

REVISED STANDARD JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Cover Page

Country: Georgia

Programme Title: Human Rights for All – Phase 2

Joint Programme Outcome(s): Citizens of Georgia, and primarily those in vulnerable situation, enjoy better protection of their human rights

<p>Programme Duration: 36 months</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates: 01 December 2020-30 November 2023</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): Pass-through</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP MPTFO</p>	<p>Total estimated budget*: USD 2,988,954</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget: USD 2,988,954</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget: _____</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both Project costs and indirect support costs</p>
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List of Abbreviations

AA	Association Agreement between the EU and Georgia
BDD	Basic Data and Directions document of the Government of Georgia
CoE	Council of Europe
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
EU	European Union
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GoG	Government of Georgia
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
IACHR	Inter-Agency Council for Human Rights
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
HRS	Human Rights Secretariat
HR4ALL	Human Rights for All Project
JP	Joint Programme
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex
LNOB	Leave no one behind
LRPD	Law of Georgia on Rights of Persons with Disabilities
LSGs	Local Self-Governments
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NHRS	National Human Rights Strategy
NHRSAP	National Human Rights Strategy Action Plan
NMRF	National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism of PDO
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights
OPD	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PDO	Public Defender's Office
PDP	Personal Data Protection
PwDs	Persons with disabilities
UN	United Nations
UN CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIS	State Inspector's Service
ToT	Training of Trainers

1. Executive Summary (One page)

Georgia has made great strides in bringing its institutions and legislative frameworks into alignment with highest international standards on human rights. These achievements were documented in an independent assessment¹ completed in October 2019. At the same time, the assessment noted that continued effort was still needed, particularly in translating the admirable protections enshrined in Georgian legislation into respect for human rights in everyday practice. This Action, “Human Rights for All – Phase 2” is designed to support that effort, building on the work done in 2015-2019 in Phase 1.

“Human Rights for All – Phase 2” is a joint initiative of the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN). It will be implemented as a joint programme by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) will be the Administrative Agent and UNDP Georgia, the Convening Agent.

The JP will build directly on the achievements of “Human Rights for All – Phase 1,”² which was likewise a partnership between the EU and the UN agencies. It will continue to strengthen and promote human rights in areas covered in Phase 1 while identifying and tackling human rights issues in new areas. The JP will seek to bring tangible result to the local level through various forms of engagement, including with dedicated support to local authorities.

The overall objective of the project - Citizens of Georgia, and primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights – complies with the national priorities of Georgia enshrined in the Constitution and major policy documents of the country, as well as with the international obligations of Georgia, including EU-Georgia Association Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals and UN human rights treaties.

UNDP and OHCHR will work in close coordination to achieve the overall objective of the JP, inter alia, through the support to the implementation and monitoring of national human rights policy and related frameworks, improvement of the independent investigation of crimes committed by law-enforcement officials, combatting torture and other forms of ill-treatment, protection of personal data, addressing challenges to the protection of human rights in the regions of Georgia and human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations, including LGBTQI and persons with disabilities, and increasing awareness of human rights among rights-holders.

The Action has five specific objectives (SOs):

- SO1: Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks
- SO2: Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency
- SO3: The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in practice
- SO4. Local authorities more effectively protect human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups
- SO5. Citizens are informed on, favourable to and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them.

The five SOs will ultimately aim to create enabling environment for human rights protection through advocating to reflect human rights in national laws and policies in compliance with international standards, facilitate use of human rights based approaches (HRBA)³ in policy making at national and local level, promote human rights culture through targeted awareness raising and knowledge building activities for rights holders and duty bearers, enabling people to claim their rights through their knowledge building and capacitating CSOs/NGOs advocating for human rights, as well as support to the creation and/or operation of strong, effective and accountable state institutions at national and local level for the protection of human rights for all.

This Joint Project (JP) will strive to deliver 5 SOs, 7 outcomes and 19 outputs as specified in Appendix 1 hereto.

¹ [Implementation](#) of National Strategy for Protection of Human Rights in Georgia, 2014-2020 Progress, Challenges and Recommendations as to Future Approaches, Maggie Nicholson in collaboration with Giorgi Chkheidze and Tamar Kaldani.

² The project was implemented by UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF and ILO and funded by the European Union based on the Financing Agreement on “Human Rights for All ” signed between Georgia and the European Union in May 2015. Project lasted from 1st January 2016 to 1st November 2019.

³ HRBA and rights based approach (RBA) are used as synonyms in this document.

To accomplish this, the JP will partner with the following institutions: Administration of the Government of Georgia, Inter-Agency Human Rights Council and its Secretariat, the State Inspector's Service, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and its Human Rights Protection and Investigation Quality Monitoring Department, Ministry of Justice, Interagency Coordination Council for Measures against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Judiciary through the High School of Justice, Supreme Court of Justice, Public Defender's Office of Georgia, Local Self-Governments, academia and media.

The project will be implemented through indirect management - Contribution Agreement - in accordance with Article 58 (1) (c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

2. Situation Analysis

Since regaining its independence along with significant democratic advancements, Georgia has had an uneven and inconsistent track record in protecting human rights. The Georgian Parliament adopted the first National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights for 2014 – 2020 (NHRS) in April 2014. It provided for “a systematic approach to the realisation of human rights by all Georgian citizens and the timely rendering of the duties related to these rights by state authorities”. The NHRS introduced the requirement to use the human rights-based approaches in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring. Three action plans (AP)⁴ were adopted for the realisation of the NHRS and the Inter-Agency Human Rights Council (IACHR), chaired by the Prime Minister, was charged with coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the NHRS and APs. The Council is supported by a 9-person Human Rights Secretariat (HRS), which is part of the Government Administration (AoG) and funded by the state budget. The Parliament is responsible for the oversight of the NHRS and APs implementation.

Drafting of a new Human Rights Strategy started in 2020 with support from UNDP and OHCHR under EU-funded and Norway-funded projects. The strategic goals and tasks of the new NHRS are also determined, and it is expected to finalize the entire document shortly.

In 2014 Georgia signed an Association Agreement with the EU. The first Association Agenda ends in 2020 and the work on the new agenda is ongoing.

In 2019, Georgia nationalized 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, and the Government of Georgia (GoG) approved a National Document on SDGs. The Parliament of Georgia also adopted a Strategy for promoting and monitoring the implementation of SDGs in Georgia.

The GoG priorities in the field of human rights are also reflected in the various policy documents, such as Criminal Justice Reform Strategy, Action Plan against Torture and Ill-treatment, Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Measures to be Implemented for the Protection of Victims (Survivors), etc. The recent legislative amendments also reflect the priorities of the GoG, namely: the long-awaited independent investigation mechanism which will address grave violations of law enforcement officials was established by law under the State Inspector's Service (SIS)⁵. The investigative mandate of the SIS entered into force on 1 November 2019. Another significant development was the adoption of the Law of Georgia on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (LRPD) that incorporated the principles of the UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Another key regulatory framework on human rights is the Law of Georgia on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination adopted in 2014.

Georgia improved its international accountability for human rights through submitting reports to international human rights institutions, including UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies.

In general, it should be stated that the human rights situation in Georgia improved over the last years. It is especially true for the regulatory framework. However, the process of translation of newly adopted policies and laws into practice is slower. Therefore, some challenges remain as identified by the Public Defender in its reports,⁶ international organizations in their concluding observations and recommendations and local civil society.

In 2019, within the framework of HR4All (Phase 1), project consultant Maggie Nicholson developed a comprehensive report Implementation of the national strategy for the protection of human rights in Georgia, 2014-2020: Progress, Challenges and Recommendations as to Future Approaches. This report served as a baseline for the development of a

⁴ 2014-2015, 2016-2017 and 2018-2020.

⁵ The SIS is a legal successor of the Office of Personal Data Inspector.

⁶ See www.ombudsman.ge

new NHRS similar to the report “[Georgia in Transition](#),” prepared by Thomas Hammarberg in 2013 in his capacity as EU Special Adviser on Constitutional and Legal Reform and Human Rights in Georgia.

It should be noted that COVID-19 pandemic caused additional challenges to human rights protection in the country. The crisis revealed that state institutions were not entirely ready from this point of view and the vulnerable population was the one which suffered the most.

The major human rights challenges that this JP will address can be summarized as follows:

Implementation and monitoring of national human rights policy and related frameworks

The NHRS ends in 2020 and as mentioned above, the preparation of a new strategy was initiated. The upcoming strategy should be approved by the newly elected Parliament. While it is expected that the human rights agenda will be the priority of the new Parliament and Government, there is a need to continue support of the process of development and adoption of the strategy. The support should be provided through the consultations of the high-level management of the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), as well as engagement of an international experts, if needed. Even though the IACHR/HRS have accumulated certain experience in drafting the national human rights policy documents, there is still a need for support in development of a human rights action plan considering the importance and complexity of the document. Further to that it is essential to employ the HRBA, analyse the international obligations of the state including from the perspective of AA, nationalized SDGs, UN HR treaty bodies recommendations, as well as international soft law and best practices. This is to develop comprehensive and needs-oriented national human rights action plans. Besides, the realistic and measurable indicators should be developed to measure the progress of the human rights action plan implementation. Further support is needed to identify and reflect the challenges of human rights protection in the country revealed during the pandemic.

It is also recommended to continue evaluating the human rights situation by an external expert, as was undertaken by Thomas Hammarberg and Maggie Nicholson. The findings and recommendations of such evaluations, apart from being highly appreciated by the Georgian authorities, considerably improve the quality of action plans and support policymaking process. The external evaluation has more value and importance for the monitoring system of the NHRS, which lacks efficiency as its implementation reports are lengthy and with a shortage of analysis; the monitoring guidelines created, however not officially endorsed and applied by all relevant agencies.

In addition to the monitoring of the implementation of the NHRS by the IACHR/HRS and external evaluation by an international expert, the role of the national NHRI – the Office of Public Defender of Georgia (PDO) in this process should not be underestimated. The PDO has effective statutory tools to collect data, monitor and evaluate human rights situation and present findings and recommendations to the Parliament of Georgia. The amendments to the Rules of Procedures of the Parliament upgraded the parliamentary process of the review of the PDO annual reports on human rights situation, including the obligation of the Parliament to adopt a resolution and incorporate recommendations of the PDO. Thus, a monitoring conducted by PDO is an additional tool for the improvement of human rights situation in the country. The PDO requested to strengthen their capacity in monitoring of the specific areas of HRs. UNDP did similar exercise together with PDO to develop guidelines on monitoring PwD’s human rights situation (HR4All, Phase 1), NPM monitoring guidelines for prison facilities for adult man (in 2014). Furthermore, UNDP will work together with the PDO to ensure that its reports, including annual parliamentary reports on human rights situation are clearly linked with the NHRS and AP and the existing parliamentary oversight of PDO annual reports further incorporate the monitoring of the NHRS.

While the IACHR was established in 2014, it had not convened between 2015 and the spring of 2019. It was with support from EU and UNDP and other international organizations that the meeting actually took place in April with the intention to reinvigorate the body. Amendments adopted by the GoG in December 2016, and in 2020⁷ to increase the effectiveness of the Human Rights Council have not yet been used effectively. However, it is expected that the IACHR will be more active and will play a greater role in the coordination of the human rights policy implementation in the country through its working groups (already established⁸ and to be created) and the support of the HRS. The effective

⁷ 2018 amendments to the Statute of the IACHR incorporated recommendations by Professor Dr. Jeremy Sarkin presented in the report “Reinvigorating and Transforming the Rule of the Human Rights Council in Georgia into a National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up in line with Global Practice”, January 2019. The report was developed within the framework of the JP HR4All, Phase 1.

