Strategic contribution to address these

²⁸ includes ethnic, religious, sexual and other minority groups

²⁹ includes victims of trafficking, stateless persons, migrants, refugees and other persons in need of international protection

³⁰ A/HRC/17/11 (UPR Report of The Working Group 2011) para(s) 105.5

³¹ International Republican Institute (IRI), 2015

needs will be provided as part of UNPSD by IOM through capacity building of relevant government structures including TA to be rendered throughout following four broad areas of migration management that comprise IOM's purview: 1. Migration and development; 2. Facilitating migration; 3. Regulating migration and 4. Forced migration.

19.1 UN contribution will include advocacy, institutional and human capacity building for better equality of parties in criminal justice system and legal aid for the most vulnerable groups of the society. Promotion of the culture of tolerance, development of effective mechanisms for combating impunity and social integration for convicted persons will be other important components of the cooperation. Finally, UN will support child-friendly justice system by technical assistance in revision of legal framework, creation of monitoring and data system as well as specialization of justice professionals.

Focus Area 2: Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection

Outcome 3:

By 2020 poor and excluded population groups have better employment and livelihood opportunities as a result of inclusive and sustainable growth and development policies³²

21. Over the last decade Georgia benefited from significant social and economic development reflected both in improved human development and economic indicators. Human Development Index (HDI) value was increased from 0.710 in 2005 to 0.744 in 2013³³, GDP per capita was raised to 3,605 USD in 2013 from 2,613 USD baseline in 2010³⁴ and poverty rate was decreased from 20.9% in 2010 to 14.8% in 2012. Increased old-age pensions and doubled TSA allowances have reduced poverty rates especially among the elderly population³⁵.

21.1. Still a quarter of children remains under poverty³⁶, mainly due to inadequate reflection of child needs in the national social cash transfer systems, though reforms in this direction are already initiated. Impressive economic growth also had no significant impact on unemployment rates that stood at 14.6% in 2013 and as high as 25.7% among young people aged 25-29.³⁷ During the development of the new UN partnership programme, Georgian Statistics Office (GeoStat) released a renewed data on unemployment, indicating a visible decline in unemployment rates to 12.4% in 2014³⁸. However even if the employment figures have been improved, a major achievement by itself, the latest findings from UNDP regional bureau paper on poverty, inequality and vulnerabilities³⁹ note that official poverty rates do not reflect the realities on the ground and the issues of working poor has been a concern in most of the post-Soviet countries, including Georgia. Even working men and women as well as households under the social protection schemes remain vulnerable to multidimensional deprivations.

22. Overall, unemployment, poverty and low productivity of rural economy remain as the most challenging public policy issues for the country, underpinned by unfinished transition to market culture and immaturity of economic and labor market policies and institutions. Female labor force participation rate remains substantially lower (56%) compared to male (75%).⁴⁰ Even if overall unemployment rates are lower among male population

³²includes minorities, PwD, women, youth, rural poor, migrants, IDPs and persons in need of international protection

³³Human Development Report 2014 Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience. UNDP, 2014

³⁴World Bank, 2015. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

³⁵World Bank, 2015. [worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD](http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD) <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

³⁶UNICEF. 2014. The Well-Being of Children and Their Families in Georgia: Georgia Welfare Monitoring Survey Third Stage 2013

³⁷National Statistics Office of Georgia, 2015 http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=page&p_id=146&lang=eng

³⁸Employment and unemployment (annual, 2014)

http://www.geostat.ge/cms/site_images/_files/english/labour/employment%20and%20unemployment%202014%20press%20release.pdf

³⁹Poverty, inequality and Vulnerability in the transition and developing economies of Europe and Central Asia, UNDP, 2014.

⁴⁰World Bank, 2012

vs. female, average nominal monthly salary of women in 2012 was 40% lower than that of employed men⁴¹. GINI coefficient of Georgia despite improvements from 0.48 in 2011 to 0.41 in 2013 is still one of the highest in the CEE/CIS region⁴². Income and regional inequalities have left rural households, IDPs, PwD, women and youth especially vulnerable. While 53% of the workforce is employed in rural areas, the agriculture sector generates only 9% of Georgia's GDP. Underlying causes of limited employment opportunities are multidimensional and range from skills mismatch on labor market, inadequate labor market policies and institutions, quality gaps in secondary and vocational education and low economic empowerment of women to limited competitiveness and production capacity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), especially in rural areas.

23. Unemployment challenges will need to be addressed through focus on the most vulnerable rural population (including women) and strengthened labour market institutions via development and oversight of evidence-based labour market policies, creating enabling environment for SMEs and facilitating social partnerships and functional links between education and private sectors.

23.1. In line with the local context analysis, UPR recommendations encourage Georgia to set up relevant measures to protect and promote the rights of the socially vulnerable, inter alia through enhancement of legal system pertaining to this area,⁴³ and increasing investments in appropriate solutions for alleviating poverty and reducing unemployment⁴⁴.

24. GoG in its Socio-Economic Development Plan (Georgia 2020) prioritizes increased employment and economic growth among the top development challenges for the country. The Government will continue its leadership role in developing policies, measures and services to support private sector competitiveness, access to technologies and markets, growth of agriculture production, labour market institutions and labour market information systems (LMIS).

20. The UNPSD intends to support the Government's efforts in reducing poverty and disparities among the most vulnerable groups (minorities, PwD, women, youth, rural poor, migrants, IDPs and persons in need of international protection) through development and application of evidence-based and country-tailored economic, employment, social and labour market policies. The UN's comparative advantage in the area includes global knowledge and technical expertise in rural and agricultural planning and food safety (FAO, UNDP, IAEA), initiatives for improving livelihoods for conflict affected communities (UNHCR) and migrants (IOM), expertise in labour market policies and institutions (ILO), VET programming (UNDP, ILO), global mandate and know-how for promotion of economic empowerment of women (UN Women) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a cross-cutting contribution from the UN agencies.

25. UN through collective efforts of UNDP, FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UNECE, UN Women, ILO and IAEA will support the Government in designing and application of inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth policy and measures to create new jobs. Special focus will be made on creation of better employment opportunities for women and policies to close the remaining gender wage gap. Support to increased competitiveness and productivity of agricultural producers, including ecological tourism, will entail development of value chains and skills building for SMEs. Local Governments and civil society organizations will be supported to strengthen capacities in advocacy and specific measures for bridging the remaining inequalities at the local level.

⁴¹Georgia National Report on Progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, 2014

⁴²UN Country Assessment Report 2015 and Regional Consultations

⁴³A/HRC/17/11 (UPR Report of The Working Group 2011) para(s) 105.51

⁴⁴A/HRC/17/11 para(s) 105.73 and A/HRC/17/11105.71 - UPR Report of The Working Group 2011

25.1. TA and capacity building will be provided for establishment and operationalization of active employment policy, labour migration policy, labour market institutions, policies and oversight mechanisms for ensuring decent work conditions. UN will contribute to vocational training and employment (VET) system development through technical support in designing quality VET programmes that will be more responsive to labour market demands and will benefit the most vulnerable groups. Throughout the economic and labour partnerships UN will support promotion of women's economic empowerment as a response to persisting gender wage gap and limited employment opportunities. UN will also support institutionalization of CSR principles among the private sector partners.

25.2. UN upon request from the Government will undertake an innovation performance review and develop recommendations on innovation policy and various mechanisms/instruments of public support for innovations. One of the innovative tools will be establishment/provision of infrastructure for various public services (including employment) through public-private partnerships. This approach will assist the Government to reduce its human and financial resource needs for identification of appropriate infrastructure projects. Finding country-tailored solutions for stronger economic empowerment of women will also require a holistic approach through innovative public-private partnerships that provide both better employment opportunities for women, as well as increased access to financial resources, education and training.

25.3. Finally, UN upon request from the Government will support regional integration efforts by undertaking assessment of regulatory and procedural barriers to trade in goods (using UNECE survey-based evaluation methodology) and providing practical, action-oriented recommendations how to address them⁴⁵.

Outcome 4

By 2020 vulnerable groups have access to proactive and inclusive gender and child sensitive social protection system that address major vulnerabilities

26. Introduction and continued expansion of social protection schemes by the Government provided safety net for the socially most vulnerable population groups, including families living under poverty, old-age pensioners and people with disabilities. In 2013 old-age pensions, TSA and disability allowances were increased by 50% and 100%, respectively from 2012 baselines. The latter had significantly reduced poverty rates especially among the elderly groups. Overall, the social allowance for old age pensioners increased 10.7 times from 14 GEL in 2000 to 150 GEL in 2013.

26.1. Despite the progress, poverty rates were not significantly reduced, except for the elderly and both the incidence and severity of poverty remain of great concern to the country. 2013 data from UNICEF study revealed a declining trend in extreme poverty among children from 9.4% in 2011 to 6% in 2013⁴⁶. Children have benefited from doubled social allowances and increased old-age pensions indirectly; however 28% of children continue to live below 60% of the median household income and are subject to increased health risks such as malnutrition, suboptimal coverage rates for immunization and other vulnerabilities.

27. By 2014 a quarter of child population continued to live under poverty⁴⁷ due to inadequate reflection of child needs in the national social cash transfer systems, though GoG has already initiated reforms in this direction in partnership with the UN. The social protection system is further challenged by inadequate institutional

⁴⁵UNECE evaluation methodology and studies to date are available at: <http://www.unece.org/tradewelcome/studies-on-procedural-and-regulatory-barriers-to-trade.html>

⁴⁶ Reducing Child Poverty in Georgia, UNICEF, 2014

⁴⁷UNICEF. 2014. The Well-Being of Children and Their Families in Georgia: Georgia Welfare Monitoring Survey Third Stage 2013

capacities in provision of quality services as well as analytical capacities to measure and evaluate policy impact on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups.

27.1. The UPR recommendations accepted by Georgia also indicate a need for specific measures to better protect rights of women and children and to consistently incorporate the principle of the best interest of the child in all programmes and policies.⁴⁸

28. The Government stemming from “Georgia 2020” framework, NHRSA and UPR recommendations will continue to lead development/refinement of social protection policies and measures to proactively address major vulnerabilities. Specifically, the state will elaborate a functional disability model to better address the rights of persons with disabilities and develop policies and regulations to enable more effective inclusion of children and adults with disabilities into the education and employment systems. GoG will also refine targeted social assistance programmes to better address needs of children living under poverty. Finally, policies and measures will be strengthened to ensure assistance and protection to victims and witnesses of violence through expansion of legal aid, shelter, healthcare and social support mechanisms.

29. The UN’s strategic contribution to the forth outcome of UNPSD envisages technical support from UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA for improving analysis and use of disaggregated data for better impact of social protection systems on the lives of the most vulnerable. The latter builds on comparative strengths of the three agencies and technical expertise in data collection, analysis and evidence-based policy making using population data (UNFPA) as well as advocacy and policy making targeted at protection of child and women rights (UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA). UN can thereby bring experience from piloting and scaling up of successful models for inclusive and proactive social protection systems in other countries. UN will also support enhancement of monitoring mechanisms for provision and quality of social protection programmes for vulnerable children and adults and developing community-based social services with focus on the rural areas. UN will specifically support the Government in revision/refinement of TSA systems to better reflect rights of the children and the most vulnerable HHs. TA will be provided in design and implementation monitoring of the functional disability model. UN will also support strengthening of interlinked legal, health and social services and relevant referral mechanisms for the most vulnerable groups, including victims of violence and people in need of international protection. GoG capacities will be strengthened to ensure provision of all women victims of violence with the state-funded shelters, hotline services, crises centers and nurseries. UN will further advocate for declared as well as substantiated understanding in relevant government policies and services (e.g. shelters) of the linkages between gender inequality, domestic violence and related health consequences such as increased HIV risk. Special consideration will be given to people living with and at higher risk of HIV as the extent of their social exclusion, marginalization, poverty and unequal access to services (e.g. employment) make them especially needy for social protection.