⁸ Exception is Child Rights Commission and Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence.

functioning of the IACHR will be upscaled by the support of the JP through the expert advice and technical support to develop tools and mechanisms for sustainable and results-oriented operation of the Council.

The HRS was active since its establishment and had to undertake the coordination function when the IACHR was inactive. However, high level of staff turnover raised challenges, including need to support the capacity/knowledge building of the newly appointed staff. The solutions for sustainability and stability of knowledge and capacity within the HRS should be created. Furthermore, there is a need to assess the experience of the HRS, rethink the used tools and mechanisms for coordination, monitoring, data collection and communication of the NHRS implementation and upgrade them to improve the performance of the HRS.

Implementation of the NHRS and APs greatly depends on the efficiency of coordination among the IACHR/HRS and responsible state agencies at the central and local level. The responsible state agencies do not have designated personnel responsible for NHRS and APs implementation. In addition, the Local Self-Governments (LSGs) did not have expressed obligation to implement NHRS/APs as they are governmental instruments and LSGs do not fall under the direct mandate of the GoG.

Furthermore, despite the efforts aimed at improved criminal justice reform (that were mostly successful), investigative and prosecutorial functions are not separated. So far as transpires from practice, investigators are dependent on prosecutors and do not enjoy the discretion vested upon them. On the contrary, prosecutors decide on almost every investigative action, thereby holding double function as a prosecutor and as an investigator. This frequently creates a conflict of interests and harms the effectiveness of the investigation.

The reform of the Code of Administrative Offences was delayed. Existing Code creates challenges to the right to liberty and security and fair trial, especially from the standpoint of Adversariality of the proceedings, equality of arms and relevant guarantees of the defendant during administrative proceedings.

It is also noteworthy that the introduction of HRBA in policy planning, implementation and monitoring, as well as in working practices is slow. There is a need “to reaffirm ... commitment to applying a human rights-based approach in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policies and programmes”.⁹

The role of civil servants in implementation of NHRS and APs is crucial. Despite the efforts of the GoG with the support of many donor organizations, including the EU and UN agencies, the culture of human rights, knowledge and sensitivity towards human rights issues among civil servants is not sufficient and requires further efforts for continuous professional training and education.¹⁰

The role of CSOs/NGOs in safeguarding human rights is crucial. In Georgia civil society is diverse in terms of its capacity and role - “watch-dog”, advocacy and lobbying, defending of human rights. There has been only sector-based assessments of the Georgian CSOs/NGOs which found that sustainability and capacity are major challenges for them.¹¹ It was also identified that CSOs have experience to positively influence the policy-making process through formal and informal mechanisms, including consultations and engagement in drafting policy documents and action plans. The capacity of CSOs/NGOs in Tbilisi and regions vary significantly. Local CSOs/NGOs have less opportunity to influence positive change in human rights protection. Therefore, capacity building of and providing access to funding to CSOs/NGOs, including local organizations, that need assistance will have a positive impact on human rights protection in mid- and long-term. Besides, supporting the well-established CSOs/NGOs to monitor human rights situation will contribute to increased accountability of state institutions.

Independent investigation of crimes committed by law-enforcement officials, combatting torture and other forms of ill-treatment

Georgia’s track record in investigating crimes committed by law-enforcement is low, and it has faced frequent questions from universal and regional human rights bodies. A significant majority of the cases dealt by the European

⁹ Maggie Nicholson, [Implementation of the national strategy for the protection of human rights in Georgia, 2014-2020: Progress, Challenges and Recommendations as to Future Approaches](#).

¹⁰ Ibid. UPR recommendations also underline importance of human rights training civil servants and judiciary.

¹¹ See Situation Analysis of Civil Society in Georgia by Gemma Piñol Puig, 2016 available at: <http://www.epfound.ge/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Situation-Analysis-of-CSOs-in-Georgia.pdf>; See also Assessment of CSOs Working on Rights of Persons with Disabilities, OSGF, 2019, available at: <https://osgf.ge/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/კვლევის-ანგარიში-2019.pdf>

Court of Human Rights against Georgia are connected to violations of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), on the Prohibition of Torture.¹²

The creation of the SIS investigative function¹³ was a step forward and the SIS is off to a good start. All major internal regulations were adopted in 2019 and a dedicated and motivated team was recruited. By 20 March 2020, investigations had been launched in a total of 127 cases, 68 dating from 2019 and 59 cases from 2020. However, some concerns have been voiced concerning the regulatory framework of the SIS. Furthermore, the SIS, being a newly created institution, will benefit from the support of international community and donor organizations to ensure that it is formed as an effective and sustainable institution with growing credibility among civil society, international partners and other stakeholders. The capacity building, including raising qualifications of the investigators, provision of instruments and tools for effective investigation are crucial for the SIS.

Another challenge is the lack of comprehensive and just system of rehabilitation of the victims of Torture and ill treatment. Despite the efforts of GoG, there is no comprehensive policy on this issue. In close cooperation with the MOJ and Iter Agency Council of Combatting Torture and other forms of Ill treatment and based on preliminary agreement between UN agencies and MOJ, OHCHR and UNDP will assist authorities in developing policy vision and relevant framework on rehabilitation of the victims of Torture and Ill treatment.

Protection of Personal Data

Since the adoption of the Law on Personal Data Protection, the situation improved in this regard. The Office of the Personal Data Protection became a strong organization that effectively implemented its functions. However, its transformation into the SIS requires support to this new institution on organisational and procedural aspects also with a view to safeguard the achievements of the Personal Data Protection, among others. Furthermore, the Georgian legislation does not comply with the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2016/679 requirements. The draft law on amendments to the PDP regulations is expected to be adopted soon.¹⁴ Its implementation will require substantive support as it introduces many new features, including increased fines for the unlawful use of personal data; the creation of the function of personal data protection officers; the broadening of the rights and protection of data subjects; and tighter controls on data processing for direct marketing. Finding common ground on the law among ministries and other state institutions has been time-consuming. Implementation will also be challenging. Besides, the amendments will increase responsibilities of data processors, and controllers and they will need support to comply with the new statutory requirements.

Human rights situation in the regions of Georgia

54% of Georgians think that information on human rights and their protection mechanisms is not accessible for the rural population¹⁵ and 38% of Georgians think that rights of the rural population are violated.¹⁶ 51% and 49% of Georgians, respectively, consider that human rights are not protected in cities (other than Tbilisi) and regions. 2019 needs assessment study¹⁷ revealed that Local Self-Governments (LSGs) neither have a proper understanding of their obligations to protect human rights, nor they have capacity or resources to realize their functions in this regard. Furthermore, the local policies and practices do not incorporate national human rights policies and international commitments on human rights and the budget of LSGs rarely reflect activities related to human rights protection, including protection/empowerment of minority groups or persons in vulnerable situations.¹⁸ It is also noteworthy that CSOs are less active or engaged in decision-making at local levels.

¹² The Strasbourg Court delivered 32 Judgments where Georgia was found in violation of Article 3 due to prohibited treatment, and 29 where the Court established that the victim was tortured or subjected to other forms of ill treatment. In 16 cases the Court decided that Georgian authorities had failed to implement their positive obligation under Article 3 of the ECHR to conduct an effective investigation into allegations of ill treatment. The European Court has also dealt with six cases (some of them high-profile) related to the Right to Life (Article 2 of the ECHR), where it established a lack of effective investigation of abuses. Several international and regional bodies have requested Georgia to ensure effective investigation and fill existing loopholes. This obligation was also clearly noted in Georgia's EU Association Agreement.

¹³ HR4ALL (Phase 1) greatly contributed to this process.

¹⁴ The draft law was prepared with the support of the HR4ALL (Phase 1).

¹⁵ HR and A2J survey, 2018. A majority of Tbilisi respondents (74%) consider that information is not accessible at all or not accessible for the rural population, while in other cities and villages only 44% and 49% of respondents share this opinion.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Kote Korkelia, The Role of Local Self Governments in Effective Protection of Human Rights: Needs Assessment, UNDP, HR4ALL (Phase 1)

¹⁸ Ibid.

Human Rights of minority groups and the rights of persons in vulnerable situations

Georgians think that rights are regularly or frequently violated for the socially vulnerable population (42%), for the persons with disabilities (39%), for national and ethnic minorities (17%), for religious minorities (19%) and for sexual minorities (22%). Besides, access to information was considered limited for persons with disabilities (46%), and socially vulnerable persons (45%).¹⁹

Despite the adoption of antidiscrimination legislation, minority groups (such as national, linguistic, sexual) face challenges in enjoying their human rights.

Protection of rights and civil integration of national minorities in Georgia still poses a number of challenges. Systemic problems persisting for years and lack of efficient steps to address them by the State is negatively impacting the situation in the country. In 2019 the Advisory Committee on the European Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities had published its third monitoring opinion on Georgia identifying the pertaining problems. Furthermore, the national minority issues are not adequately addressed in municipalities, including their engagement in decision-making and integrating them into society. The linguistic minorities, who are often national minorities, face challenges for realization of their rights due to lack integration in the society.

Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity remains a very serious challenge in Georgia. Equality of LGBTQI community is violated in almost all spheres of public life. Phobias and stigmas existing among a segment of society nourish discriminatory attitudes towards representatives of the community.²⁰

Despite the adoption of LRPD in 2020, protection rights of persons with disabilities is low, delivered services are often ineffective, families cannot cope with the social needs of persons with disabilities and the local authorities do not carry out effective measures.²¹ Therefore, proper and thorough implementation of the LRPD is crucial to improve the situation of the PwDs in the country. This process will require strong support from the international partners to build the capacity of state institutions to implement LRPD and mainstream PwD-related issues in all policies, to create a consistent and clear regulatory framework and empower organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) at central and local levels. The realization of social, economic, and cultural rights of PwDs, depends on good health, including mental health. Here Georgia sometimes fails to ensure adequate access to mental health for people in need. Public awareness is also low on mental health issues and thus bias and stigma on mental health challenges is common. The Project will thus work on two directions in this regard: first, to strengthen the protection of rights to access quality mental health services and second, to raise public awareness and reduce stigma. Monitoring is also lacking on PwD-related issues.

Awareness of human rights among rights-holders

Despite the solid attempts of various actors, a culture of human rights has still to take firm root throughout Georgia. A universal culture of human rights can be only built through providing human rights education, training and information for rights-holders and duty bearers. However, the various surveys revealed that awareness of human rights is low in Georgia – 57% of Georgians consider that they are either not informed or insufficiently informed on human rights and their protection mechanisms and only 9% of the population thinks it is fully informed.²² The full implementation of human rights policies can be ensured only if there is robust human rights culture in the country; therefore, support to human rights awareness among the general public is crucial

3. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme

3.1. Background/context:

This JP aims to address the prevailing human rights challenges in the country and provides a comprehensive response to them. It will assist in improving the protection of the rights of persons in vulnerable situations (e.g., minorities, persons with disabilities) and the protection of privacy, freedom of expression and information. For this purpose, the JP will promote the institutional development and capacity building of the Human Rights Council and its Secretariat, the State Inspector's Service, the Public Defender's Office and law enforcement bodies, in particular, the Human Rights and Quality Monitoring Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, local self-governments, high education institutions, professional training centres, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories,

¹⁹ HR and A2J survey, 2018.

²⁰ 2019 PDO report

²¹ Ibid.

²² HR and A2J survey, 2018. Only 11% have heard of right to education,

Labour, health and Social Affairs, NGOs/CSOs and OPDs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while also investing in the promotion of a culture of human rights in Georgia in general. Working with a range of partners at all levels, the JP will help to improve the functioning of institutions and ensure sufficient levels of knowledge among all stakeholders, resulting in a well-established regulatory and policy framework for adequate protection of duty bearers and rights holders.

The JP aims to support that citizens of Georgia, and primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights.

To achieve the overall objective, the participating UN agencies will work to realise five specific objectives:

- **SO1: Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks**
- **SO2: Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency**
- **SO3: The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in practice at national level**
- **SO4. Local authorities more effectively protect human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups**
- **SO5. Citizens are informed on, favourable to and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them**

The objectives and activities of the JP fully comply with the national policies on human rights, reflects international commitments of Georgia, including EU-Georgia Association Agreement, UN HR treaties and recommendations of the EU HR Treaty bodies, as well as SDGs and UN policy documents.

The PUNOs are well-positioned to design and carry out such a comprehensive project. Based on specialised mandates, UNDP and OHCHR will jointly implement all SOs. UNDP and OHCHR, together with the EU, successfully implemented the previous project “Human Rights for All” and consequently the Government considers the UN agencies to be reliable and preferred partners in the implementation of JP activities.

To successfully follow up on past efforts and accomplish new objectives, the JP will partner with the following institutions: the Administration of the Government of Georgia, the Parliament of Georgia and its Human Rights and Civil Integration and Legal Issues Committees, the Inter-Agency Human Rights Council and its secretariat, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its Human Rights and Investigation Quality Monitoring Department, the State Inspector’s Service, law enforcement authorities, the Ministry of Justice, the Interagency Coordination Council for Measures against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the judiciary through the High School of Justice and Supreme Court of Justice, the Public Defender’s Office of Georgia, Local Self-Governments, academia and media, as well as international organisations (CoE, EU, OSCE), and civil society organisations. Participating UN agencies have already had established relations with all these stakeholders and will be able to extend these working relationships further to implement the project activities and produce results.

3.2. Lessons Learned

The JP takes into account the lessons learned from Phase 1 of “Human Rights for All.” The most important of those are summarized below:

- The lack of clarity surrounding the role and position of the Human Rights Council sends mixed messages on Georgia’s commitment to human rights. The IACHR should be strengthened as Georgia’s main human rights policy-making and monitoring body to address gaps hampering the effective implementation of relevant mandates, in line with the recommendations from Dr. Jeremy Sarkin.
- The preparation of strategic documents is improved through extensive consultations with all stakeholders, including political, civil society and international actors. The consultative process is crucial to ensure ownership of strategic documents by various actors, including MPs, government, CSOs/NGOs, PDO and other stakeholders.
 - Special importance should be given to the elaboration of the effective systems – implementing and monitoring - for improving the protection of rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations.
 - Human rights culture among rights holders and duty bearers is low. Sufficient resources should be invested in tailored human rights education and awareness-raising activities. For a tangible change in human rights culture, unified efforts of the international players, government institutions and civil society is needed.
- The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) needs to be infused into every activity under Phase 2 of the JP, with full attention to all core principles, including gender equality, anti-discrimination and attention to vulnerability;

application of human rights law standards; empowerment of rights-holders and duty-bearers (including knowledge of human rights and how to claim/deliver them); active, free and meaningful participation in decisions and processes; and transparency and accountability (“rule of law”).

- Support to the State Inspector’s Service is especially important in order to ensure the balance between its two challenging mandates: the old one on protection of personal data and the new one on efficient investigation of wrongdoings committed by law enforcement representatives.
- LSGs lack the understanding of their obligations for human rights protection. There is a clear need to create effective communication between central and local institutions for better protection of human rights, especially the rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations.

3.3. The proposed joint programme

Ensuring that citizens of Georgia, and primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights is the core of the JP. It builds on the success as well as lessons learned, and inspirations drawn from the previous and currently running projects of the EU and PUNOs in support of protection of human rights in Georgia. The JP will complement the achievements of the EU-UN JP HR4All (Phase 1) as well as SDG Fund Project ‘Transforming Social Protection for Persons with Disabilities in Georgia’.

The JP aims to reach the overall objective through the empowerment of rights-holders and strengthening the capacity of duty-bearers. The JP will support upgrading policy and regulatory framework to ensure their compliance with international commitments of Georgia, establishing and strengthening the capacity of state institutions at the national and local level that are responsible for human rights protection, promote the human rights culture with a particular focus on minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations.

The intervention logic of the JP is based on the assumption that the GoG will continue and upscale its efforts for human rights protection and newly elected parliament effectively oversees the GoG activities targeting human rights protection. Another assumption is that NHRI and CSOs/NGOs are able to monitor the human rights situation freely and independently.

The approaches chosen by PUNOs will ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the JP. Thorough planning of activities, measuring the achievement of outcome and output indicators permanently inculcating through an effective M&E system are the tools to ensure that the project achieves the planned results.

Venues, catering and other logistic arrangements for activities will be sourced out, with constant attention to prudence and exemplarity in the use of EU taxpayer’s money at times of fiscal constraints, as well as respect to local production and carbon footprint. Public venues will be prioritised over private ones, distance from the usual workplaces of respective audience will be minimal and use of five-star hotel or resorts will be avoided except in exceptional circumstances duly consulted with the EU. Full consideration should be given to COVID-19 related constraints (incl. online meetings and highest respect of sanitary measures for physical meetings).

To ensure the sustainability of the knowledge building activities, the PUNOs will seek partnerships with established training institution, including state training institutions, whenever possible and make available all the knowledge materials and resources created during the JP implementation to the stakeholders.

Furthermore, the JP will use the following guiding principles in the implementation and monitoring of the programme to ensure approaches across the sub-results/outputs are directed in a common manner. The principles build upon global experience and the work of PUNOs in Georgia.

Evidence-based programming and measuring and capturing results: The project will monitor results and demonstrate achieved progress and will embed systematic M&E approaches into all aspects of programming (e.g. baseline assessments, capacity assessments of institutions, user-surveys, etc.).

Gender equality: A gender equality perspective will be mainstreamed throughout the project, through ensuring the collection and interpretation of sex / age disaggregated data relevant to project indicators and conducting gender analysis to better inform project design and implementation.

Human Rights Based Approaches (HRBA): The PUNOs, on the one hand, will use HRBA in planning, implementation and monitoring of the JP and, on the other, they will facilitate greater use of HRBA in policymaking in Georgia

Non-discrimination: Leave no one behind (LNOB) is the core principle of UN operations. Its initiatives and interventions aim to reach the most vulnerable population without discrimination.

Inclusion: “Nothing about us without us” is the milestone of the CRPD. The PUNOs will ensure that all activities related to PwDs are implemented in close cooperation and with the engagement of PwDs and OPDs.

Furthermore, the PUNOs will use the lessons learned and findings of Phase 1, as well as experience of other initiatives of PUNOs and various donors. The PUNOs will also seek synergies with ongoing projects to ensure complementarity of the various initiatives aimed at improved protection of human rights in Georgia. The best practices and Acquis Communautaire of the EU will be reviewed and used for the purposes of upgrading the regulatory framework.

PUNOs will use tailored approaches and methodology to achieve the planned results, namely:

SO1. Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks: SO1, with its 5 outputs, mainly targets institutional development and capacity building of relevant state institutions at the central level to ensure that strong, independent and capacitated state institutions implement human rights policy, incorporate international commitments on human rights into national policy and legislation and accountability of duty bearers is monitored through efficient systems. PUNOs will use capacity/knowledge building, advisory/expert services, policy lobbying and advocacy.

For the implementation of SO1, the project teams of the PUNOs will employ inhouse capacity, as well as short-term international and national expertise.

SO2. Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency: SO2, with its 2 outcomes and 4 outputs, focuses on two big topics - combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment, and personal data protection. While both topics fall under the mandate of the SIS, the PUNOs will closely work with SIS and other state and private organizations to achieve the goals of this SO. This section targets institutional development, capacity building of relevant state and private institutions, improvement of regulatory framework to ensure that citizens of Georgia are not subjected to torture and other forms of ill-treatment and their personal data is protected in public and private relations. PUNOs will use capacity/knowledge building, advisory/expert services, policy lobbying and advocacy.

For the implementation of SO2, the project teams of the PUNOs will employ inhouse capacity, as well as short-term international and national expertise.

SO3. The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in practice: SO3, with its 2 outcomes and 5 outputs, focuses on the protection of rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations, such as PwDs, LGBTQI, national minorities, religious minorities, etc. This section deals with the creation of systems for the protection of target groups at the national level. SO4 covers activities related strengthening local authorities to improve protection of rights of persons in vulnerable situations and minority groups at local level. SO3 targets institutional development, capacity building of relevant state and civil society organisations, improvement of a regulatory framework. The PUNOs will employ advisory/expert services, policy lobbying, knowledge building and grants schemes for the realisation of the targets under SO3. UNDP will conclude a Responsible Party Agreement with the NGO Global Initiative on Psychiatry – Tbilisi (GIP) to provide support in drafting and piloting rules and procedures for integration of mental health services into primary care. GIP - Tbilisi will also plan activities to raise awareness on mental health issues among population. Under SO3, the PUNOs will also work closely with NGOs/CSOs to promote protection of rights of persons in vulnerable situations and minority groups at local level through grants scheme.

For the implementation of SO3, the project teams of the PUNOs will employ inhouse capacity, as well as short-term international and national expertise.

SO4. Local authorities more effectively protect human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups: SO4, with its 1 outcome and 2 outputs, focuses on the protection of human rights, including rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations, at the local level. The PUNOs will work closely with LSGs to strengthen their capacity and facilitate translation of national human rights policy into local policies and practices; the PUNOs will also cooperate with local civil society organisations to facilitate their active engagement and participation in decision-making processes and promotion of human rights policy at local levels, as mentioned under SO3. The PUNOs will employ advisory/expert services, policy lobbying and knowledge for the realisation of the targets under SO4. Within the framework of the JP, the PUNOs will work closely with selected municipalities (at least 6 municipalities; selection criteria will be the number of minority groups in municipalities). Besides, the PUNOs will strive to replicate the best practices of the selected municipalities in other municipalities through policy lobbying and creating synergies with other donor-funded projects. This SO will be implemented considering the lessons learned and

findings of SO1 and SO3. The awareness raising activities under SO5 will further upscale the activities under SO4, including through cooperation agreements (memoranda) between OHCHR and the regional universities.

For the implementation of SO4, the project teams of the PUNOs will employ inhouse capacity, as well as short-term international and national expertise.