29.1. The UN agencies throughout the work in the social protection area will support coordination and information exchange between government and civil society partners for enhancing advocacy and oversight of the state policies and reforms. Finally, the UNPSD will support developing and strengthening of child protection mechanisms and social work among conflict affected communities in Abkhazia and across the dividing lines.

Focus Area 3: Education

⁴⁸ A/HRC/17/11 (UPR Report of The Working Group 2011) para(s) 105.15.

Outcome 5: By 2020 state and non-state parties at central and municipal levels are providing inclusive and high quality Preschool and General Education for children

30. Georgia has a strong tradition of education, with almost universal primary school enrolment rates nationwide. The country has maintained high primary school enrolment (96%-100%) since 2000 with gender parity index of 1.03 as of 2011. Since 2005 Ministry of Education and Science (MOES) introduced inclusive education initiatives and the inclusive school concept. However, the quality of the education system, including the quality of inclusive education and pre-school education remains as a key challenge.

31. There are still no national policies and standards for Early and Preschool Education (EPE), through work has been initiated in this direction. Quality of teaching/learning processes as well as enrolment rates in preschool sector of children with special needs, IDPs, children living in poverty and ethnic minorities remains low. Education outcomes in both urban and rural areas are still challenged by inadequate quality of school curricula and teaching methodologies, lack of systems for reaching out-of-school children, and inadequate standards for DRR and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Furthermore, issues related to HR, gender equality, healthy life-style, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), gender-based violence and respect to diversity are not adequately integrated in the education system.

31.1. Challenges faced by the national education system have been also noted in the recommendations of UPR and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The recommendations include measures for increasing budget resource allocations to the education sector and improving the quality of education, particularly in rural areas and regions with ethnic minority populations. Georgia was also recommended to close segregated schools for internally displaced children and to integrate the IDP students into the mainstream of education.⁴⁹

32. The GoG under the 2014 Government Programme and NHRSAP is committed to ensure adoption and implementation of EPE law, development of respective policies, standards and pre- and in-service training programmes for teachers. Local governments will further ensure translation of new policies into practice by adaptation of the standards and oversight of the pre-school and school education facilities.

33. In support to the Government efforts the UN agencies (UNICEF, UN Women) will ensure TA and capacity building for designing and implementing gender-sensitive EPE law, strategy, curriculum and the School Readiness policy for five year old children. UNICEF has been a lead partner organization for the national education system over the last 15 years and with the global knowledge and expertise in education, health and WASH is the best positioned partner for advocating and supporting EPE policy development and implementation. Furthermore UN Women and UNFPA will facilitate gender-mainstreaming as well as integration of healthy life-style and SRH issues built on their respective mandates and technical expertise. UNSPD will also support integration/update of WASH, healthy life-style, SRH and civic education standards and methodologies, including through development and/or revision of educational materials for students, teachers and school doctors. UN will facilitate training and capacity building of Education Management Information System (EMIS) for EPE. Municipalities will be supported by infrastructure, financing and training to meet the new EPE and school standards. UN will further assist universities in development of quality and evidence-based curricula for pre- and in-service training in EPE.

33.1. MOES will be supported to integrate education services for conflict-affected populations in the mainstream of national policies and programmes. In parallel UN will support increased access to quality education, including mother tongue education, and facilitate youth participation and skills development

⁴⁹ CRC/C/GEO/CO/3, para. 57(a) and (b), and 61(c).

throughout the conflict affected regions of Abkhazia, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Shida Kartli. Finally, the UN will partner with the Government to meet recommendations of the CRC Committee for enhanced integration of IDPs into the mainstream of the national education system.

Focus Area 4: Health

Outcome 6:

By 2020 health of the population especially the most vulnerable groups⁵⁰ is enhanced through targeted⁵¹ health policies and provision of quality, equitable and integrated services including management of major health risks⁵² and promotion of targeted health seeking behavior⁵³

34. In 2013, the Government of Georgia launched its flagship programme of Universal Health Care (UHC) that ensured every citizen of Georgia with a basic package of out-patient, in-patient and emergency health services.

35. The country has also attained a number of historic gains vis-à-vis health related MDGs, including reduction of under-5 mortality (U5MR) from 24.9 in 2000 to 13.1 as of 2013⁵⁴ and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) from 49.2 in 2000 to 27.7 by 2013 according to the national administrative statistics. Though, based on analysis of Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG) the current MMR ratio for Georgia stands at 41 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Abortion rates have also decreased (from 3.7 in 2000 to 1.6 in 2010) with parallel increase in total contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in married women (from 20% to 53%). Universal Access to antiretroviral HIV treatment and TB treatment has been maintained since 2003 and Georgia is on its way towards Malaria elimination certification. In 2015 Georgia launched another historic programme for universal access to Hepatitis C (HCV) diagnostics and treatment that will enable the country to respond to one of the most pressing public health challenges due to the high HCV prevalence (6.7%) in the general population.

36. Despite the progress, the national health sector is still challenged by a number of systemic weaknesses. One of the primary concerns is the continuity and quality of health services, especially in primary health care (PHC) and different levels of RH/MCH service provision. Georgia most likely will not meet the MDG target for Maternal Mortality and further significant reduction of maternal deaths will remain as a priority public health agenda through strengthening pre- and postnatal care, emergency obstetric care and RH education among young girls and women. In parallel to visible gains, abortion still remains a main method of fertility regulation. Family Planning (FP) is not part of PHC package, not funded by the state, while modern contraceptive methods prevalence among women of reproductive age is still low (35% with 14% difference between urban and rural settings) and the total unmet need for modern methods of contraception is 31%.

36.1. Disparities continue to be observed in health outcomes and access to basic services among geographic, ethnic and income groups. Availability of reliable data and quality of health data analysis for enhanced evidence-based policy making remains a challenge, with over 40% of death cases registered with unknown causes. Significant gaps remain in policies and regulatory mechanisms for quality assurance of health services. Target health interventions for the most vulnerable groups including SRH, FP, MCH, Adolescent and Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH), HIV prevention and treatment, TB control, management of major Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), including cervical cancer screening, and response to violence against women are still not integrated into the PHC standard operating procedures. High burden NCDs and major risk

⁵⁰most vulnerable population groups include most at risk adolescents, populations at higher risk of HIV, people living with and affected by HIV, women and young children, people living in conflict-affected areas and migrants

⁵¹ targeted health policies and services include sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including Adolescent SRH, maternal and child health (MCH), prevention and management of high-burden non-communicable diseases (NCDs), HIV prevention among key populations, tuberculosis (TB) control and response to violence against women (VAW)

⁵² major health risk factors include tobacco smoking, physical inactivity, overweight/obesity, raised blood pressure, generally low awareness and knowledge on health issues

⁵³ key health seeking behavior includes immunization, infant and young child nutrition, responsive parenting, safe sexual practices (including condom and lubricant use), harm reduction measures, family planning, cancer screening, healthy diet and healthy life-style choices

⁵⁴ UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), 2014

factors, such as tobacco control, require more consistent multi-sectoral efforts. Finally, while UHC has ensured universal coverage for the population, communities in conflict affected areas still suffer from lack of access to basic health care services.

37. Georgia 2020, the National Concept for Health Sector Development and NHRSA identify main policies and actions for the Government to overcome the remaining health sector bottlenecks. GoG will continue to lead development and refinement of regulatory framework for monitoring and quality assurance of health services for women, children and youth, including at the primary level. GoG will also coordinate needs assessment and design/implementation of policies and programmes for IDPs, migrants and populations living in the conflict affected areas. Finally, legislative and executive branches of the government will ensure stronger multi-sectoral action for prevention and control of risk factors for NCDs, including economic and regulatory measures for tobacco control.

37.1. In response to the identified challenges and relying on the comparative technical expertise of the UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, IAEA), the UNPSD will support the Government in its efforts for development of system and mechanisms for continuous quality improvement in the health care. The comparative advantage of the UN system includes more than 15 years of consistent cooperation in the areas of Reproductive Health, maternal and child and communicable health (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA), global knowledge and know-how in successful models for reducing NCDs and other health risks (WHO, UNFPA), experience in system-wide implementation of models for the most vulnerable populations (e.g. migrants by IOM) and environmental health issues (WHO, IAEA). Accordingly, TA will be provided for development and implementation support of evidence-based policies, guidelines, protocols and standards for SRH, MCH, FP, ASRH, NCDs (including cervical cancer screening), HIV, TB and violence against women response and supporting increased access to quality integrated services at the Primary Health Care level. GoG will be assisted in quality data collection and analysis at all levels of health care, with special focus on targeted health services. Where relevant, UNPSD will support evidence-generation and analysis in the targeted areas. Finally, the UN partners will facilitate programme communication for promoting targeted health seeking behavior especially among the most vulnerable groups.

37.2. Civil society engagement will be particularly important in health related interventions. Patients and self-support groups affected by HIV, TB, NCDs and other diseases will be actively engaged through public-private partnerships such as the country coordination mechanism for HIV, TB and Malaria or other avenues. Youth organizations will be actively engaged in the design and implementation of youth health related advocacy and/or service delivery.

38. The UNPSD through collective contribution of UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, IAEA) will support the state efforts in ensuring increased access to basic health services for conflict-affected populations. Healthcare as other social and development sectors in conflict-affected areas is largely deficient of solid data and the UNPSD will contribute to generating stronger evidence from programme monitoring and operational research. While UN agencies will continue to support MLHSA in integrating health services (e.g. immunization, SRH, HIV, TB, mental health) for conflict-affected populations in the mainstream of national policies and programmes, the UNPSD in parallel will support health service development on the ground in Abkhazia and South Ossetia territories. The UN will facilitate access to basic primary health services through strengthening existing institutions and public health promotion activities in conflict affected areas and across the dividing lines. The UNPSD will support promotion of targeted health seeking behavior and provision of equitable and integrated services meeting human rights and quality standards. The latter will be ensured through technical assistance in generating evidence, data analysis and knowledge management for development of systems and mechanisms for continuous quality improvement. Furthermore, the UN will

support local health providers in strengthening implementation of evidence-based guidelines, protocols and standards for targeted health interventions for children, youth and women.

Focus Area 5: Human Security and Community Resilience

Outcome 7

By 2020 conflict affected communities enjoy better security and stronger resilience to conflict-induced consequences

39. Consequences of protracted conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in 1990s and later in 2008 continue to burden the country with housing solutions and integration challenge of around 250,000 IDPs⁵⁵. Despite substantial investments in provision of housing by the Government, still almost 120,000 IDPs live in collective centers.⁵⁶ Households in conflict-affected areas continue to suffer from high level of vulnerability, isolation and exclusion from sustainable development opportunities including limited mobility and limited access to basic health and education services. Development in these regions is largely undermined by breakdown of dialogue between the communities. The latter requires facilitation of confidence-building and cooperation initiatives among conflict-affected households as initial steps to longer-term sustainable development prospects.

40. Conflict-affected populations need to have increased access to basic social services (health and education), employment opportunities and mobility that UN can contribute through people-to-people communication and confidence building initiatives.