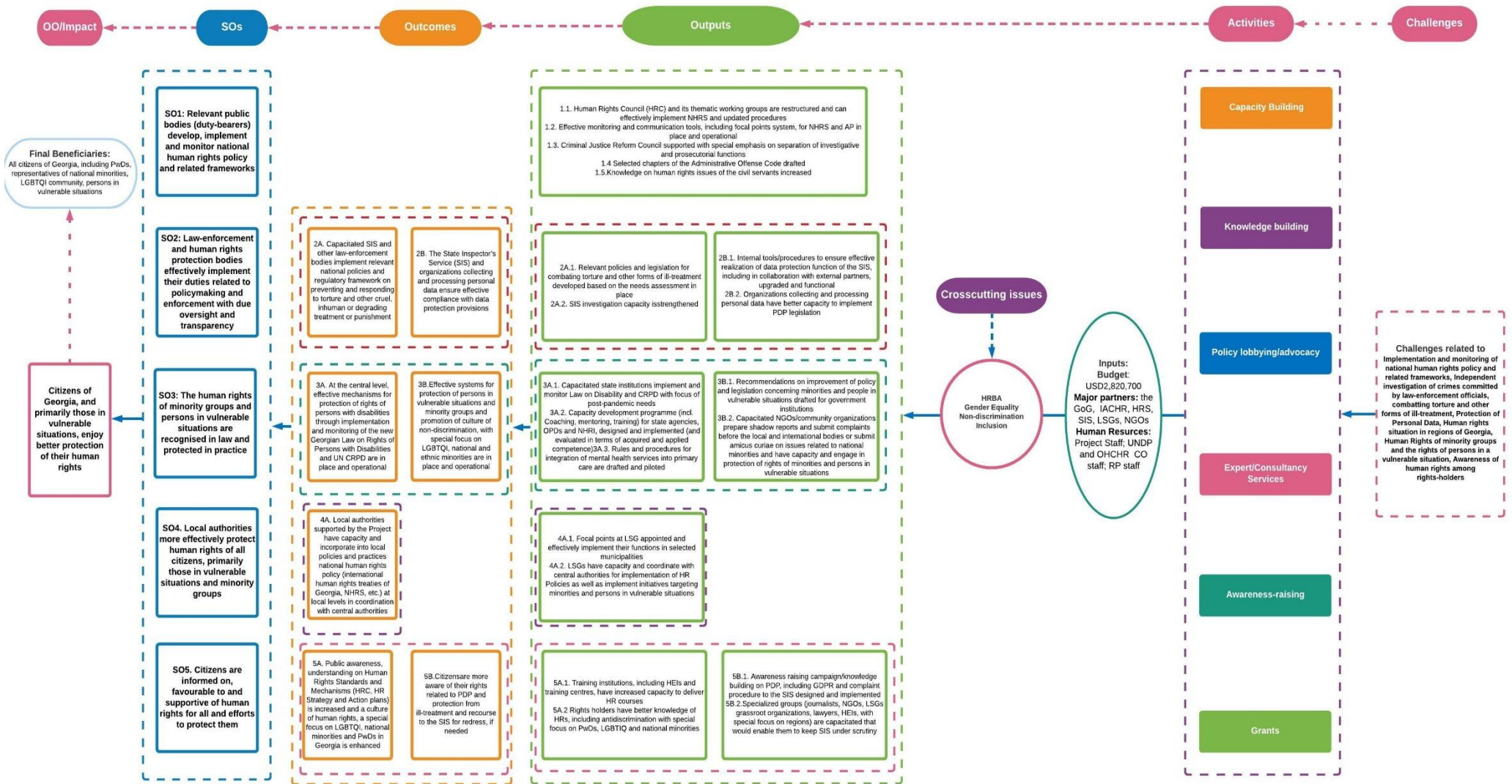
SO5. Citizens are informed on, favourable to and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them: SO5, with its 2 outcomes and 4 outputs, aims at promoting human rights culture among rights-holders. To achieve this goal, the PUNOs will employ various methodologies, such as face-to-face awareness-raising education activities, as well as awareness-raising campaigns through media outlets, including social media platforms.

UNDP and OHCHR will mobilize an experienced team that will be responsible for the implementation of the project. The project office will be in Tbilisi; however, teams of both PUNOs will dedicate sufficient time and resources to implement the activities in the regions - one staff member from UNDP and one from OHCHR will work on the implementation of project activities in the regions for 30% of its time; this includes physical presence in the regions.

In addition, country offices of UNDP and OHCHR will provide overall guidance and support.

The detailed activities are provided in Appendix 2 “Work plan”.

Diagram 1. Theory of Change



3.4. Sustainability of results

The main objective of this JP is that the citizens of Georgia, and primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights. After the completion of the JP, it is expected that key government institutions will be in a better position to pursue the objective of protecting the human rights of the population and effectively implement necessary actions for this regard.

The JP will be implemented in close cooperation with other development initiatives led by national and international actors and will strive to achieve synergies for stronger results and more effective use of resources, in particular when addressing cross-cutting issues that key national institutions are facing.

Throughout the JP implementation, the PUNOs will target systemic changes, ensure strong ownership of the national partners, compliance with national policies and international commitments of Georgia and plan relevant exit strategies to ensure that results of the JP will be taken over by the relevant national partners.

Therefore, at the end of the JP, as the result of actions envisaged, the staff of strengthened state institutions will have the necessary capacity, information and mechanisms to continue fulfilling their role of duty-bearers in the protection of human rights while the Georgian public at large will, as rights-holders, be better aware of their rights and in a better position to claim their rights.

4. Results Framework

This JP aims to address the prevailing human rights challenges in the country and provides a comprehensive response to them. To achieve its objectives the JP will engage with national and local authorities and will focus on the improvement of the protection of the rights of persons in vulnerable situation.

The JP will support the implementation of obligations under the Association Agreement between the EU and Georgia, commitments undertaken under the UN 2030 Agenda²³, as well as recommendations of the United Nations and other bodies in the field of human rights. Furthermore, it will support achievement of Outcome 1²⁴, Outputs 1.2²⁵ and 2.3²⁶ of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025. The JP also responds and supports the goals set in the national policy documents.²⁷

The JP is in line with the corporate priorities and mandates of UNDP and OHCHR. The JP contributes to UNDP corporate Strategic Plan 2018-2021 Output 2.2.3²⁸, and UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2021-2025 Output 1.2²⁹ and OHCHR Management Plan 2018–2021.³⁰

The OO of the JP “Citizens of Georgia, and primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights” will be achieved through implementation of 5 SOs, 7 outcomes and 19 outputs.

SO1: Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks

Output 1.1. Human Rights Council (HRC) and its thematic working groups are restructured and can effectively implement NHRS and updated procedures

²³ With more focus on SDG 16.

²⁴ UNSDCF Outcome 1: “By 2025, all people in Georgia enjoy improved good governance, more open, resilient and accountable institutions, rule of law, equal access to justice, human rights, and increased representation and participation of women in decision making”.

²⁵ UNSDCF Output 1.2: “National legislation and policies to eliminate discrimination, enhance human rights and equal access to justice in Georgia”.

²⁶ UNSDCF Output 2.3: “Improved national legislation, policy, programs and capacities protect all people in Georgia, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, against discrimination and ensure equitable access to and coverage of quality social services”.

²⁷ Such as National Human Rights Strategy 2021-2030 (expected to be adopted soon); Criminal Justice Reform Strategy, etc.

²⁸ UNDP SP 2018-2021 Output 2.2.3: “Capacities, function and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and other marginalized groups”

²⁹ CPD 2021-2025 Output 1.2: National legislation and policies to eliminate discrimination, deliver gender-equal results, enhance human rights and equal access to justice, and equitable access to/coverage of quality social services, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized.

³⁰ OHCHR Management Plan 2018–2021, thematic pillars - Advancing the core human rights principles of (#4) non-discrimination, (#5) accountability, and (#6) participation.

Activities: for the purposes of the output 1.1. the PUNOs will undertake various activities to strengthen capacity of the IACHR and the HRS, support them to upgrade regulatory framework (if needed), provide expert advice, including for development of NHRS APs and support use of HRBA.

Capacity/knowledge building of the IACHR and the HRS: conduct needs assessment of the IACHR and the HRS; develop training programme for HRS existing and new staff that will include on international human rights law and will respond to the job descriptions of the HRS staff; conduct training courses based on the programme; conduct a study visit;³¹

Provide expert (international and national) advice/support to the IACHR and the HRS for the following purposes: draft the NHRS APs that complies with the international human rights commitments of Georgia, including EU-Georgia Association Agreement and Association Agenda, UN and CoE HR treaties, recommendations of UN HR treaty bodies and UPR, and SDGs; develop budget for the NHRS APs and linking them with the BDD and annual budgets; address ad-hoc requests from the IACHR and HRS; conduct external assessment of NHRS implementation; assess the influence of government response to Covid-19 crisis over the human rights situation in Georgia; draft regulatory framework (if needed); conduct HRBA impact assessment for selected chapters of the NHRSAP.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 1.1.

Output 1.2. Effective monitoring and communication tools, including focal points system, for NHRS and AP in place and operational

Activities: For the purposes of the output 1.2. the PUNOs will undertake activities to upgrade regulatory framework on M&E of the NHRS AP, facilitate knowledge building of state institutions concerning the tools and methodologies for M&E of reporting on human rights situation in the country, support creation of effective communication channels of the IACHR and LSGs and strengthen capacity of PDO to monitor NHRS and APs implementation.

Support in development of effective M&E system: review and upgrade existing M&E guidelines,³² conduct advocacy with the IACHR to approve M&E guidelines, conduct knowledge building activities on M&E tools and methodologies for the HRS staff and HR focal points who will be responsible for coordination of actions aimed at implementation and monitoring of NHRS and APs within responsible state institutions. Conduct training courses on reporting on HR situation, including reporting to international institutions, support in drafting state reports to UN HR treaty bodies, conduct trainings on international and regional human rights standards, including HRBA, for HR focal points.

Support to improve communication and exchange of information between the IACHR/HRS and national and local state bodies responsible for NHRS and APs implementation: develop recommendations on best modality/platform of information exchange between the IACHR/HRS and central and local responsible state bodies, pilot and facilitate implementation of recommendations.

Capacity building of PDO to monitor NHRS and APs implementation: draft guidelines on monitoring human rights situation (in selected fields) and develop recommendations how to link annual parliamentary reports and its recommendations of PDO with NHRS, train PDO staff.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 1.2.

Output 1.3. Criminal Justice Reform Council supported with special emphasis on separation of investigative and prosecutorial functions

Activities: for the purposes of output 1.3 the PUNOs will provide advisory/expert services to the CJRC for the purposes of drafting the legislation on separation of investigative and prosecutorial functions in line with international standards and best practices, as well as concerning other issues related to the JP goals on an ad hoc basis.³³

Support in drafting and reviewing legislation on separation of investigative and prosecutorial functions: provide advisory/expert services, draft/review legislation, facilitate multi-stakeholder discussions on draft legislation with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 1.3.

Output 1.4 Selected chapters of the Administrative Offense Code drafted

³¹ The state for the study visit shall be identified during the project implementation.

³² M&E guidelines were developed during the Phase 1 of HR4All JP.

³³ Additional requests for support from the CJRC will be duly communicated to the EUD.

Activities: for the purposes of output 1.4. the PUNOs will provide advisory expert services to draft selected chapters of the Administrative Offenses Code with special focus on the enjoyment of such fundamental rights as Right to Liberty and Security and the Right to a Fair Trial, guarantees against ill-treatment and arbitrary actions from the law-enforcement representatives in accordance to international human rights standards.

Support in revision of the selected chapters of the Administrative Offenses Code: provide advisory/expert services to draft/review legislation, facilitate multi-stakeholder discussions on draft legislation with governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 1.4.

Output 1.5. Knowledge on human rights issues of the civil servants increased

Activities: for the purposes of the output 1.5, the PUNOs will support the knowledge building of civil servants.

Knowledge building of civil servants: OHCHR in close cooperation with HRS and the Civil Service Bureau of Georgia will continue its efforts and advocacy for incorporating human rights training curricula as an integral part in the curricula of continuous education of civil servants in Georgia. Thus, conduct preliminary trainings for civil servants on each module – general and professional based on hierarchical ranks of civil servants and the level of proficiency; Update human rights curricula, syllabus and handbook and develop the methodology and learning materials based on the results of preliminary trainings; Conduct Training of trainers on training techniques and thematic capacity building sessions based on the curricula.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 1.5.

All knowledge building/education materials developed under the SO1 shall be transferred to the HRS and other relevant institutions, including Civil Service Bureau of Georgia, state training institutions to ensure continuity of education/knowledge building activities after the JP ends. Furthermore, the PUNOs will strive to develop the capacity of state institutions to implement these activities with their own resources.

SO2: Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency

Outcome 2A. Capacitated SIS and other law-enforcement bodies implement relevant national policies and regulatory framework on preventing and responding to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Output 2A.1. Relevant policies and legislation for combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment developed based on the needs assessment in place

Activities: for the realization of the output 2A.1., OHCHR will employ advisory /expert advice, capacity/knowledge building and policy advocacy lobbying to support in upgrading regulatory framework on combatting torture and other forms of ill-treatment; Facilitate independent monitoring of the investigation mandate of the SIS: Capacity building of state institutions to prevent and fight against torture and other forms of ill treatment; Support in elaboration of state policy on rehabilitation of victims of torture.

Support in upgrading regulatory framework on combatting torture and other forms of ill-treatment: review on the gaps of the national legislation and the analysis of the standing recommendations of international and regional human rights bodies on criminal justice related issues and primarily those on torture and other forms of ill treatment; provide advisory/expert services to support upgrading/drafting policy documents and regulatory framework on combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment to bring them in line with universal and regional standards on prohibition of torture with special focus on the definition of torture in the Penal Code of Georgia, introduction of sufficient guarantees against possible ill treatment immediately after arrest (in the Criminal Procedural Code); facilitate multi-stakeholder discussions on draft legislation with governmental and non-governmental organizations, assist Inter Agency Council on Combatting Torture in developing relevant Action Plan for 2021-2023 as well as the policy vision of state authorities on rehabilitation of victims of torture.

Capacity building of state institutions to prevent and fight against torture and other forms of ill treatment: develop education materials on standards of adjudicating cases concerning alleged torture and other forms of ill-treatment based on latest jurisprudence of international tribunals; analyse the case law of Georgian courts and identify the gaps in the practice; based on the findings of the analysis, upgrade curriculum on Prohibition of Torture for the Supreme and Appellate Courts developed for them by OHCHR in 2016; conduct trainings for judges and court clerks; provide expert advice to judges concerning issues on torture and other forms of ill treatment, analyse the practice of Georgian

law-enforcement bodies on investigation of cases of alleged torturer and other forms of ill-treatment; based on the findings, develop a manual for practitioners how to **address and avoid** major flaws and problems during investigation of alleged wrongdoings committed by the law enforcement agencies; conduct education activities for employees of the HR and Quality Monitoring Department of the MIA and investigators;

Facilitate independent monitoring of the investigation mandate of the SIS: Support the PDO in developing tools for monitoring the activities of the SIS under its investigation mandate; conduct trainings for PDO staff how to monitor the SIS investigation mandate.

Support in elaboration of state policy on rehabilitation of victims of torture: provide advisory/expert services to the GoG and the Interagency Coordination Council to Carry Out Measures against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment for the purposes of elaboration of state policy towards Rehabilitation of the victims of torture.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops and carry out active advocacy for the realization of output 2A.1.

Output 2A.2. SIS investigation capacity is strengthened

Activities: for the purposes of output 2A.2, OHCHR will implement activities targeting improved institutional development of the SIS, upgrade of regulatory framework on investigation function of the SIS and capacity building of the SIS. To that end, the PUNOs will employ advisory/expert services, knowledge building, policy lobbying/advocacy.

Institutional development of the SIS: conduct a functional review of the SIS (investigation mandate) and develop respective recommendations; based on review elaborate the new unified strategy and AP of the SIS;³⁴ support in implementation and monitoring of the strategy and AP.

Upgrade of regulatory framework on investigation function of the SIS: Advocating for improvement of legislative framework on State Inspector of Georgia with special focus on investigative function aiming at more distancing SIS from prosecutorial supervision, gaining higher independence (especially when investigations are conducted against employees of Prosecutor's Office) and challenging the decisions of the Prosecutor's office before the national courts; Assist SIS in advocating for the finalization of the reform on separation of investigative and prosecutorial powers which was initiated by MI.

Capacity building of the SIS: based on training needs assessment of the SIS units responsible for investigation mandate, develop education materials and conduct knowledge building activities for the SIS units responsible for investigation, including newly created investigative department, analytical department and general inspection; Implementing study visits (whenever the COVID-19 situation allows) to enhance the operational and substantive capacities of the SIS personnel and allow them to absorb the best experience from similar European institutions.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops, as well as active policy advocacy for the realization of output 2A.1.

Outcome 2B. The State Inspector's Service (SIS) and organizations collecting and processing personal data ensure effective compliance with data protection provisions

Output 2B.1. Internal tools/procedures to ensure effective realization of data protection function of the SIS, including in collaboration with external partners, upgraded and functional

Activities: for the realization of the output 2B.1 the PUNOs will implement activities targeting institutional development of the SIS (PDP component), capacity building of the SIS and improved cooperation with civil society on PDP issues. To that end, the PUNOs will employ advisory/expert services, knowledge building, policy lobbying/advocacy.

Institutional development of the SIS: conduct a functional review of the SIS (PDP mandate) and develop respective recommendations; based on review elaborate the new unified strategy and AP of the SIS³⁵; support in implementation

³⁴ This activity will be implemented together with respective activity under output 2B.1.

³⁵ OHCHR and UNDP will both support the SIS in development of the strategy and its AP. Accordingly, this activity will be implemented together with relevant activity under 2A.2.

and monitoring of the strategy and AP; support in drafting regulations on human resources management of the SIS; support creation of the SIS training centre.³⁶

Capacity building of the SIS (PDP component): support in improving data collection tool³⁷ to facilitate informed decision making based on collected disaggregated data analysis; support in drafting regulations inspections under PDP legislation; train the SIS staff as trainers on PDP issues for internal and external education activities;³⁸ provide advisory/expert services for development of curriculum and education materials for the SIS staff; support the knowledge building activities with special emphasis on new PDP regulations and GDPR.

Supporting building a partnership with civil society on PDP issues: provide advisory/consultancy services for setting up formalized platform for cooperation with civil society ensuring continuous exchange of view with the civil society representatives in a participatory and transparent way.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 2B.1.

Output 2B.2. Organizations collecting and processing personal data have better capacity to implement PDP legislation

Activities: for the realization of output 2B.2, the UNDP will partner with SIS, as well as public and private institutions that are responsible or mandated to collect and process personal data. UNDP in cooperation with SIS will support capacity building of relevant data collectors and processors in the public and private sector.

Support in capacity building of the Organizations collecting and processing personal data: preparation of Commentary of the Law on Personal Data to ensure its common and consistent interpretation and raise awareness of legal sphere representatives; certification and training for the personal data protection officers introduced by the new law; elaboration of program/curricula on personal data protection; support other coordination and awareness raising meetings and campaigns aimed at raising awareness on PDP, including informing data processors and data subjects on their rights and duties derived from the new regulations..

Support the capacity building of judiciary concerning PDP: review the training module on PDP for judges; support training of judges in close cooperation with HSoJ. Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 2B.2.

SO3. The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in practice

Outcome 3A. At the central level, effective mechanisms for protection of rights of persons with disabilities through implementation and monitoring of the new Georgian Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and UN CRPD are in place and operational

Output 3A.1. Capacitated state institutions implement and monitor Law on Disability and CRPD with focus of post-pandemic needs

Activities: for the realization of the output 3A.1, the PUNOs will employ advisory/expert advice, policy advocacy/lobbying and capacity/knowledge building to improve regulatory framework on PwDs to ensure its compliance with the CRPD; Facilitate better service delivery to PwDs; Support to the continuity of services for persons with disabilities during and post COVID-19 pandemic; Support in creation and operation of the Coordination Commission on the rights of PwDs under IACHR; Strengthening capacity of the PDO to monitor implementation of the Law on Disability and the CRPD.

Improve regulatory framework on PwDs to ensure its compliance with the LRPD and CRPD: provide advisory/expert services for the development of policy documents on PwDs,³⁹ drafting amendments to the legislation and secondary legislation to ensure compliance with the CRPD and the Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

³⁶ The SIS training centre can be created based on the legislative amendments submitted to the Parliament. Accordingly, implementation of this component will depend on the adoption of the amendments.

³⁷ The tool was developed during the Phase 1 of the HR4All. However, there is a need to upgrade the tool considering the legislative amendments and newly emerged needs of the SIS.

³⁸ According to the legislation, SIS is obliged to facilitate knowledge building of PDP for the general public, data collectors and data processors.

³⁹ While CRPD recommends creation of a stand-alone strategy on protection of PwDs, it is not clear whether policy document on PwDs will be a stand-alone document or an integral part of NHRs. The same is true for the APs.

Facilitate better service delivery to PwDs: provide support in drafting and piloting rules and procedures for integration of mental health services into primary care;⁴⁰ provide advisory/expert services and policy lobbying for deinstitutionalization of mental health institutions.

Support to the continuity of services for persons with disabilities during and post COVID-19 pandemic: support to the State Care Agency to develop the post crisis service provision plans and psycho-social support mechanisms for PwDs' institutions.

Support in creation and operation of the Coordination Commission on the rights of PwDs under IACHR:⁴¹ provide advisory/expert services for drafting rules of procedures for the Commission, including for the setting up an effective system for communication, consultation and information exchange among the Commission and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) in Georgia, as well as with LSGs⁴²; Provide high level policy analysis and support the Government to designate focal point(s) within the governmental agencies for matters relating to the implementation of the CRPD.

Strengthening capacity of the PDO to monitor implementation of the Law on Disability and the CRPD: develop the capacities of the Consultative Council and PDO on the specifics of social model; deinstitutionalization of mental health and residential institutions, and related issues; reporting in UNCRPD Committee and related issues; specifics of inclusive education. Provide advisory/consultancy services to conduct thematic monitoring and research, especially in the area of multiple discrimination (i.e. representatives of ethnic minority PwD women); psychiatric services and inclusive education in light of COVID-19 measures. provide advisory/consultancy services to upgrade PDO strategy and methodology for monitoring the human rights situation of PwDs.⁴³

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 3A.1.

Output 3A.2. Capacity development programme (incl. Coaching, mentoring, training) for state agencies, OPDs and NHRI, designed and implemented (and evaluated in terms of acquired and applied competence)

Activities: for the realization of the output 3A.2, the PUNOs will develop a series of education activities to ensure that state institutions, OPDs and the PDO can efficiently implement and monitor the implementation of the Law on Disability and the CRPD. To that end, the PUNOs will develop 3 capacity development programmes for state institutions and OPDs. This activity will be implemented together with activities under output 3A.1, pilot and conduct the series of trainings. Under this activity PUNOs will also develop education activities to ensure that OPDs are able to self-advocate efficiently and participate in decision-making process. For this purpose, JP will also ensure participation of OPDs in policy dialogue with the UN Committee on the rights of PwDs and onsite visits to the sessions.

Outcome 3B. Effective systems for protection of persons in vulnerable situations and minority groups and promotion of culture of non-discrimination, with special focus on LGBTQI, national and ethnic minorities are in place and operational

Output 3B.1. Recommendations on improvement of policy and legislation concerning minorities and people in vulnerable situations drafted for government institutions

Activities: For the realization of output 3B.1 the PUNOs will provide advisory/expert services for development of recommendations on gaps of regulatory framework on rights of minorities and people in vulnerable situation, with special emphasis on LGBTQI, national minorities, as well as intersectional discrimination; the PUNOs will also undertake the policy advocacy for incorporation of the recommendations in the national policy and legislation. Furthermore, the PUNOs will provide knowledge building of professional groups concerning human rights protection mechanisms, including UN HR treaty bodies.

Advisory/expert services for development of recommendations on gaps of regulatory framework: Develop desk-research and compilation of findings (by international and local supervisory bodies) on human rights challenges faced by persons belonging to National Minorities with special focus on religious and linguistic minorities, including the

⁴⁰ As stated in the Section 4 "Strategy" the NGO Global Initiative on Psychiatry – [Tbilisi](#) (GIP) will implement this component as a responsible party.

⁴¹ The PUNOs developed the Statute of the Commission during the Phase 1 of HR4ALL.

⁴² The coordination of the Commission and LSGs will replicate the coordination mechanism between the IACHR and LSGs.

⁴³ During the Phase 1 of HR4ALL, UNDP provided support to develop PwD Department Strategy and action plan 2-19-2021 and Guidelines on the Monitoring of Implementation of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities. However, considering the adoption of the Law and new realities, there is a need to update these documents.

situation during the COVID-19 emergency response; Develop on-demand pieces of research for the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Georgia on the most recent developments of international human rights standards.