40.1. Recommendations from relevant UN Human Rights Mechanisms include UPR suggestions for Georgia to further protect displaced persons by providing assistance and access to public services on an equal basis⁵⁷ and to consider adopting a holistic approach in order to enable the totality of IDPs to sustain themselves and have access to employment, education and healthcare.⁵⁸

41. The leadership role of the Government of Georgia in this area envisages coordination of policy development and service delivery processes for conflict-affected populations through engagement of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees (MRA), line ministries and government agencies in health and education sectors.

42. The human security area is the direction where the UN's comparative advantage is unique in view of limited mobility of many non-state partners. The long-standing cooperating in the conflict-affected areas has already built confidence and credibility of the UN-supported programmes and the latest review of the UNDP 2011-2015 CPD has clearly identified the need for UN agencies to continue their presence in Abkhazia. Joint UN response for conflict-affected communities will engage UNDP (EU-UNDP COBERM project), UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA. The area is largely deficient of solid evidence and data, thus generating evidence and baselines for prioritization and targeting of interventions will be a critical element of the programme. Partners will support MLHSA, MOES and MRA in integrating health and education services for conflict-affected populations in the mainstream of national policies and programmes. Furthermore, the UN will facilitate access to basic health services through strengthening existing institutions and public health promotion activities within the conflict affected areas and across the dividing lines. The UN will focus on confidence building initiatives through people-to-people communication by more active engagement of CSO, women and youth

⁵⁵Ministry of IDPs from Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia, 2014

⁵⁶UN Country Assessment Report 2015 and Regional Consultations

⁵⁷ A/HRC/17/11 (UPR Report of The Working Group 2011) para(s) 105.89

⁵⁸ A/HRC/17/11 (UPR Report of The Working Group 2011) para(s) 105.91.

organizations. The initiatives, among others, will include unconventional models of peace-building, such as online social media, education, especially mother tongue education and youth participation and development activities. Government of Georgia and de facto authorities in Abkhazia will be supported to address women, peace and security issues as per the UNSC Resolution 1325 by capacity building for CSOs and facilitating dialogue mechanisms between women CSOs and formal peacebuilding processes. UN will assist in capacity building of local communities to mitigate social and economic risks through income generation opportunities, market based agriculture development initiatives and the SME development. Communities, CSOs, SMEs and international agencies will be the key partners in supporting access to basic health and education services as well as for better livelihood and employment opportunities. Finally, the UN agencies will use the UNPSD platform for monitoring and communicating human rights issues in the conflict affected areas to the Geneva process.

Outcome 8

By 2020 communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction

43. Environmental protection sector in Georgia is challenged by excessive deregulation, unsustainable use of natural resources, inadequate policy and legislative frameworks and limited knowledge and institutional capacities of both central and local authorities. High exposure to environmental hazards and lack of evidence-based adaptation measures for disaster risk reduction (DRR), including measures to address the impacts of climate variability and environmental degradation, have left livelihoods of communities, especially in rural areas, vulnerable to significant risks and limited development opportunities. Increased health risks for cancer, chronic respiratory disorders and other non-communicable diseases due to environmental hazards (such as air pollution and toxic chemicals) also need to be adequately addressed within integrated risk reduction measures.

44. The UN system (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, IOM, IAEA, UNECE, FAO and UNESCO) will support the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection, MRDI, Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), MOES, Parliamentary committees and State Security and Crisis Management Council (SSCMC) under the Prime Minister in development and oversight of relevant policies and regulations. The latter will include national action plans and evidence-based policies for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources, sustainable energy (within the sustainable energy for all SE4All Initiative) and disaster risk reduction. UN system will support the transition of Georgia to low-carbon (Green) economy and disaster resilient ecosystems, communities and livelihoods. Throughout the process, the UNCT will enhance evidence and knowledge base through introducing tools and methodologies for development and implementation of related national action plans, and advocating for sustainable use of natural resources, energy efficiency, and environment protection. Parties will also ensure stronger citizen participation in data collection and monitoring of environmental issues.

45. Capacities in environmental governance, including DRR, will be strengthened through integration of environmental risks into development strategies, building partnerships, securing resources, and implementing programmes for transformation of public practices towards sustainable, low-carbon, climate-resilient paths of development. Capacity building of national and local institutions will be supported in a number of priority thematic areas, including climate change, biodiversity, energy, water, drylands, chemicals and ozone layer. UN will advocate for increased national ownership of the process coordination, support capacity building for risk assessments, design of early warning systems and implementation of DRR measures, including through adoption of novel technical solutions. TA will be provided to meet obligations for and reporting to international

conventions/ frameworks such as united national communications for Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The GoG will be supported in aligning national environmental laws to EU directives, including recommendations from the National Policy Dialogue (NPD) on Integrated Water Resources Management within the framework of the EU Water Initiative. Other major conventions include UNECE Multilateral Environmental Agreements on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, and on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. As for the last one, UN will work to improve the capacity of national experts in making projections on air pollutants emission, estimating base year (2005) emission levels, setting emission reduction targets for 2020 and beyond, as provided for by the Convention's Gothenburg Protocol. The GoG will be also supported in its efforts for ratification of the Convention's Gothenburg Protocol.

45.1. The UN system through the UNPSD will provide technical support to the Government in development of legal infrastructure for nuclear law and radiation waste management. Finally, support will be provided in such areas as strengthening the national road safety management capacities including the road safety performance review, sustainable forest management (including the system for evaluation of the management of forests SEMAFOR) and sustainable housing and urban development.

Section 3 – Initiatives outside the UNPSD results matrix

46. The UN agencies have ensured full alignment of individual agency programmers to the 2016-2020 UNPSD. Country Programme cycles of Executive Committee (EXCOM) agencies, including UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA are fully harmonized with UNPSD timelines. Content-wise the three CPDs have been also agreed at the February 2015 high level review meeting of the UNPSD for better harmonization and alignment of the frameworks. Other UN agencies, while guided by annual and bi-annual partnership programmes, have also ensured full alignment of their programme frameworks with the 5 priority areas and 8 outcomes of the UNPSD. Upon renewal of annual and bi-annual cooperation programmes, UN agencies and programmes will ensure that their individual cooperation plans are anchored in the focus areas and strategies of the current UNPSD.

46.1. At the time of the UNPSD formulation most of the programmes supported by UN agencies within individual bi-lateral partnership agreements were falling within the framework of the current document. With some exceptions, all policy and programme actions planned by individual UN agencies for 2016-2020 are already reflected in the UNPSD.

46.2. Hereby the document presents priority cooperation areas that fall beyond the UNPSD, yet to be implemented within the scope of WHO and Government of Georgia Biennial Collaborative Agreements (BCA). WHO provides policy guidance and advocacy to the country. Coordination of programme activities is provided through MLHSA and affiliated institutions within the context of BCA and elaborated by negotiation process between national health authorities (MLHSA) and the WHO Regional Office in Europe. Priorities of cooperation between WHO and MLHSA include the following directions with the majority of the priorities already reflected in the UNPSD framework: a. provision of tools and consultations for developing and implementing national policies in accordance to Health 2020-The European Policy for Health and Well-being; assistance in Universal Healthcare Program monitoring; b. Health Systems Information and Evidence; c. development of NCD National Strategy with strengthened prevention policy, Tobacco Control, Mental Health; d. Promoting Health Throughout the Life-Course - development/update of national policies for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health; e. Communicable Diseases: Vaccine Preventable Diseases - Measles/Rubella, Polio, HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Tuberculosis; Preparedness, f. Surveillance and Response: Alert and Response Capacities (International Health Regulations (IHR), Epidemic and Pandemic-Prone Diseases: Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR).

Section 4 – Estimated Resource Requirements

47. Implementation of the current UNPSD will require an estimated total of **153,342,000 USD for 2016-2020 period**, including **44,290,000 USD** from regular or core resources of contributing UN agencies as well as from non-core or supplementary resources. The total estimated funding gap is **109,052,000 USD** which will need to be mobilized over the UNPSD period. Resource requirements and financial gaps for 2016-2020 UN partnership framework are summarized in table 4.1 by focus area, outcomes and contributing UN agencies.

48. The UNCT will develop a resource mobilization strategy in line with the guidelines of the UN Development Group⁵⁹ to address the funding gap of **109 million USD**. The fundraising strategy will include both joint and individual UN agency initiatives. It will provide responsibilities and guiding principles, mechanisms for fund-raising, indicators and reporting arrangements.

Table 4.1. Financial resource requirements and gaps for 2016-2020 UNPSD

UNPSD Focus Areas and Outcomes	UN Agencies	Total estimated needs for 2016-2020	Available Resource in USD		Estimated Financial Gap for 2016-2020
			Regular or Core resources	Other, non-core, supplementary resources	
Focus Area 1: Democratic Governance		47 337 000	27 525 000	0	19 812 000
Outcome 1		28 000 000	20 225 000	0	7 775 000
	IOM	1 000 000	150 000	0	850 000
	UNDP	20 000 000	18 500 000	0	1 500 000
	UNECE	150 000	50 000	0	100 000
	UNFPA	3 100 000	1 200 000	0	1 900 000
	UN Women	3 000 000	150 000	0	2 850 000
	UNESCO	750 000	175 000		575 000
Outcome 2		19 337 000	7 300 000	0	12 037 000
	OHCHR	1 500 000	0	0	1 500 000
	UNDP	8 000 000	6 500 000	0	1 500 000
	UNICEF	7 837 000	800 000	0	7 037 000
	UN Women	2 000 000	0	0	2 000 000
Focus Area 2: Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection		58 690 000	13 120 000	0	45 570 000
Outcome 3		44 650 000	11 530 000	0	33 120 000
	UNDP	19 000 000	8 500 000	0	10 500 000

⁵⁹ UNDG Toolkit was created for improved functioning of the UN development system at the country level. <http://toolkit.undg.org>

	UNHCR	8 000 000	3 000 000	0	5 000 000
	IOM	7 500 000	0	0	7 500 000
	UNECE	50 000	0	0	50 000
	UN Women	1 000 000	30 000	0	970 000
	ILO	2 000 000	0	0	2 000 000
	FAO	7 000 000	0	0	7 000 000
	IAEA	100 000	0	0	100 000
Outcome 4		14 040 000	1 590 000	0	12 450 000
	UNICEF	12 040 000	1 590 000	0	10 450 000
	UN Women	2 000 000	0	0	2 000 000
	UNFPA	<i>Addressed within Outcomes 1 and 6</i>			
Focus Area 3: Education		1 950 000	475 000	0	1 475 000
Outcome 5		1 950 000	475 000	0	1 475 000
	UNICEF	1 250 000	350 000	0	900 000
	UN Women	700 000	125 000	0	575 000
	UNFPA	<i>Addressed within Outcome 1 and 6</i>			
Focus Area 4: Health		11 320 000	2 150 000	0	9 170 000
Outcome 6		11 320 000	2 150 000	0	9 170 000
	UNFPA	1 850 000	1 650 000	0	200 000
	UNICEF	5 070 000	350 000	0	4 720 000
	WHO	1 000 000	150 000	0	850 000
	IOM	3 000 000	0	0	3 000 000
	IAEA	400 000	0	0	400 000
Focus Area 5: Human Security and Resilience		34 045 000	1 020 000	0	33 025 000
Outcome 7		24 000 000	0	0	24 000 000
	UNDP	20 000 000	0	0	20 000 000
	UNHCR	2 000 000	0	0	2 000 000
	UN Women	2 000 000	0	0	2 000 000
	UNFPA	<i>Addressed within Outcome 6</i>			
	UNICEF	<i>Addressed within Outcomes 5 and 6</i>			
Outcome 8		10 045 000	1 020 000	0	9 025 000
	FAO	1 000 000	0	0	1 000 000
	IAEA	300 000	0	0	300 000
	IOM	1 000 000	0	0	1 000 000
	UNDP	6 000 000	500 000	0	5 500 000
	UNECE	795 000	295 000	0	500 000
	UNESCO	850 000	225 000	0	625 000
	UNICEF	<i>Addressed within Outcomes 5 and 6</i>			
	WHO	100 000	0	0	100 000
	UNFPA	<i>Addressed within Outcomes 1 and 6</i>			
Total estimated for 2016-2020 UNPSD in USD		153 342 000	44 290 000	0	109 052 000

Section 5 – Government of Georgia investments in UNPSD Priority Areas

The Government of Georgia in its latest edition of Basic Data and Directions (BDD) for 2015-2018, projects increased budgetary investments for almost all UNPSD priority areas. However, since BDD as well as medium-term expenditure frameworks are only available for 2015-2018 period, the officially published state budget projections could be used as an indication of state investments into respective priority areas for 2016-2018 period. The BDD projections for 2019-2020 will be available by end of 2017. .

During 2016-2018 the GoG projects 115.8 million GEL (est. 50 million USD) investment in the first priority area of the UNPSD. Democratic Governance is planned to be enhanced by strengthening the election system and to build the capacity of Central Election Commission (CEC) staff. In addition, GoG is planning allocation of 31.3 million GEL (est. 13.6 million USD) for reforms, national policy development and innovations in the justice system.

In the 2nd priority area of the UNPSD (Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection), GoG focuses on strengthening capacity of local authorities via infrastructure and policy development and is planning investment of 16.6 million GEL over the next three years (est. 7.2 million USD). Furthermore, the Government is projecting substantial increase in agriculture development programmes (883 million GEL; est. 383 million USD) as well as capacity building for job-seekers, development of employment policies and labour inspection systems (est. 8.2 million GEL; est. 3.5 million USD). Finally, GoG is committing 7.1 billion GEL (est. 3 billion USD) to social protection programmes, including targeted social allowance for the most vulnerable households.

Government is also planning investment of 54.2 million (est. 23.5 million USD) in the national education policy development and programme management during 2016-2018, that will serve as a strong platform for UNPSD partnership in EPE and general education reforms.

Health sector will continue to see increased budgetary commitments (2.2 billion GEL or estimated 965 million USD) both for expansion of universal health care as well as management of individual public health programmes, including priority communicable and non-communicable diseases at primary health care level.

Finally, the 5th priority area will be led by GoG by a 120 million GEL portfolio (est. 52 million USD) for IDP support as well as 31.7 million GEL (est. 13.7 million USD) for national environmental policies, programmes, monitoring and DRR components.

Overall, based on BDD projections, the Government of Georgia only for 2016-2018 period will be allocating 10.5 billion GEL or estimated 4.5 billion USD for the various policies, programmes and reforms covered by 2016-2020 UNPSD focus areas.

Section 6 – Implementation, Risks and Assumptions

49. The UNPSD outlines collective contribution of UN country team to national development plans and programmes of Georgia. Programmes supported by the UNPSD will be nationally executed, with national and sub-national government authorities as well as civil society serving as main implementing partners. Direct implementation will be used in exceptional situations with solid justification and in agreement with the UNCT and the Headquarters of the respective UN agencies. Interventions related to the conflict affected communities will rely more extensively on cooperation and implementation through international development partners and CSOs on the ground.

50. Major principles of UNPSD management will be joint implementation and monitoring of the agreed framework with government, private sector, civil society and international development partners. As the programme focuses on policies and actions for improving livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups, the UNPSD will ensure active engagement of civil society partners to regularly inform the partnership actions.

50.1. The UNPSD implementation and reporting will be regularly coordinated with the Office of the Prime Minister of Georgia, specifically the Donor Coordination Unit (DCU) that has been actively engaged throughout the strategic planning process of the 2016-2020 programme. UN Resident Coordinator is co-chairing this country-led partners' coordination mechanism. DCU and UNRC Office will serve as a Steering Committee for UNPSD oversight. The Committee will ensure organization of annual reviews (ARs) of as well as the preparation of a final progress report and final evaluation of the UNPSD partnership framework.

51. The Steering Committee co-chaired by GoG and UNCT, will monitor progress vis-a-vis UNPSD implementation through annual reports from 5 Thematic Results Groups (TRGs). TRGs will continue the work of thematic groups established for the purpose of UNPSD development in each of the 5 priority areas (Democratic Governance; Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection; Education; Health; Human Security and Community Resilience). TRGs will be chaired by convening UN agency with specific expertise in the relevant priority area. Specifically, UNDP will chair the Thematic Result Group for Democratic Governance as well as the Human Security and Community Resilience. Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection area will be led by UNDP and ILO. UNICEF will chair the Education TRG, while UNFPA will lead the work in the Health priority area.

51.1. The five TRGs will ensure regular coordination with respective line ministries, government agencies, civil society and development partners engaged in policy and programming in each of the UNPSD priority area. TRGs will further ensure preparation of annual reports on the progress and challenges in implementation of the UNPSD for submission to UNCT and the Steering Committee. Finally, TRGs will lead sector-specific work for annual reviews, final progress report, final evaluation and specific studies and evaluations to measure progress vis-à-vis UNPSD results.

53.1. As noted earlier, even though Georgia is not an official Delivering-as-One (DaO) country, UNCT throughout the new UNPDF cycle will continue to explore possibilities for adopting the increasing number of DaO elements.

54. Within the UNPSD formulation process, partners have identified a number of key assumptions and risks that may impact or jeopardize full-scale implementation of the five-year programme or trigger the need for establishing alternative modalities of programme management and operation vis-à-vis planned UN contributions.

55. One of the key risks identified by all thematic groups is the political/economic instability both in the context of the national environment as well as broader regional political processes. The UN country team will support the Government in contingency planning and rapid response operations for political and economic instability scenario. Political instability and escalation of the conflict is a particular concern for people in conflict-affected communities. UN will regularly monitor the security and political situation to predict possible changes in the security situation within the project areas/sites. The UN also has measures in place for early warning and immediate response. Other risks anticipated by country-level players include frequent staff changes and subsequent loss of institutional capacities for policy-making and related operations. For addressing this risk, the UN will support ongoing public administration reform for establishment of professional and stable civil service system in the country. Finally, insufficient financial resources for UNPSD has been recognized as a

potential risk, especially in the context of a middle-income country and gradual withdrawal of major donors (such as the Global Fund). In response to this risk, UN will be actively engaged in advocacy as well as local, regional and global dialogue with donor community for adequate positioning of UNPSD priorities in domestic funding and international aid portfolios.

5.6. The UNPSD should be a living document that is adequately responding to emerging socio-economic and political context of the country. The work of the Steering Committee (DCU-UNRC), regular internal coordination within the UNCT member agencies and annual review meetings will ensure that the programming framework is refined to better reflect the country's realities and the emerging development needs for the joint cooperation.

Section 7 – Monitoring and Evaluation

56. Guided by national development plans the enclosed results and resource matrix of 2016-2020 UNPSD identifies expected results and outcome level indicators (with respective baselines, targets and means of verification) to monitor progress towards agreed programme priorities. The M&E framework is formulated based on a critical assessment of existing data collection mechanisms and tools both at national and global levels to minimize additional resource requirements and the need for setting parallel data collection and analysis mechanisms for UNPSD accountability. In addition UNPSD through its M&E agenda for 2016-2020 will support local capacity building in data collection, analysis and use in respective sectors. For example, partnership in education entails technical support and training for development of EPE standards and integration of relevant M&E indicators into the national education management information system. The latter will ensure longer-term capacity building of education sector managers and sustainable institutionalization of EPE monitoring and evaluation systems and tools.

56.1. Progress in each of the priority areas will be regularly monitored and evaluated by respective UNPSD thematic results groups (TRGs). TRGs will engage both UN agencies and key national counterparts from Government and non-government agencies.

57. Both in programme monitoring and evaluation the UNCT will explore existing M&E portfolios of government agencies, UN system, bi- and multi-lateral partners and research institutions for better alignment of policy research agenda and resource management. Data generated through joint M&E approach will not only inform policy and decision-making at national and subnational level, but ensure consistent use of evidence in country-level and international partnership programmes. UN country team will use evidence from national sources such as quarterly household surveys of the National Statistics Office of Georgia, studies and annual reports of line ministries (education, environmental protection), international development partners (EU, USAID, World Bank, IMF etc.) and academia/research institutions (Heritage Foundation, Freedom House, etc.).

58. The optimization process will also ensure better alignment of policy research agenda among the UNPSD partners – both government and non-government actors. As an example, results of the Government and UNFPA supported census in 2014-2015 will be used as a critical opportunity for bridging data gaps for vulnerable populations that the UNPSD will target.

59. The primary responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of UNPSD performance lies with the UN Country Team and individual Thematic Results Groups. TRGs will ensure preparation of -annual reports on the progress and challenges in implementation of the UNPSD for submission to the UNCT and the Steering Committee.

TRGs will also lead sector-specific work for Annual Reviews, Final Progress Report and Final Evaluation of the 5-year programme.

60. While direct attribution of the UNPSD Outcome results to specific agency contributions is not feasible, evaluations, routine administrative data, surveys and key informant interviews will enable documentation of the role played by UN agencies and the extent of contribution to specific national results.

61. For example, reduction of under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) will be a joint result of the Government, UN and other stakeholders. The current policy analysis has identified the lack of proper evidence-based standards and quality monitoring mechanisms as one of the key policy gaps in the maternal, newborn and child health services (MNCH). Therefore the UN through expertise/technical support in designing and supporting application of evidence-based MNCH standards and monitoring mechanisms will be ensuring substantial, direct contribution to potential reduction of U5MR levels in the country.

Annex A – UNPSD Results Matrix

Annex A Results and Resource Matrix of Georgia UNPSD 2016-2020

UNPSD Focus Area 1	Democratic Governance				
National Development Priorities or Goals	<i>The Government Programme “For strong, democratic, united Georgia” prioritizes attainment of balance of power, actual self-government, political pluralism, Judiciary reform, integration and protection of minority rights and citizens participation.⁶⁰ Furthermore the National Youth Policy targets at establishment of enabling environment for Youth development and full realization of their potential; The National Action Plan on Gender Equality aims at advancement of gender equality and mainstreaming gender into policy development.</i>				
Corresponding Sustainable Development Goals and Targets:	<p><i>Outcome 1: 5.5 ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life; 5.c adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels; 16.6 develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; 16.7 ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels; 17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts; 17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships; 11.a support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 2: 16.3 promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and ensure equal access to justice for all</i></p>				
UNPSD Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of the Government and Main Partners	UN role and contributing UN agencies involved	Indicative Resources in USD ⁶¹
Outcome 1: By 2020 expectations of citizens of Georgia⁶² for voice, rule of law, public sector reforms, and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance at all levels⁶³	<p>1.1 Worldwide Governance Indicators (voice and accountability, rule of law and government effectiveness index) for Georgia</p> <p>Baseline (2013): Voice and Accountability⁶⁴ index 54.5%; Rule of law index 53.6%; Government Effectiveness index 69.4%</p> <p>Target (2020): Voice and Accountability index >60%; Rule of law index >58%;</p>	Worldwide Governance Indicators database	<p><u>GoG Role and Leadership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Administration Reform including strengthening of evidence-based policy and Human Resources Management systems • Local Self-Governance (LSG) reform and 	<p><u>UN strategic contribution</u></p> <p>- Generating evidence, advocacy, policy advice and capacity development of executive government at all levels to provide effective and inclusive public</p>	<p>Total resource needs: 28.00 mln Available: 20.23 mln Funding gap: 7.77 mln</p> <p>Expected contributions: UN Women: 3 mln UNDP: 20 mln UNFPA: 3.10mln IOM: 1 mln UNECE: 150,000</p>

⁶⁰ http://government.gov.ge/files/41_35183_108931_4.pdf

⁶¹ Please see table 4.1 for detailed financial projections and resource mobilization target for UNPD 2016-2020 by focus area, outcome and UN agencies

⁶² refers to country consultation findings for World Post 2015 survey for Georgia

⁶³ refers to legislative and executive branches as well as central and local governments

⁶⁴ The indicator also refers to measurement progress in Outcome 2: By 2020 all living in Georgia - including minorities, PwD, vulnerable women, migrants, IDPs and persons in need of international protection have trust in and improved access to the justice system, which is child-friendly, enforces national strategies and operates in full accordance with the UN Human Rights standards.