Knowledge building of professional groups concerning human rights protection mechanisms, including UN HR treaty bodies: Develop guidelines/manuals on submission of individual complaints to UN Treaty Bodies as well as UN Special Procedures for lawyers, students; Conduct trainings on submission of individual complaints to UN Treaty Bodies and the application European Court of Human Rights.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 3B.1.

3B.2. Capacitated NGOs/community organizations prepare shadow reports and submit complaints before the local and international bodies or submit amicus curiae on issues related to national minorities and have capacity and engage in protection of rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations

Activities: For the realization of the output 3B.2, the PUNOs will support knowledge building concerning international and national human rights mechanisms and reporting thereto for NGOs and support NGOs to prepare and submit the shadow reports to national and international human rights and oversight bodies, as well as issue grants for the purposes of implementation of activities related to rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations.

Capacity/knowledge building for NGOs: Conducting trainings and workshops for NGOs on submitting alternative reports and communications to UN mechanisms, such as Treaty Bodies and Special Procedures with special focus on regions; Developing and disseminating comprehensive guidelines for NGOs on alternative reporting to the UN and regional human rights mechanisms. Develop brief materials and conduct seminars/trainings on reflecting Human rights standards in amicus-curiae; conduct trainings on monitoring for local NGO/CSOs; conduct education activities for NGOs on rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations.

Grants schemes for NGOs/CSOs: the PUNOs will issue at least 4 grants annually to NGOs that are members of the IACHR⁴⁴ for preparation of shadow reports concerning rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situation in agreement with the EU. Also, the PUNOs will issue grants to CSOs to promote protection of rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations. The main focus of this grant scheme will be elimination of discrimination towards minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations at local level.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 3B.2.

SO4. Local authorities more effectively protect human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups

Outcome 4A. Local authorities supported by the Project have capacity and incorporate into local policies and practices national human rights policy (international human rights treaties of Georgia, NHRS, etc.) at local levels in coordination with central authorities⁴⁵

Output 4A.1. Focal points at LSG appointed and effectively implement their functions in selected municipalities

Activities: For the purposes of 4A.1, the PUNOs will provide the advisory/expert services to LSGs and support their capacity/knowledge building to ensure that human rights policies are effectively incorporated into the local policies. To that end, the PUNOs will support and advocate appointment of HR focal points in LSGs who will be responsible for cooperation with central authorities and local stakeholders for better protection of human rights.

Support in development of HR focal points system at LSGs: develop concept paper and generic jobs description for HR focal points; develop training programme for HR focal points; develop education materials/manuals for HR focal points; pilot the training programme; based on the pilot upgrade the training programme and education materials/manual.

Furthermore, the JP will support organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 4A.1.

Output 4A.2. LSGs have capacity and coordinate with central authorities for implementation of HR Policies as well as implement initiatives targeting minorities and persons in vulnerable situations

Activities: For the realization of output 4A.2 the PUNOs will focus on capacity building of LSGs in order for them to mainstream HRBA and human rights policies in the local policies, practices and initiatives, through cooperation with

⁴⁴ The list of NGOs is defined by the Ordinance # of the GoG.

⁴⁵ Outcome 4A is closely linked with the activities under outputs 1.1 and 1.2.

the central authorities, including the IACHR and the HRS; the PUNOs will conduct an evaluation of the status of the human rights situation of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations in selected municipalities to support evidence-based support to the LSGs; further the PUNOs will provide advisory/expert services and capacity/knowledge building for LSGs to ensure that rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situation better protected at local level

Support mainstreaming HRBA and human rights policies in LSG: support creation of a communication platform between LSGs and the IACHR/HRS,⁴⁶ conduct knowledge building activities for LSG decision-makers on NHRS and APs and international and regional standards on human rights; develop educational materials/manuals on mainstreaming HR policies in local policy documents, including budget; provide advisory/expert services for reflecting/mainstreaming HR policies into local policy and practice; evaluate performance of the partner municipalities and human rights situation there and develop a set of recommendations.

Evaluation of the status of the human rights situation of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations in selected municipalities: conduct an evaluation of the human rights situation for selected groups of rights-holders, including available programmes/initiatives on local level for the protection of their rights; identify gaps (regulatory and practical) and develop recommendations to address them; identify the needs of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situation; present and discuss the findings and recommendations with duty-bearers and rights-holders at local level.

Capacity/knowledge building of LSGs: provide advisory/expert services to address regulatory and practical gaps identified by the evaluation; develop education materials/manuals concerning mainstreaming rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations into local policies and practices; conduct education activities concerning minority rights and sensitization trainings for representatives of LSGs and other state institutions delivering services at local level, including shelters for victims of violence.

Furthermore, the JP will support the organization of meetings and workshops for the realization of output 4A.2.

SO5. Citizens are informed on, favourable to and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them

Outcome 5A. Public awareness, understanding on Human Rights Standards and Mechanisms (HRC, HR Strategy and Action plans) is increased and a culture of human rights, a special focus on LGBTQI, national minorities and PwDs in Georgia is enhanced

Output 5A.1. Training institutions, including HEIs and training centres, have increased capacity to deliver HR courses

For the realization of output 5A1 the PUNOs will cooperate with HEIs, including regional universities to **facilitate the quality of human rights education at HEIs:** Develop/update relevant teaching materials for universities in the Georgian language; Conduct wide scale trainings/round tables on human rights for students and youth with the special focus on regions; Develop/update syllabus for selective course and/or extracurricular activities for State universities; Organize Moot courts, competitions for youth and students on human rights related issues.

Human rights survey: conduct human rights survey to measure the public awareness of human rights.

Output 5A.2 Rights holders have better knowledge of HRs, including antidiscrimination with special focus on PwDs, LGBTQI and national minorities

For the realization of the output 5A.2, the PUNOs will closely cooperate with the IACHR/ HRS and local authorities to implement targeted awareness raising activities at central and local levels.

Awareness raising activities in cooperation with IACHR: Mark HR days, such as December 3 and 10, May 17, etc.

Support the IACHR and HRS in developing a plan on increasing awareness on their work and NHRSAP; Support the IACHR and HRS in its implementation; Support the HRS to conduct informational meetings with the state institutions and general public on the work of the IACHR and Strategy and Action Plans;

Awareness raising activities targeting rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situation: Organize information campaigns, workshops, roundtables aiming at raising the awareness on the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and relevant state agencies and local authorities vested with the mandate to challenges faced by national minorities;

⁴⁶ This activity will be implemented together with output 1.2.

Outcome 5B. Citizens are more aware of their rights related to PDP and protection from ill-treatment and recourse to the SIS for redress, if needed

Output 5B.1. Awareness raising campaign/knowledge building on PDP, including GDPR and complaint procedure to the SIS designed and implemented

Activities: For the realization of output 5B.1, the PUNOs will use different methodologies for promoting knowledge among rights holders on standards of PDP and available remedies for protection, prevention of violation and legal remedies. The PUNOs will also support creation of a network of PDP ambassadors.

Knowledge building of rights holders on PDP: conduct awareness-raising campaigns, prepare user-friendly materials on PDP.

Support creation of PDP ambassadors' network: Offering knowledge building, trainings, seminars, workshops to the PDP Ambassadors; Supporting conducting public events with an involvement of PDP Ambassadors aimed at promoting PDP principles and values in the regions; Offering creative and user-friendly materials on PDP related issues to the Ambassadors aimed at spreading those in the regions.

Output 5B.2. Specialized groups (journalists, NGOs, LSGs grassroots organizations, lawyers, HEIs, s with special focus on regions) are capacitated that would enable them to keep SIS under scrutiny

Activities: For the realization of output 5B.2, the PUNOs will use different methodologies for promoting knowledge among professional groups and rights holders on the investigative function of the SIS.

Awareness raising of the investigative function of the SIS among professional groups: conduct targeted training courses for journalists, local and regional NGOs and grassroots organizations, lawyers, universities.

Conduct awareness raising campaigns for the general public concerning the investigative function of the SIS.

4.1. Logical framework

	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline 2020	Target 2023	Current value ⁴⁷ (reference year)	Source and mean of verification	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	Citizens of Georgia, and primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights	1/ Ratings in human rights index	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2020 - 0.61 points; Freedom in the World Report - 61 points	Increase to <0.64 Increase to <2		WJP Rule of Law Index Freedom in the World report	Not applicable
		2/ Level of public trust towards state institutions	Trust in Patrol police – 64%, PDO – 57%, MIA – 42%, common courts – 35%, PDPI - 26%	Increase at least 5% (each component)		Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022	

⁴⁷ * to be included in interim and final reports

Outcome (s) (Specific)	<p>SO1. Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>SO1.b. Rate of implementation of NHRSA(s) (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>80% for NHRSA for 2016-2017 2021NHRSA n/a</p>	<p>80%</p>		<p>HR Secretariat implementation reports CSO monitoring reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary elections, as well as after the pandemic. Georgia continues its reforms including in human rights direction New action plan is for 3 years. If the APs are for 2 years, this indication shall be 80% of the 2021-2022 AP and at least 70% of 2023-2024 AP is under implementation.</p>
	<p>SO2. Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>SO2.a. Proportion of law enforcement officers formally investigated for cases of alleged abuse (OHCHR)</p>	<p>In 2019 SIS has initiated investigation in 10% of cases, i.e. 145 cases out of 1,417 notifications on alleged crimes under the SIS mandate</p>	<p>Increase of investigations by 7%</p>		<p>PDO reports Project reports SIS reports</p>	<p>Assumption: State Inspector and its Service stays active and forthcoming in implementing both functions of protecting personal data and investigating crimes committed by the law-enforcement officers Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 5, 7</p>
		<p>SO2.b. Level of trust towards SIS (PDP component) (UNDP)</p>	<p>Trust in PDPI - 26%</p>	<p>increase at least by 5%</p>		<p>Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022</p>	
	<p>SO3. The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in</p>	<p>SO3.a. Status of National Mechanism for PwDs</p>	<p>National mechanism does not exist</p>	<p>Created and Operational</p>		<p>Decree of the Government; minutes of the meetings of the National Mechanism</p>	<p>Assumption: The GoG has political will to create a national mechanism on PwDs and allocate relevant financial resources for the implementation of LRPD</p>

	<p>practice (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>SO3.b Level implementation of State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration 2021-2025 (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>Non-existent</p>	<p>At least 80%</p>		<p>PDO reports; NGO reports</p>	<p>Assumption: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary elections, as well as after the pandemic. The GOG has a political will and sufficient resources to implement the Strategy Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7</p>
	<p>SO4. Local authorities more effectively protect human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>SO4.a Extent to which people consider that HRs are protected in regions (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>51% and 49% of Georgians consider that human rights are not protected in cities (other in Tbilisi) and regions</p>	<p>Increase by at least 5%</p>		<p>Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022</p>	<p>Assumptions: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary/LSG elections, as well as after the pandemic. There is a political will to enhance human rights protection at local level. LSGs have political will and resources to appoint the HR focal points. Risk Log, Risk # 3, 4, 7, 8</p>
	<p>SO5. Citizens are informed on, favourable to and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>SO5.a Level of awareness of human rights among general public (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>57% of Georgians consider that they are either not informed or slightly informed on human rights and their protection mechanisms</p>	<p>Decrease the share of people who are not informed on HR at least by 5%</p>		<p>Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022</p>	<p>Assumption: Human Rights topic stays a popular subject among youth and students and the trainings, moot courts and other activities in this field always grab attention of youth population. Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6, 7</p>