	Government Effectiveness index >72%		Fiscal Decentralization	services	UNESCO: 750,000
	<p>1.2 % of citizens that have confidence in and satisfaction with election systems, legislature, Judiciary, government, democratic systems and public service delivery by government</p> <p>Baseline (2012-2015): Confidence in CEC - 54%, President's office - 51%, Parliament - 49%, Cabinet of Ministers - 48%, court system - 41%, prosecutor's office - 36% and local authorities 32%; 46% believe that Georgia is a democratic country; Citizen's satisfaction with local government services in 10 regions (including Tbilisi) – 52%</p> <p>Target (2020): Confidence in CEC > 59%, President's office >56%, Parliament >54%, Cabinet of Ministers >52%, court system > 46%, prosecutor's office > 41% and local authorities > 37%; >51% believe that Georgia is a democratic country; Citizen's satisfaction with local government services in 10 regions (including Tbilisi) > 57%</p>	<p>“Public Attitudes in Georgia” Survey, NDI – 2014, 2017, 2020</p> <p>IRI survey – 2015, 2017, 2019</p> <p>RLD project survey 2012, repeat surveys in 2015 and 17</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Governance Partnership process, including its Parliamentary dimension • Commitment to relevant agreements and action plans under EU AA, DCFTA and Visa Liberalization; • Mainstreaming gender in policy development and advancing gender equality • Establishment of enabling environment for comprehensive development of Youth <p><u>Main Partners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament • Government administration • line Ministries • local governments • Gender Equality Council (Parliament) • Gender Equality mechanisms at central and local level • PDO • civil service bureau • MIA • Revenue Service • GeoStat • Academia • CSOs • Media outlets and associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TA in formulation of evidence-based policies, strategies, programs that address adolescents and youth, population dynamics and gender aspects - Support LSG reform and fiscal decentralization by strengthening capacities and transparency locally - Capacity building of Parliament to effectively exercise its law-making, evidence-based policy formulation and oversight functions including in EU integration areas - Capacity building of civil society and media at national and local levels to ensure proper advocacy and oversight of public sector reforms and policies with focus on vulnerable groups 	
	<p>1.3 # of developed national/ regional development policies/plans that take into account population dynamics (trends and projections) and local data in setting targets, and that address development needs of the most vulnerable groups (i.e. marginalized adolescents, youth, IDPs, families under poverty)</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 6 regional action plans out of 10 geographic regions</p>	<p>National and regional development plans and policies legally adopted and published, Government reports</p>		<p><u>Contributing UN agencies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • UN Women • UNFPA • OHCHR • UNICEF • IOM • ILO • UNHCR 	

	Target (2017): 10 regional action plans (including +Tbilisi); 2 national plans			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • UNECE 	
	<p>1.4: Proportion of seats held by women in parliament and local councils (%)</p> <p>Baseline: Parliament 12% (2015); Local councils 11.8% (2014)</p> <p>Target: Parliament 15% (2016) 20% (2020); Local Councils 15% (2017)</p>	Parliament's administrative reports, results of Parliamentary elections in 2016 and 2020; Results of Local elections in 2017; CEC records			
	<p>1.5: % of Participatory Gender Audit recommendations implemented by audited government structures</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 20% of 2 audits Target (2020): 60% of 4 new audits</p>	Reports of audited government structures, UN Women monitoring reports			
	<p>1.6: % of border crossing points with adequate infrastructure to facilitate safe and free movements of people and goods</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 90% of Border Crossing Points and 165% of land border sectors have adequate infrastructure and equipment;</p> <p>Target: 100% of Border Crossing Points (2017) and 80% (2016) and 100% (2018) of land border sectors have adequate infrastructure and equipment;</p>	Progress reports on EU AA and EU Visa Liberalization Action Plan; Data from Ministry of Interior and Revenue Service			
	<p>1.7: Proportion (%) of CEDAW concluding comments from previous reporting cycle that are implemented or in progress (specific actions taken)</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 0% Target (2020): 60%</p>	Government documents; Outcomes of the review of Georgia's sixth periodic report by CEDAW (to be submitted in 2018)			

<p>Outcome 2: By 2020 all people living in Georgia – including children, minority groups⁶⁵, PwD, vulnerable women, migrants, IDPs and persons in need of international protection⁶⁶ have increased access to the justice service delivery in accordance with national strategies and UN Human Rights standards</p>	<p>2.1: % of actions of the 2014-2020 National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan (NHRSAAP) implemented or in progress (specific actions taken)</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 5% Target (2020): > 95%</p>	<p>Annual/biannual NHRSAAP implementation reports of the Government to the Parliament</p>	<p><u>GoG Role and Leadership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHRS and AP implementation Commitments undertaken for prevention and response to Violence Against Women per NHRS and AP Criminal Justice Reform Strategy and APs <p><u>Main Partners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament – HR and legal affairs committees GoG Administration Secretariat on HR issues Personal Data Protection Inspector MoJ - Training Centre of Justice Ministry of Corrections - Penitentiary and Probation Training Centre MLHSA MIA - Police Academy Legal Aid Service National Bureau for Enforcement PDO Courts High Council of Justice High School of Justice Juvenile Justice Working Group Prosecutor's office Georgian Bar 	<p><u>UN strategic contribution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support GoG in effective enforcement of NHRSAAP Development of institutional, organizational and individual capacities to ensure equal access to justice for everyone - better equality of parties in criminal justice system and legal aid, promoting culture of tolerance Supporting development of effective mechanisms for combating impunity and ensuring effective system for social integration for convicted persons Support child-friendly justice system through revision of legal framework concerning children, creation of a comprehensive data system, strengthening internal quality control mechanisms and specialization of justice professionals <p><u>Contributing UN agencies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Women 	<p>Total resource needs: 19.34 mln Available: 7.30 mln Funding gap: 12.04 mln</p> <p>Expected contributions: UN Women: 2 mln UNDP: 8 mln UNICEF: 7.84 mln OHCHR: 1.5 mln</p>
	<p>2.2: Presence of Legal Aid Service guaranteed to socially vulnerable citizens (as specified in the law) in all criminal, civil and administrative cases both in courts and administrative bodies</p> <p>Baseline (2014): No (state-funded Legal Aid service is provided only in criminal cases and administrative cases concerning administrative imprisonment).</p> <p>Target (2020): Yes (state-funded Legal Aid Service is provided in all criminal, civil and administrative cases both in courts and administrative bodies to socially vulnerable persons, as well as juveniles and victims of domestic violence)</p>	<p>Respective amendments to the Law of Georgia on Legal Aid</p>			
	<p>2.3 Proportion (%) of accepted UPR recommendations, recommendations from other UN Human Rights Mechanism and Public Defender's Office (PDO), implemented or in progress (specific actions taken)</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 0-30% Target (2020): 60%</p>	<p>Regular and ad hoc reports of PDO; UN agencies and Human Rights Mechanisms (UPR Review in 2015, 2020); international supervisory bodies; NGOs (UPR-Info, CCPR-Centre).</p> <p>Cases accepted by the European Court of Human Rights</p>			

⁶⁵ includes ethnic, religious, sexual and other minority groups

⁶⁶ includes victims of trafficking, stateless persons, migrants, refugees and other persons in need of international protection

	<p>2.4. Percentage (%) of children's cases handled by specialized professionals in Juvenile Justice (judges, prosecutors, police officers, lawyers, penitentiary and probation staffs).</p> <p>Baseline (2015): 50% for criminal cases, 0% for civil cases</p> <p>Target (2020): >90% for criminal and >90% for civil cases</p>	<p>Monitoring reports on implementation of justice for children strategy and action plan;</p> <p>New/amended legislation (primary and secondary) on children in the justice system (criminal, civil and administrative)</p>	<p>Association</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre of International Arbitration • Associations of Arbitrators and Mediators • Media • CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF • UNDP • OHCHR • UNHCR 	
	<p>2.5 Child-friendly environment established and operational in the court, police and prosecution services as declared in the Justice for Children Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Baseline (2014): No (only 100 professionals specialized on children's cases; Data collection and evaluation system on children in the justice system not in place; no child friendly environment in the court, police and prosecution services)</p> <p>Target (2020): Yes (300 professionals specialized on children's cases; Data collection and evaluation system on children in the justice system operational; 5 locations in court, police and prosecution services have child friendly infrastructure)</p>				
UNPSD Focus Area 2	Jobs, Livelihood and Social Protection				
National Development Priorities or Goals	<i>Socio-Economic Development Strategy, Georgia 2020 priorities under strategic direction 1: Improved Competitiveness of Private Sector – 1.1. Improved investment and business environment; 1.2. Support development of innovations and technologies; 1.3 Support export growth; Strategic Direction 2 of the document (Human Capital Development) prioritizes development of labour force according to the labour market requirements⁶⁷</i>				

⁶⁷ Socio-Economic Development Strategy, Georgia 2020 – Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development. http://www.economy.ge/uploads/news/giorgi_kvirkashvili/Strategy2020.pdf

<p>Corresponding Sustainable Development Goals and Targets:</p>	<p><i>Outcome 3: 2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; 8.2 achieve higher levels of productivity of economies through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors; 8.3 promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services; 8.5 by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value; 8.6 by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training; 8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment; 9.3 increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, particularly in developing countries, to financial services including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets; 10.2 by 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status; 4.3 by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university; 10.4 adopt policies especially fiscal, wage, and social protection policies and progressively achieve greater equality;</i></p> <p><i>Outcome 4: 1.3 implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; 1.b create sound policy frameworks, at national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investments in poverty eradication actions;</i></p>				
UNPSD Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners	UN Agencies contributing to the Outcome	Indicative Resources in USD ⁶⁸
<p>Outcome 3: By 2020 poor and excluded population groups have better employment and livelihood opportunities as a result of inclusive and sustainable growth and development policies⁶⁹</p>	<p>3.1: # of new policies, systems and/or institutional measures at national and sub-national levels to generate/strengthen employment growth and livelihoods for the most vulnerable groups</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 3 policies/programmes to support private sector development, including agricultural loan programmes (MOA), support for cooperatives and ICCs (MOESD), Produce in Georgia (MOESD), EDA programmes and Georgia's Innovations and Technology Agency programmes</p> <p>Target (2020): At least 2 new policies at national and sub-national level for supporting inclusive business development, application of innovations and rural development</p>	<p>State programmes, legal acts, national concepts and policy papers</p>	<p>GoG Role and Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, measures and services to support private sector competitiveness, to facilitate investments and access to technologies and markets • Supporting environment to increase agriculture competitiveness, growth of agriculture production, food safety to eliminate rural poverty • Developing policies/ measures for application of regional development strategies • Labour and employment policy, legislation and regulatory amendments, 	<p>UN strategic contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA in design and application of inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth policy and measures to create new job places and reduce disparities among urban/rural settings • TA and capacity building for establishing effectively functioning labour market institutions • TA in policy formulation - active employment policy, labour migration 	<p>Total resource needs: 44.65 mln Available: 11.53 Funding gap: 33.12</p> <p>Expected contributions: UNDP: 19 mln UNHCR: 8 mln IOM: 7.5 mln UN Women: 1 mln ILO: 2 mln FAO: 7 mln IAEA: 100,000 UNECE: 50,000</p>