*Other Outcomes (*where relevant)	Outcome 2A. Capacitated SIS and other law-enforcement bodies implement relevant national policies and regulatory framework on preventing and responding to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (OHCHR)	2.A.a. Level of compliance of Legislation for combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment complies with international standards	Not-compliant (Definition of torture)	The legislation is in line with international standards		www.matsne.gov.ge	Assumptions: The Inter-Agency Council which has already started its activities to introduce amendments to the existing legislation will be willing to finalize the process. The Prosecutor’s Office is willing to closely cooperate with the SIS and there is a political will to effectively investigate wrongdoings committed by the law-enforcement agencies Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7
		2.A.b. Ratio of prosecutions of the cases investigated by the SIS referred by the Prosecutor’s Office to the court	1.7%	Increase at least by 5%		SIS report	
	Outcome 2B. The State Inspector’s Service (SIS) and organizations collecting and processing personal data ensure effective compliance with data protection provisions (UNDP)	2B.a. Amendments to PDP regulations ensuring GDPR compliance are adopted (UNDP) and implemented	Amendments drafted	Law adopted by the Parliament and implemented		www.matsne.gov.ge SIS reports	Assumptions: There is a political will to upgrade the PDP legislation The judiciary, the data processors and collectors are willing to engage with the JP Risk Log, Risk # 3, 5
		2B.b. # of judges and court staff, SIS staff, data processors and data collectors trained in PDP (UNDP)	0 as the trainings will target newly adopted PDP regulations	at least 150		Training Programme, LoP of training course, evaluation forms of training course	

	<p>Outcome 3A. At the central level, effective mechanisms for protection of rights of persons with disabilities through implementation and monitoring of the new Georgian Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and UN CRPD are in place and operational (UNDP)</p>	<p>3A.a. Rate of implementation of the PwD-related action plans (UNDP)</p>	<p>0 (the indicator refers to a new action plan that is not adopted)</p>	<p>at least 70% of commitments implemented</p>		<p>PDO reports; HRC report; UN CRPD report, ECRI report</p>	<p>Assumption: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary elections, as well as after the pandemic. New action plan is for 3 years. If the APs are for 2 years, this indication shall be 80% of the 2021-2022 AP and at least 70% of 2023-2024 AP is under implementation Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 5, 7</p>
	<p>Outcome 3B. Effective systems for protection of persons in vulnerable situations and minority groups and promotion of culture of non-discrimination, with special focus on LGBTQI, national and ethnic minorities are in place and operational (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>3B.a The status of annual Action Plans for the State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration 2021-2025 (OHCHR)</p>	<p>Non-existent</p>	<p>3 APs adopted</p>		<p>Decree approving policy; PDO reports; NGO reports</p>	<p>Assumption: the Government has a political will to develop and adopt the action plans. Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 4,5,7.</p>
		<p>3B.b. The status of Chapter on LGBTQI of the NHRS AP (UNDP)</p>	<p>AP ends in 2020</p>	<p>AP adopted</p>			

	<p>Outcome 4A. Local authorities supported by the Project have capacity and incorporate into local policies and practices national human rights policy (international human rights treaties of Georgia, NHRS, etc.) at local levels in coordination with central authorities⁴⁸ (UNDP)</p>	<p>4A1.b. # of focal points at Local Self Government Bodies trained on universal and regional human rights standards (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>All appointed focal points trained</p>		<p>Training materials, agendas, LOPs and participants' evaluations</p>	<p>Assumption: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary/LSG elections, as well as after the pandemic.</p> <p>There is a political will to enhance human rights protection at local level;</p> <p>LSGs have political will and resources to appoint the HR focal points.</p> <p>Risk Log, Risk # 3, 4,7,8</p>
	<p>Outcome 5A. Public awareness, understanding on Human Rights Standards and Mechanisms (HRC, HR Strategy and Action plans) is increased and a culture of human rights, a special focus on LGBTQI+, national minorities and PwDs in Georgia is enhanced (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>5A.a. % of people who is informed on HR and their protection mechanisms (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>9% of population thinks they are fully informed on HR and their protection mechanisms</p>	<p>Increase at least by 5%</p>		<p>Human Rights Perception Survey of UNDP&OHCHR to be held in 2022</p>	<p>Assumptions: Human Rights secretariat is committed to position HRC and its work on the public attention.</p> <p>Universities are keen to enrich their libraries with new materials.</p> <p>Human Rights topic stays a popular subject among youth and students and the trainings, moot courts and other activities in this field always grab attention of youth population.</p> <p>Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6</p>

⁴⁸ Outcome 4A is closely linked with the activities under outputs 1.1 and 1.2.

	<p>Outcome 5B. Citizens are more aware of their rights related to PDP and protection from ill-treatment and recourse to the SIS for redress, if needed (UNDP)</p>	<p>5B.a. % of people who would definitely apply to SIS, if needed (concerning PDP) (UNDP)</p>	<p>16% of population would definitely apply, if needed</p>	<p>Increase by at least 10%</p>		<p>HR survey</p>	<p>Assumptions: State Inspector and its Service stays active and forthcoming in implementing both functions of protecting personal data and investigating crimes committed by the law-enforcement officers Human Rights secretariat is committed to position HRC and its work on the public attention. Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6</p>
<p>Outputs</p>	<p>1.1. Human Rights Council and its thematic working groups are restructured and can effectively implement NHRS and updated procedures (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>1.1.a. Status of NHRS APs</p>	<p>New Human Rights Strategy for 2021-2030 is being elaborated. Work on APs not started</p>	<p>Developed and approved</p>		<p>National HRSAP; PDO monitoring report; NGO reports</p>	<p>Assumptions: The leadership of Government is committed to strengthen the role of the HRC. It was demonstrated at the end of 2019 during various events and resulted in the amended Decree of HRC which</p>

		<p>1.1.b. # of existing and new HRS staff trained under a new requisite CD programme (incl. Coaching, mentoring, training) (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>0 as CD programme does not exist</p>	<p>90% of HRS staff members trained on policy-planning human rights standards</p>		<p>CD Programme, LoP of training course, evaluation forms of training course</p>	<p>widened the functions of HRC and formed it as the NMRF.</p> <p>The GOG will fully engage and remain committed towards the project's interventions and the beneficiaries will seek to maintain a continuous and smooth level of cooperation and will provide the required level of participation in the project activities during the whole implementation phase.</p> <p>The government allocates necessary financing for implementation of APs, as well as the donor community.</p> <p>The staff of HRS is stable and does not change often.</p> <p>Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7</p>
<p>1.2. Effective monitoring and communication tools, including focal points system, for NHRS and AP in place and operational (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>1.2.a. Quality of NHRSAP monitoring/implementation reports (UNDP)</p>	<p>The monitoring/implementation reports of NHRSAP is lengthy and descriptive, which lacks analysis and result oriented reporting</p>	<p>The final reports of future APs are concise and includes analysis and result oriented monitoring</p>			<p>Monitoring Guidelines; Final reports of NHRSAP</p>	<p>Assumptions: The leadership of Government is committed to strengthen the role of the HRC. It was demonstrated at the end of 2019 during various events and resulted in the amended Decree of HRC which widened the functions of HRC and formed it as the NMRF.</p> <p>The GOG will fully engage and remain committed towards the project's interventions and the beneficiaries will seek to maintain a continuous and smooth level of cooperation and will provide the</p>

		1.2.b. Status of guidelines for PDO on monitoring human rights situation (in selected fields) (UNDP)	Non-existing	Elaborated		Methodologies; annual reports of PDO; annual reports of NHRS and AP	required level of participation in the project activities during the whole implementation phase. The government allocates necessary financing for implementation of APs, as well as the donor community. Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7
	1.3. Criminal Justice Reform Council supported with special emphasis on separation of investigative and prosecutorial functions (OHCHR)	1.3.a. Status of draft legislation on separation of investigative and prosecution functions (OHCHR)	Non-existing	Drafted and agreed with and supported by all major stakeholders, including CSOs (Yes)		Draft Legislation; Evaluation of CSOs and PDO; SIS report	Assumptions: The government continues the legislative and political reforms and initiates necessary reforms. Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3
	1.4 Selected chapters of the Administrative Offense Code drafted (OHCHR)	1.4.a. The relevant articles of the Administrative Offences Code on Right to Liberty and Security and the Right to Fair Trial are not in line with international standards	The existing draft has not been presented to relevant stakeholders for review and comments	brought in compliance with international standards and agreed with and supported by all major stakeholders, including CSOs (Yes)		Draft legislation	Assumptions: The government continues the legislative and political reforms and initiates necessary reforms. Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3
	1.5. Knowledge on human rights issues of the civil servants increased (OHCHR)	1.5.a. Status of compulsory human rights education program based on Human Rights Curricula updated (OHCHR)	Not-operational	Approved and implemented		Curricula, syllabus and handbook and the methodology and learning materials on human rights.	Assumptions: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary elections, as well as after the pandemic. The State will undertake training of civil servants based on the compulsory trainings using the participants of the TOT.

		1C.5.b. # of trainers trained based on Compulsory human rights education program (OHCHR)	Check with OHCHR the number of pilot training participants;	At least 40 trainers		Training materials; LOPs and participants' evaluations, training report	Risk Log, Risk # 2, 3, 7
	2A.1. Relevant policies and legislation for combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment developed based on the needs assessment in place (OHCHR)	2A.1.a. Status of Needs assessment of regulatory framework on torture and other forms of ill-treatments)	No updated needs assessment	Assessment conducted		Assessment Report	<p>Assumptions: The government continues the legislative and political reforms and initiates necessary reforms.</p> <p>The GOG will fully engage and remain committed towards the project's interventions and the beneficiaries will seek to maintain a continuous and smooth level of cooperation and will provide the required level of participation in the project activities during the whole implementation phase.</p> <p>Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7</p>
		2A.1.b. Status of Policy and legislative framework for more independence and effectiveness of SIS is drafted (OHCHR)	Non-existent	Drafted		Draft legislative amendments; the SIS strategic development plan	
	2A.2. SIS investigation capacity is strengthened (OHCHR)	2A.2.a. # of the SIS staff and investigators who attended education activities on combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment, including study visit (OHCHR)	44 SIS investigators trained	All investigators and at least 30 other staff members		Education activities (inc. study visit) materials, agenda of meetings, training materials, LOPs, evaluation of participants, study visit report	<p>Assumption: The SIS will fully engage and remain committed towards the project's interventions and will seek to maintain a continuous and smooth level of cooperation and will provide the required level of participation in the project activities during the whole implementation phase.</p> <p>Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7</p>

		2A.2.b. Status of Institutional development plan of SIS	No institutional development plan	Drafted and adopted		Decree on approval of Institutional Development Plan	
	2B.1. Internal tools/procedures to ensure effective realization of data protection function of the SIS, including in collaboration with external partners, upgraded and functional (UNDP)	2B.1.a Status of a new SIS Institutional Development strategy	SIS strategy ends in 2021	Adopted		Decree approving the strategy	Assumption: The SIS will fully engage and remain committed towards the project's interventions and will seek to maintain a continuous and smooth level of cooperation and will provide the required level of participation in the project activities during the whole implementation phase. Risk Log, Risk # 3, 5, 7
		2B.1.b % of SIS staff trained in newly adopted legislation	0	at least 70% of the SIS staff (responsible for PDP)		training materials, LOPs, evaluation of participants,	
	2B.2. Organizations collecting and processing personal data have better capacity to implement PDP legislation (UNDP)	2B.2.a. # of judges and court clerks trained on the newly adopted PDP regulations (UNDP)	0	At least 40 trainings		Training materials, agenda, LoP, evaluation of participants	Assumption: The Parliament adopts amendments to the PDP regulations bringing them in line with GDPR Risk Log, Risk # 3, 5, 7
		2B.2.b. # of education activities for data processors and data collectors concerning newly adopted PDP regulations (UNDP)	0	At least 5 awareness raising meetings are conducted with data processors and data collectors		Meeting materials, agendas, LOPs, meeting minutes	
	3A.1. Capacitated state institutions implement and monitor Law on Disability and CRPD with focus of post-pandemic needs	3A.1.a. Status of procedures to support implementation and monitoring of the LRPD and CRPD (UNDP, OHCHR)	Non-existent	Drafted		PDO reports; HRC report; UN CRPD report	Assumptions: The government continues the legislative and political reforms and initiates necessary reforms. The GoG will adopt a 3-year action plan. The GoG adopts regulations on integration of mental health services into primary care.