⁶⁸ Please see table 4.1 for detailed financial projections and resource mobilization target for UNPD 2016-2020 by focus area, outcome and UN agencies

⁶⁹ includes minorities, PwD, women, youth, rural poor, migrants, IDPs and persons in need of international protection

	<p>sex, age groups, rural/urban)</p> <p>Baseline: 14.6% (2013); 12.4% (2014); 14% male and 10% female; urban 22.1%; rural 5.4%; 23.5% in 25-29 age group;</p> <p>Target (2020): <11%, including <12% for male and <10% for female; urban <15%; rural <5% <20% in 25-29 age group;</p>		<p>labour market infrastructure and research, management of labour market information system (LMIS), organization of job fairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of State employment policy, employment services, career guidance, professional consulting, registering jobseekers, LMIS, job fairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of labour market actors • Infrastructure and institutional capacity development for increasing employment and ensuring decent work conditions 	
	<p>3.3: # full-time equivalent jobs supported/created by state agencies and SMEs for women, IDPs, PwD and rural residents</p> <p>Baseline: not applicable, related to new initiatives</p> <p>Target (2020): 50,000, including at least 15,000 for women, 5,000 IDPs, 1,000 PwD and 5,000 rural residents</p>	<p>GeoStat official data, Reports from Social Service Agency (worknet.gov.ge) and private employment agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational and scientific environment that enables freedom of choice, fair competition, equal opportunities, respect for cultural identity, acquisition of knowledge and skills for social success and self-realization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA for ensuring quality vocational education and training that is more responsive to labour market demands and benefits the most vulnerable, women and youth • Improving livelihoods for vulnerable rural HHs through increased competitiveness and productivity of agricultural producers, value chains and skills of (self) employed 	
	<p>3.4 Average Monthly Income (GEL) per Household and per capita in rural and urban settings</p> <p>Baseline (2013): GEL 887 average monthly income per HH – GEL 980 (urban) and GEL 795 (rural); GEL 247 average monthly income per capita – GEL 279 (urban) and GEL 216 (rural)</p> <p>Target (2020): GEL 976 average monthly income per HH – GEL 1078 (urban) and GEL 875 (rural); GEL 272 average monthly income per capita – GEL 307 (urban) and GEL 238 (rural). The target is set for at least 10% increase of the baselines.</p>	<p>Annual GeoStat data, revenue service data</p>	<p><u>Main Partners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament • Line Ministries – MOE, MOA, MRDI, MLHSA, MOES • SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting women’s economic empowerment • Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility <p><u>Contributing UN agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • FAO • UNHCR • IOM • UNECE • UN Women • ILO • IAEA 	
	<p>3.5 % of women among beneficiaries of inclusive economic growth programmes (Rural Development, agriculture Development, area based development and others) and schemes</p>	<p>Gender reviews of policy and inclusive development schemes by TRGs</p>			

	<p>Baseline: Not applicable - relates to new policies and programmes Target (2020): at least 20% of beneficiaries</p>				
	<p>3.6 # and % of registered vulnerable group representatives, including women and IDPs employed through Public Employment Services</p> <p>Baseline: to be established in 2015 Target (2020): > 15% improvement from 2015 baselines</p>	<p>GeoStat official data, reports from Social Service Agency (worknet.gov.ge) and private employment agencies</p>			
	<p>3.7: % of (self) employment among VET graduates disaggregated by sex, PwD, economic and other vulnerability</p> <p>Baseline (2015): tbc in 2015; no disaggregated data available</p> <p>Target: (2020): at least 10% increase from 2015 baseline; disaggregated data available</p>	<p>Tracer Study 2014 and 2020</p>			
<p>Outcome 4: By 2020 vulnerable groups have access to proactive and inclusive gender and child sensitive social protection system that address major vulnerabilities</p>	<p>4.1 % of vulnerable population groups (% of adults and children with disabilities, % of women and child victims of domestic violence) benefiting from functional social protection system, including functional disability model that better addresses the vulnerability of PwD and integrated and continuum-of-care model for legal, health and social protection for the victims of violence.</p> <p>Baseline (2014): to be established in 2015</p> <p>Target (2020): 20% increase from 2015 baselines</p>	<p>Social Service Agency data, MLHSA</p>	<p><u>GoG Role and Leadership</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, measures and services to support proactive and sensitive social protection system, facilitating social work, developing functional disability model, providing assistance to victims and witnesses of violence (MLHSA) • Implementation of social assistance programs, social work and referral, analyzing effects of social 	<p><u>UN strategic contribution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA for improving quality, analysis and use of disaggregated data in social protection • Strengthening interlinked social services/referrals for most vulnerable • Support coordination and information exchange between government and civil society • Support implementation 	<p>Total resource needs: 14.04mln Available: 1.59 mln Funding gap: 12.45 mln</p> <p>Expected contributions: UNICEF: 12.04 mln UN Women: 2 mln UNFPA: Addressed within the Outcomes 1 and 6</p>

	<p>4.2 # of social workers per 10,000 population (measuring effective coverage of social work services)</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 0.625 social worker per 10,000 population or 1 social worker per 16,000 population</p> <p>Target (2020): 1 social worker per 10,000 population or 1.6-fold increase from 2014 baseline</p>	Social Service Agency data, MLHSA	<p>protection programs on wellbeing (SSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and measures to ensure assistance and protection to victims and witnesses of violence – Inter-Agency Council, MIA, MoJ • Support development of functional disability model and ensuring inclusion of PwD into the education systems (MOES) • Multisectoral actions for implementing recommendations from CEDAW, CRC, CRPD - coordinated by GoG Administration • Providing up to date data and analysis - GeoSTAT 	<p>of UN major conventions (CEDAW, CRC, CRPD) and UN Principles vis-à-vis social protection of the most vulnerable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening GoG capacity to ensure provision of all women victims of violence with state funded shelters, hotline, crises centers, nurseries • Enhanced monitoring mechanisms for provision and quality of social protection programmes for the most vulnerable • Developing community based social services with focus on rural areas • Develop and strengthen child protection mechanisms and social work in Abkhazia. 	
	<p>4.3 % of vulnerable households (families living below 2,5 USD per day per adult equivalent) and % children benefiting from at least one of the social cash transfer program (excluding old age pensions)</p> <p>Baseline (2014): 84.9% of families and 21.7% of children;</p> <p>Target (2020): >98% of families and >26% of children;</p>				
	<p>4.4 % of population, children and women below general poverty line (2.5 USD per day per adult equivalent)</p> <p>Baseline (2014): Population 25%; Children 28%; Women 24%</p> <p>Target (2020): Population <23%; Children <25%; Women <22%</p>	GeoStat quarterly survey or welfare monitoring survey	<p><u>Main Partners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoG Administration • MLHSA • MES • MIA • MOJ • Government agencies – GeoSTAT, SSA • Inter-Agency Council on PwD • National referral mechanism for victims of violence 	<p><u>Contributing UN agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF • UN Women • UNFPA 	
	<p>4.5: % of state budget allocated to support services of victims of domestic violence</p> <p>Baseline (2014) : To be established in 2015; Target (2017): >10% increase from 2015 baselines</p>	Costing of the National Action Plan to Combat Domestic Violence in Georgia			
UNPSD Focus Area 3	Education				
National Development	<i>Socio-Economic Development Strategy, Georgia 2020 priorities under strategic direction 2: Human Capital Development</i>				

Priorities or Goals					
Corresponding Sustainable Development Goals and Targets:	4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; 4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education				
UNPSD Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners	UN Agencies contributing to the Outcome	Indicative Resources in USD⁷⁰
Outcome 5: By 2020 state and non-state parties at central and municipal levels are providing inclusive and high quality Preschool and General Education for children	5.1. % of EPE caregivers trained according to the new MOES standard Baseline (2015): 0% Target (2020): 100%	MOES data	GoG Role and Leadership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption and implementation of EPE law – Parliament, MOES, local municipalities ▪ Development of EPE strategies, standards, programmes, new services within its competencies Revision and implementation of National Curriculum – integrating gender equality, healthy life-style and SRH issues - MOES ▪ Provision of teachers pre and in-service training programmes – Universities ▪ Provision of services, adoption of new standards and programmes, 	UN strategic contribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA and capacity building for designing and implementing gender-sensitive Early and Preschool Education (EPE) law, strategy and curriculum • TA for design and implementation oversight of School Readiness policy for five year old children • TA for curricula revision, including integration/update of WASH, healthy life-style, SRH and civic education standards, including through development and revision of educational materials for students teachers and school doctors; 	Total resource needs: 1.95 mln Available: 475,000 Funding gap: 1.47 mln Expected contributions: UNICEF: 1.25 mln UN Women: 700,000 UNFPA: Addressed under the UNPSD Outcomes 1 and 6
	5.2. Gender equality, diversity and human rights issues mainstreamed in pre-primary and teacher training programs Baseline (2014): No Target (2020): Yes	Curricular documents from universities, Gender Assessment Report by MOES, UNW and UNICEF.			
	5.3. % of girls and boys aged 3-5 years, disaggregated by age, gender, urban/rural, income groups, and ethnicities attending EPE Baseline (2013): 69.7% at age 5; 58.9% of girls; 57.1% of boys; 45.6% of the poorest quintile; Target (2020): >95% at age 5; > 95% of girls; >95% of boys; >45.7% of the poorest quintile	MOES/EMIS data			

⁷⁰ Please see table 4.1 for detailed financial projections and resource mobilization targets for UNPD 2016-2020 by focus area, outcome and UN agencies

	<p>5.4. Curriculum and methodology of healthy lifestyle education in secondary education system is aligned with recommended standards of UNESCO and WHO, as well as Schools for Health in Europe (SHE) and European Network of Health Promoting Schools (ENHPS)</p> <p>Baseline (2014): No Target (2020): Yes</p>	<p>MOES documents and external evaluation reports</p>	<p>organization of regional consultations – Local Governance Agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of training programmes at the Teachers Professional Development Centre (TPDC) <p><u>Main Partners:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament • MOES • MRDI • Local municipalities • Pre-school and school institutions • Universities • TPDC • NCDCPH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening EMIS capacities for EPE • Support to municipalities (infrastructure, financing, training) to meet new EPE and school standards • TA to Universities to provide quality pre- and in-service EPE training as per international standards • Improving access to quality education services in Abkhazia, including mother tongue education <p><u>Contributing agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF • UN Women • UNFPA 	
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UNPSD Focus Area 4	Health				
National Development Priorities or Goals	<i>National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights in Georgia, 2014-2020; Socio-Economic Development Strategy, Georgia 2020 priorities under strategic direction 2: Human Capital Development; 2014-2020 State Concept on Georgia Healthcare System</i>				
Corresponding Sustainable Development Goals and Targets:	<i>3.1 by 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; 3.2 by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children; 3.3 by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases; 3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing; 3.5 by 2030 ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes; 3.8 achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all; 3.9 by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination; 3.a strengthen implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries as appropriate; 5.2 eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</i>				
UNPSD Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners	UN Agencies contributing to the Outcome	Indicative Resources in USD⁷¹
Outcome 6: By 2020 health of the population especially the most vulnerable⁷² is enhanced through targeted⁷³ health policies, and provision of quality, equitable and integrated services, including management of major health risks⁷⁴ and promotion of targeted health seeking behavior⁷⁵	6.1. Under-5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births Baseline (2013): Male: 14.5, Female: 11.5 Target (2020): Male: 10, Female: 6.5	Reports of UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME); disaggregated data not available	<u>GoG Role and Leadership</u> • Refined regulatory framework for quality assurance of health care and provision of equitable and integrated services – Parliament, MLHSA • Approving and operationalizing Healthcare Strategy Concept and Strategic Plan for 2014-2020 – MLHSA • Multi-sectorial policies to prevent and control	UN strategic contribution: • Support in generating evidence and analysis in targeted areas; • Promoting of targeted health seeking behavior; • Improving quality data collection system and analysis at all levels of health care - special focus on targeted health services (SRH, MCH, ASRH, high-burden NCDs, HIV, TB, response to violence against women) • Knowledge management	Total resource needs: 11.32 mln Available: 2.15 mln Funding gap: 9.17 mln Expected contributions: UNFPA: 1.85 mln UNICEF: 5.07 mln WHO: 1 mln IOM: 3 mln IAEA: 400,000
	6.2. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) per 100,000 live births Baseline (2013): 41 Target (2020): 12	MMEIG estimate			
	6.3. Modern contraceptive prevalence rate among married women aged 15-44 (CPR-modern) disaggregated by urban/rural settings Baseline (2010): urban 42%; rural - 28%	Georgia Reproductive Health Survey (GERHS)			

⁷¹ Please see table 4.1 for detailed financial projections and resource mobilization targets for UNPD 2016-2020 by focus area, outcome and UN agencies

⁷² most vulnerable population groups include most at risk adolescents, populations at higher risk of HIV, people living with and affected by HIV, women and young children, people living in conflict-affected areas and migrants

⁷³ targeted health policies and services include sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including Adolescent SRH, maternal and child health (MCH), prevention and management of high-burden non-communicable diseases (NCDs), HIV prevention among key populations, tuberculosis (TB) control and response to violence against women (VAW)

⁷⁴ major health risks factors include tobacco smoking, physical inactivity, overweight/obesity, raised blood pressure, generally low awareness and knowledge on health issues

⁷⁵ key health seeking behavior include immunization, infant and young child nutrition, responsive parenting, safe sexual practices (including condom and lubricant use), harm reduction measures, family planning, cancer screening, healthy diet and healthy life-style choices

	Target (2020): urban 47%; rural - 35%				
	6.4. % of HIV prevention and treatment programmes, including for young people and key population groups ⁵ funded by the state Baseline (2014): tbc Target (2020): >80%	MLHSA policies, regulations and programmes, MOSY			
	6.5. Rate of smoking/tobacco use (%) among adults and minors Baseline: adults 30% (2010), youth 12.3% (2014) Target (2020): adults 20%, youth 7.3%	WHO STEPs survey, WHO Global Youth Tobacco Survey (2010, 2014 and follow-up surveys)			
	6.6. Evidence- and Human Rights based protocols and SOPs for provision of targeted services (SRH, MCH, ASRH, high-burden NCDs, HIV, TB control, response to VAW) adapted and integrated into primary health care programmes Baseline (2014): No Target (2020): Yes	MLHSA and facility based data assessments			
	6.7. % of targeted healthcare institutions in Abkhazia that have adopted and implemented evidence-based protocols in line with international standards for MCH and RH Baseline (2014): none Target (2020): > 80% of targeted facilities	Reports and assessments by UN agencies, international organizations and local NGOs			
	6.8. % of death cases registered at NCDC and Civil Registry with unknown cause of death Baseline (2013): Total: 35% , 38% for women and 34% for men Target (2020): Total: 15%, 16% for women and 14% for men	NCDC Death and Birth Database od Civil Registry GeoStat			
			lead communicable and high burden NCDs and major risk factors – MLHSA, MOES, NCDCPH, MIA, Local Government bodies, Civil Society and Media • Coordination of policies and programmes for IDPs, Migrants and populations living in the conflict affected areas – MRA, State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality • Integration of healthy-life style and SRH/HIV education in formal and informal education systems (MOES and MOSY) • Integration of respective teaching programmes in undergraduate and postgraduate medical education — MOES, Universities, Academia <u>Main Partners:</u> • Parliament • MLHSA • NCDCPH • MOES • MOSY • MRA • State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality • Civil Registry • Local municipalities	and policy advice in SRH and NCDs (including on cervical cancer)for evidence-based policy making and programming • Advocacy, policy advice and technical assistance for development of system and mechanisms for continuous quality improvement in the health system; • Strengthening implementation of evidence-based guidelines, protocols and standards for SRH, MCH, FP, ASRH, NCDs, HIV, TB and violence response • Strengthening access to quality health services for children and women in Abkhazia <u>Contributing UN agencies:</u> • WHO • UNICEF • UNFPA • IOM • IAEA	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHC service providers • PHC and professional Associations • National boards and coordination bodies for MCH, PHC, immunization, HIV, TB and NCDs • Academia • Civil society • Media 		
UNPSD Focus Area 5	Human Security and Community Resilience				
National Development Priorities or Goals	<i>Government Program “For strong, democratic, united Georgia” prioritizes conflict resolution and community resilience through public diplomacy, economic rehabilitation and business projects through active engagement of local and international partners. Environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources also prioritized under the Government Program. Innovations and Green Technology support prioritized by the Socio-Economic Development Strategy, Georgia 2020.</i>				
Corresponding Sustainable Development Goals and Targets:	<i>Outcome 7: 16.1 significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</i>				
	<i>Outcome 8: 1.5 by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters; 3.d strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks; 7.2 increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030; 12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; 12.8 by 2030 ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature; 13.2 integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning; 13.3 improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning; 15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts</i>				
UNPSD Outcomes	Indicators, Baselines, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners	UN Agencies contributing to the Outcome	Indicative Resources in USD⁷⁶
Outcome 7: By 2020 conflict affected communities enjoy better security and stronger resilience to conflict-induced consequences	7.1: Political Stability and Absence of Violence index Baseline (2013): 30.8% Target (2020): > 35%	Worldwide Governance Indicators database	<u>GoG Role and Leadership</u> • Coordination of policy development and service delivery processes for conflict-affected populations - State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality, Ministry of Internally	<u>UN Strategic Contribution:</u> • Support people-to-people communication and confidence building between communities living in conflict affected areas and across dividing lines • Civil society capacity building to address peace and security issues	Total resource needs: 24 mln Available: 0 mln Funding gap: 24 mln Expected contributions: UN Women: 2 mln UNDP: 20 mln UNHCR: 2 mln UNFPA: <i>Addressed within Outcome 6</i> UNICEF: <i>Addressed within</i>
	7.2: Number of hostility and violence (kidnapping, detention) cases among communities living across the dividing line Baseline: tbc Target (2020): 20 % reduction from 2015 baseline	Reports and assessments by UN agencies, international organizations, media and local NGOs			

⁷⁶ Please see table 4.1 for detailed financial projections and resource mobilization targets for UNPD 2016-2020 by focus area, outcome and UN agencies

			Displaced Persons from Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees (MRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Government of Georgia and de facto authorities in Abkhazia to address women, peace and security issues as per UNSC Resolution 1325 • Communication of HR concerns to Geneva processes • Support initiative to increase awareness of conflict affected and IDP on HRs, gender, policies • Facilitate dialogue mechanism between women CSOs and formal peacebuilding processes • Increase access to basic health and social services for populations living in conflict affected areas and across dividing lines by strengthening existing institutions and public health promotion activities (health related programmes in conflict affected areas addressed under focus area 4: health); • Support mother tongue education, as well as youth participation and development activities; • Monitoring of the human security/protection situation along the dividing line • Enhance livelihoods opportunities through market based agricultural development initiatives • Strengthen capacity of local communities to mitigate social and economic risks 	<i>Outcomes 5 and 6</i>
7.3: Perceptions and concerns of conflict affected population	Human Security in Shida Kartli, Imereti, and Racha Villages. UNHCR Georgia (2014 and follow-up assessments)	<p><u>Main Partners:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line ministries - State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality, MRA, MLHSA, MOES • Relevant governmental agencies for health, education and other interventions • Local government authorities • Village authorities • Community groups • Civil society • Media 			
<p>Baseline: Human Security indicators from participatory qualitative assessment – baselines to be defined in 2015</p> <p>Target (2020): Improvement of Human Security indicators compared to 2015 baseline</p>	<p>7.4. Number of public diplomacy (people-to-people communication) initiatives supported to ensure activation and community based participation in peacebuilding processes within and across the dividing lines.</p> <p>Baseline: 51 initiatives (19 series of trainings, 6 networking meetings, 36 partnership opportunities for CSOs and various target groups, ad hoc meetings between women’s CSOs and representatives of the official peace and conflict prevention processes) implemented within the scope of EU-UNDP COBERM project.</p> <p>Target (2020): At least 60 public diplomacy/confidence building initiative (trainings, workshops, networking and partnership opportunities) supported annually in 2016-2020 period with wider outreach of Georgian, Abkhaz and South Ossetian communities affected by conflict</p>	<p>Reports and assessments by UN agencies, international organizations and local NGOs, COBERM data, UNHCR reports</p>			
7.5: # beneficiaries, including women and youth, of confidence building measures	Reports, articles, press releases by UN agencies (UNCHR), media and NGOs (both local and international), COBERM data	<p>Baseline (2014): 60,000; disaggregated data not available;</p> <p>Target (2020): 100,000 with at least 30 000 women and 20 000 youth</p>			

	<p>7.6: # beneficiaries of legal services for identification, referral and protection of human rights within conflict affected areas and across the dividing lines with positive results Baseline: tbc Target (2020): to be set based on 2015 baselines</p>	# cases with positive results 2016-2020 (GYLA and SPF); Reports and assessments by UN agencies, international organizations and local NGOs		<p>through income generation opportunities and SME development</p> <p><u>Contributing UN agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP • UNHCR • UN Women • UNFPA 	
	<p>7.7: # people, including women and youth, in conflict affected areas with improved access to health and social services and humanitarian assistance</p> <p>Baseline: 16,133 in Abkhazia; 2,037 in Shida Kartli to be disaggregated by sex and youth category Target (2020): >20,000 including at least 6,000 women and 5,000 youth (2020) in Abkhazia; > 3000 beneficiaries in Shida Kartli</p>	UNHCR assessment reports, COBERM data			
	<p>7.8: A multi-year National Action Plan on women, peace and security (NAP 1325) renewed and adopted</p> <p>Baseline (2015): No - 2012-2015 NPA expiring, technical support needed to develop its second phase for 2016-2019 Target (2016): Yes - Government of Georgia adopts a revised multi-year NAP</p>	Revised NAP document			
<p>Outcome 8: By 2020 communities enjoy greater resilience through enhanced institutional and legislative systems for environment protection, sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>8.1. Integrated DRR and adaptation strategy and action plan that addresses equity and gender considerations is adopted with legally binding protocols and clear division of labour among key national stakeholders</p> <p>Baseline (2014): No Target (2016): Yes</p>	Status reports under international agreements (i.e. National HFA progress reports, Biannual Update Reports to UNFCCC, reports to Montreal Protocol, National laws and normative acts; EPRs; GoG sectoral reports on implementation of NEAP 2016-2020 and DRR Strategy and AP)	<p><u>GoG Role and Leadership:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and disaster risk data collection • Policy/ legislation development and enforcement • Early warning system development and implementation • Advocacy and outreach 	<p><u>UN Strategic contribution:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TA to national authorities in meeting country obligations for and reporting to international conventions/ frameworks - Facilitate alignment of various environmental laws with EU directives/EU AA - Support executive government at all levels to establish clear structural set 	<p>Total resource needs: 10.05 mln Available: 1.02 mln Funding gap: 9.03 mln</p> <p>Expected contributions: UNDP: 6,000,000 UNICEF: Addressed within the Outcomes 5 and 6 UNFPA: Addressed within the Outcomes 1 and 6 WHO: 100,000 IOM: 1,000,000</p>

	<p>8.2: Availability of unified methodology, tools and database for multi-hazard (natural, technological and environmental) risk assessment, mapping and monitoring.</p> <p>Baseline (2014): Not in place Target (2020): Developed and applied, including WASH and DRR standards for EPE and schools</p>	<p>National DRR Capacity Assessment; Post Disaster Joint Needs Assessment; National HFA progress reports; EPRs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curriculum development and implementation Contingency planning, assessment and response system Coordination and facilitation of processes and structures 	<p>up and capacities to mainstream DRR and climate change in development plans and programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TA to executive and legislative bodies for evidence-based policy formulation and oversight on DRR, wide range of environment protection issues, energy efficiency and sustainable use of natural resources 	<p>FAO: 1,000,000 IAEA: 300,000 UNESCO: 850 000 UNECE: 795,000 UNEP: tbc</p>
	<p>8.3: National development policies and plans consistently integrate gender sensitive DRR and climate change issues</p> <p>Baselines (2014): No Target (2020): Yes (Elements of gender sensitive DRR and climate change issues mainstreamed into the Agricultural Development Strategy and Action Plan as well as other mainstream national development plans)</p>	<p>National DRR Capacity Assessment; National HFA progress reports; Third National Communication to the UNFCCC; National DRR Strategy and Action Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessments and implementation oversight of disaster response Development of community based projects and initiatives <p><u>Main Partners:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament MIA/ EMD MRDI MOA MESD MOJ MOES MLHSA Government Agencies - SSCMC, MENRP, NEA, APA Media Private sector: Innovation; introduction of new practices and technologies International Organizations: GEF, Global Adaptation Fund, EU, DIPECHO, SDC, Czech Development Agency, Japanese Government, MFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community resilience and capacity building (including relevant infrastructure development) to ensure emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Support green economy development in the country in order to reduce environmental risks and enhance sustainable management of natural resources Provision of assistance on legal infrastructure including nuclear law and radiation waste management 	
	<p>8.4: # of comprehensive and integrated preparedness schemes developed to effectively address consequences of crisis (geo-physical, climate-related, public health threats, etc.)</p> <p>Baselines (2014): 1 (integrated preparedness scheme for public health hazards, NCDCPH)</p> <p>Target (2020): 8 , including a. National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS), b. Unified methodology on post disaster damage and recovery needs assessment, c. Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) as part of MLHSA Contingency Plan, d. Public Health Emergency Management curriculum, e. Emergency preparedness systems for child protection/ specialized services (small group homes for children, boarding schools) and f. National Protocol for guiding development of Early Warning Systems, both national and local, by hazard and sectors. National</p>	<p>National DRR Capacity Assessment; Post Disaster Joint Needs Assessment; National HFA progress reports; Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP); The Situation of Human Rights and Freedoms in Georgia 2013, PDO; IHR Action Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLHSA Government Agencies - SSCMC, MENRP, NEA, APA Media Private sector: Innovation; introduction of new practices and technologies International Organizations: GEF, Global Adaptation Fund, EU, DIPECHO, SDC, Czech Development Agency, Japanese Government, MFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support green economy development in the country in order to reduce environmental risks and enhance sustainable management of natural resources Provision of assistance on legal infrastructure including nuclear law and radiation waste management <p>Contributing UN agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP UNICEF UNFPA WHO OCHA ROCCA IOM IAEA UNECE FAO 	

	<p>International Health Regulations (IHR) Action Plan fully implemented,</p>		<p>Poland, MFA Estonia, Austrian Development Agency, GIZ, USAID</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAEA 	
<p>8.5. Progress and challenges vis-à-vis implementation of national commitments to major international agreements on climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, ozone layer and chemicals (UNFCCC, Montreal Protocol, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions) is regularly documented and reported by GoG</p> <p>Baseline (2014): No Target (2020): Yes</p>	<p>NEAP 3, EPR, National Biodiversity Action Plan; National Action Plan to Combat Desertification; Third National Communication to UNFCCC</p>				
<p>Indicator 8.6: # programmes for sustainable management of natural resources, including - low emission development, promoting utilization of renewables and introducing energy efficient practices and other initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: not applicable, related to new policies and programmes</p> <p>Target (2020): 3 (at least 1 programme for each priority area - low emission, utilization of renewables and energy efficient practices)</p>	<p>NEAP; EPR; National Biodiversity Action Plan, National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Third National Communication to UNFCCC</p>				
<p>Indicator 8.7: Legislative and procedural regulations updated to promote the use of renewables and application of energy efficient practices</p> <p>Baseline (2014): No (Renewable Energy State Programme outdated which only focuses on small hydro-power development)</p> <p>Target (2020): Yes (new regulations provide enabling environment for utilization of renewable energy sources, such as biomass for municipal services sustainable transport practices, and other initiatives)</p>	<p>Legislative acts, Programme and project reports and evaluations, including biomass inventory, feasibility studies for production and utilization of renewables.</p>				

Annex B – List of Participants of UNPSD Review Meeting

Review Meeting with the Government of Georgia on 2016-2020 UN Partnership for Sustainable Development and UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF Country Programme Documents (CPDs)

**20 February 2015
Tbilisi Marriott Hotel**

Government:

1. Ms. Irma Kavtaradze, Deputy Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development
2. Ms. Tsisnami Sabadze, Head of Economic Analysis and Policy Department, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
3. Mr. Roman Kakulia, Head of Department for Coordination of EU Assistance, Office of the State Minister on European and Euro-Atlantic Integration
4. Ms. Ketevan Tsikhelashvili, Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality
5. Mr. Tengiz Shergelashvili, Deputy Minister of Regional Development and Infrastructure
6. Ms. Lia Gigauri, Deputy Minister of Education and Science
7. Ms. Nino Tuskia, Head of Department for International Relations, Ministry of Education and Science
8. Ms. Nino Tkhilava, Head of Department for Environment Policy and International Relations, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection
9. Mr. Gocha Lortkipanidze, Deputy Minister of Justice
10. Mr. Archil Talakvadze, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs
11. Mr. Nodar Kereselidze, Deputy Minister of Agriculture
12. Ms. Khatia Tsilosani, Head of Department for International Relations, Ministry of Agriculture
13. Mr. Kakha Kakhishvili, Deputy Minister of Corrections and Legal Assistance
14. Mr. Gocha Ratiani, First Deputy Minister of Defense
15. Ms. Gvantsa Shengelia, Deputy Minister of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia
16. Mr. Zaal Sarajishvili, First Deputy State Minister of Georgia for Diaspora Issues
17. Ms. Nino Galdavadze, Head of Department for International Relations, Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia
18. Mr. Davit Chitaia, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
19. Ms. Tamar Razmadze, Head of Donor Coordination Unit, Administration of the Government of Georgia
20. Mr. Ivane Shamugia, Advisor at the Donor Coordination Unit, Administration of the Government of Georgia
21. Ms. Anna Gvenetadze, Head of Policy Analysis, Administration of the Government of Georgia

United Nations:

22. Mr. Niels Scott, UN Resident Coordinator, UNDP Resident Representative
23. Mr. Shombi Sharp, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP
24. Ms. Natia Natsvlishvili, Assistant Representative, UNDP
25. Mr. Gigi Bregadze, Head of Democratic Governance Portfolio, UNDP
26. Ms. Nino Antadze, Head of Energy and Environment Portfolio, UNDP
27. Mr. Giorgi Nanobashvili, Head of Economic Development Portfolio, UNDP
28. Ms. Maria van Ruiten, Peace and Development Advisor, UNDP
29. Ms. Lela Bakradze, Assistant Representative, UNFPA
30. Mr. Giorgi Mataradze, National Programme Officer, UNFPA
31. Mr. Hy Shelow, Deputy Regional Representative, UNHCR
32. Mr. Sascha Graumann, Representative, UNICEF
33. Ms. Dijana Duric, Deputy Representative, UNICEF
34. Ms. Tamar Ugulava, Health Specialist, UNICEF
35. Ms. Tinatin Baum, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF

36. Ms. Erika Kvapilova, Country Representative, UN Women
37. Ms. Ia Mirazanashvili, Programme Assistant, FAO
38. Ms. Ia Dadunashvili, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, ILO
39. Ms. Ilyana Derilova-Styokova, Chief of Mission, IOM
40. Ms. Nino Shushania, , Senior Programme Assistant, IOM
41. Mr. Vladimir Shkolnikov, Senior HR Advisor for South Caucasus, OHCHR
42. Dr. Rusudan Klimiashvili, Head of Country Office, WHO
43. Ms. Irina Yegorova, Office of the UN Representative to Geneva International Discussions (UNRGID)
44. Mr. David Mushkudiani, UN Coordination Officer, UN RC Office
45. Ms. Teona Kiknadze, UN Coordination Associate, UN RC Office
46. Ms. Ketevan Ghioshvili, UN Communications Associate, UN RC Office
47. Mr. Ranjit Singh, UNCT Joint Programme Support Officer (UNV), UN RC Office

Annex C – Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	Association Agreement (EU)
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COBERM	Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM), EU-UNDP Partnership Initiative
CPD	Country Programme for Development
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EPE	Early Pre-school Education
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEL	Georgian Lari
GoG	Government of Georgia
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GYLA	Georgian Young Lawyers' Association
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HDI	Human Development Index
HH(s)	Household(s)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Rights
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IGME	Inter-Agency Group for Mortality Estimates
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRI	International Republican Institute (IRI)
LMIS	Labour Management Information System
LSG	Local Self-Governance
M(N)CH	Maternal (Neonatal) and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ME	Monitoring and Evaluation
MESD	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLHSA	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMEIG	Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group
MOES	Ministry of Education and Science
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOSY	Ministry of Sports and Youth
MRA	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees
MRDI	Ministry Regional Development and Infrastructure

NCD Non-Communicable Diseases
NCDCPH National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health
NDI National Democratic Institute
NEAP National Environmental Action Plan
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NHRS/AP National Human Rights Strategy and Action Plan
NPM National Preventive Mechanism
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDO Public Defender's Office
PWD Persons with Disabilities
SME Small and Medium Enterprise
SDC Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SRH Sexual and Reproductive Health
TA Technical Assistance
TSA Targeted Social Assistance
TPDC Teachers' Professional Development Centre
TRG(s) Technical Results Groups
U5MR Under-5 Mortality Rate
UHC Universal Health Care
UN United Nations
UNCT United Nations Country Team
UNPSD United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development
UNDG United Nations Development Group
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNECE United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNRC UN Resident Coordinator
UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR Universal Periodic Review
USAID United States Agency for International Development
USD United States Dollar
VET Vocational Education and Training
ILO International Labour Organization
WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WGI World Governance Indicators
WHO World Health Organization