	(UNDP, OHCHR)	3A.1.b. # of persons benefiting from mental health services through primary care piloted in Tbilisi (UNDP)	0	At least 100 persons engaged in the pilot		Modified rules and procedures; Pilot assessment	The Ministry of Healthcare and relevant private institutions, as well as beneficiaries will fully engage and remain committed towards the project's interventions Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 5, 7
	3A.2. Capacity development programme (incl. Coaching, mentoring, training) for state agencies, OPDs and NHRI, designed and implemented (and evaluated in terms of acquired and applied competence) (UNDP)	3A.2.a. # of capacity development programme for state agencies and OPDs developed (UNDP)	0	2 capacity development programmes developed		Monitoring Strategy of PDO PwD Department; reports of PDO and OPDs	Assumption: OPDs are willing and have capacity to fully engage and cooperate with the JP Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 5, 7
		3A.2.b. # of PwDs and their representative organizations that participated in knowledge building activities (UNDP)	PwDs and their organizations do not have resources for capacity building	At least 50 PwDs and their representative attended education activities		Curricula, training agenda, LOP, evaluation of participants	
	3B.1. Recommendations on improvement of policy and legislation concerning minorities and people in vulnerable situations drafted for government institutions	3B.1.a. Status of recommendations to address challenges faced by LGBTQI people, national and ethnic minorities (OHCHR)	Non – existing	Developed		Needs assessment report; researches prepared by the project	Assumption: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary elections, as well as after the pandemic. Judiciary, parliament and other state bodies request preparation of Ad hoc reports (explanatory notes/commentary) on

	(OHCHR)	3B.1.b. # of Ad Hoc reports (explanatory notes/commentary) on implementation of international and regional human rights standards on minorities developed (OHCHR)	0	Ad hoc reports prepared upon request and justification		Ad hoc reports	implementation of international and regional human rights standards on minorities Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7
	3B.2. Capacitated NGOs/community organizations prepare shadow reports and submit complaints before the local and international bodies or submit amicus curiae on issues related to national minorities and have capacity and engage in protection of rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations (UNDP, OHCHR)	3B.2.a. # of NGO shadow reports prepared (UNDP, OHCHR)	Check baseline	At least 3 reports for UN HR treaty bodies drafted		Prepared reports	Assumptions: Human Rights topic stays a popular subject among CSOs/NGOs. CSOs/NGOs are willing and have capacity to fully engage and cooperate with the JP Risk Log, Risk # 3, 4, 5
		3B.2.b # of local NGO representatives trained on rights of minorities and persons in a vulnerable situation (UNDP/OHCHR)	0	At least 80 NGO representatives trained		Training materials, agendas, LOPs and participants' evaluations	
		3B.2.c. # of grants for local NGOs to promote protection of rights of minorities and persons in a vulnerable situation with a focus on elimination of discrimination (UNDP)	0	At least 4 grants		Reports of grantees	

	<p>4A.1. Focal points at LSG appointed and effectively implement their functions in selected municipalities (UNDP, OHCR)</p>	<p>4A.1.a. Status of jobs description for HR focal points (UNDP)</p>	<p>Non-existing</p>	<p>Developed</p>		<p>Orders approving job description; contracts and other documents on appointment of focal points</p>	<p>Assumptions: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary/LSG elections, as well as after the pandemic. There is a political will to enhance human rights protection at local level. LSGs have political will and resources to appoint the HR focal points. Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7, 8</p>
	<p>4A.2. LSGs have capacity and coordinate with central authorities for implementation of HR Policies as well as implement initiatives targeting minorities and persons in vulnerable situations (UNDP, OHCR)</p>	<p>4A.2.a. # of meetings of a communication platform between LSGs and the IACHR/HRS (UNDP, OHCR)</p>	<p>Such a platform does not exist</p>	<p>At least 2 meetings p/year after its creation</p>		<p>Minutes of meetings, agenda of the meetings, LoP</p>	<p>Assumptions: Political system remains stable after the parliamentary/LSG elections, as well as after the pandemic. There is a political will to enhance human rights protection at local level.</p>
		<p>4A2.b. # of LSG employees trained in HRs (UNDP, OHCHR)</p>	<p>288 representatives of LSGs attended HR trainings/education activities within the framework of HR4All (Phase 1)</p>	<p>At least 225 representatives of LSGs trained (excluding HR focal points)</p>		<p>Training materials, agendas, LOPs and participants' evaluations</p>	<p>LSGs are willing and have capacity to fully engage and cooperate with the JP Risk Log, Risk # 3, 4, 7, 8</p>

		4A.2.c. Status of education materials/manuals concerning mainstreaming rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situation into local policies and practices (Yes/No) (UNDP, OHCHR)	Not developed	Developed		relevant materials/manuals	
	5A.1. Training institutions, including HEIs and training centres, have increased capacity to deliver HR courses (OHCHR)	5A.1.a. Status of teaching materials on rights of PwDs, LGBTQI and national minorities for regional universities in the Georgian language (OHCHR) (yes/no)	Non-existing	Developed		training materials	Assumptions: HEIs are willing and have capacity to fully engage and cooperate with the JP Universities are keen to enrich their libraries with new materials. Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6, 7
	5A.2 Rights holders have better knowledge of HRs, including antidiscrimination with special focus on PwDs, LGBTQI and national minorities (UNDP, OHCHR)	5A.2.a. Outreach rate of the HR awareness raising campaigns (UNDP, OHCHR)	0	At least 100,000 persons		Media outlets, LoPs of awareness raising meetings	Assumptions: Human Rights secretariat is committed to position HRC and its work on the public attention. Human Rights topic stays a popular subject among youth and students and the trainings, moot courts and other activities in this field always grab attention of youth population.
		5A.2.b. Status of a plan on increasing awareness on IACHR/HRS work and NHRSAP (Yes/No) (UNDP)	Non-existing	Developed and implemented		Final plan on increasing awareness	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6

	<p>5B.1. Awareness raising campaign/knowledge building on PDP, including GDPR and complaint procedure to the SIS designed and implemented (UNDP)</p>	<p>5B.1.a. Outreach rate of PDP awareness raising campaign (UNDP)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>At least 50,000 persons</p>		<p>Media outlets, LoPs of awareness raising meetings</p>	<p>Assumption: State Inspector and its Service stays active and forthcoming in implementing both functions of protecting personal data and investigating crimes committed by the law-enforcement officers Human Rights secretariat is committed to position HRC and its work on the public attention.</p>
	<p>Output 5B.2. Specialized groups (journalists, NGOs, LSGs grassroots organizations, lawyers, HEIs, with special focus on regions) are capacitated that would enable them to keep SIS under scrutiny (UNDP,OHCHR)</p>	<p>5B.2a .# of persons (representatives of journalists, NGOs, LSGs, grassroots organizations, lawyers, HEIs, s with special focus on regions) attending awareness raising activities (OHCHR)</p>	<p>22 persons from NGOs, PO, PDO and MIA were trained within the HR4ALL (Phase 1)</p>	<p>At least 270 persons trained</p>		<p>Meeting agenda, LOPs</p>	<p>Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6</p>

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The Joint Programme will be jointly managed, coordinated and implemented by UNDP and OHCHR (hereinafter referred to as “Participating UN Organization” or PUNOs). The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the UNDP will serve as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Joint Programme. The AA functions are fully described in the Fund Management Arrangement Section below. UNDP Georgia will act as a Convening Agency (CA).

The JP HR4All (Phase 2) will be implemented under the Direct Implementation Modality in accordance with UNDP and OHCHR rules and regulations, including the One UN approach. The main strategic decision-making body for HR4ALL programme will be the Steering Committee (SC), with senior representation from partner organizations (EU, UNDP and OHCHR). The SC will monitor the strategic direction of activities and ensure their consistency with the respective priorities of the partner organizations. The Steering Committee will approve the updated Work Plan, grant-making decisions, and take other guiding decisions. The members of the SC shall seek to reach consensus on all decisions. The Steering Committee will meet once a year. It can convene additional meetings on an ad hoc basis, at the request of one of its members, whenever decision-making is needed. Representatives from the UNRC Office, other UN agencies, INGOs active in human rights field or external experts will be invited to attend Steering Committee meetings as observers, when relevant. Each member of the Steering Committee can invite such observers.

The programme executive role will rest with participating UN organizations but whenever needed they shall request guidance and directions from the Programme Steering Committee. It shall review and approve Joint Programme Document and annual work plans, provide strategic direction and oversight, set allocation criteria, allocate resources, review implementation progress and address problems, review and approve progress reports budget revisions/reallocations, and evaluation reports, note audit reports (published in accordance with each PUNOs’ disclosure policy), and initiate investigations (if needed). The Joint Programme SC will meet at least once a year. In the programme’s final year, the Programme Steering Committee shall hold an end-of programme review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up of the JP results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.

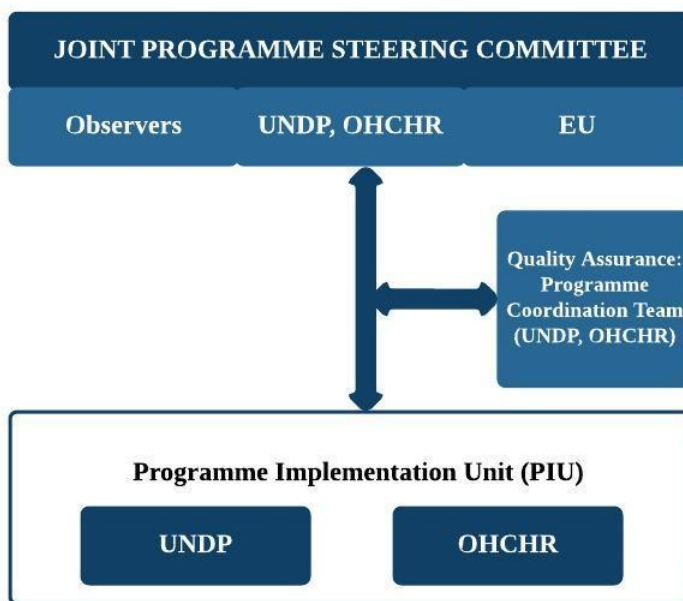


Diagram 2. Steering Committee Composition

The Programme Coordination Team

The Programme Coordination Team will be established with participation of the designated quality assurance personnel of the Participating Agencies with the responsibility to coordinate the planning and implementation for the Joint Programme, assuring the quality of the implementation and reporting vis-à-vis the Programme Steering Committee, as well as ensuring the joint approach to the cross-cutting themes, such as visibility.

The coordination team will be jointly responsible to identify and foster synergies across various project initiatives and promote joint/consolidated implementation. The Team will meet at least on a quarterly basis, or more often if required to review the progress, work-plans and ensure the coordinated implementation. The team will jointly serve as a quality assurance to the programme Steering Committee.

The Programme Implementation Unit

The programme will set up a Programme Management Unit for successful implementation of the programme results and activities towards achievement of the Joint Programme results. The Programme Management Unit will consist of personnel, designated for this programme and responsible for the day-to day implementation of this programme, including with managerial, technical and administrative responsibilities.

The team will be coordinated by the UNDP designated manager responsible for, among others, coordination of joint planning and implementation. Regular team meetings [preferably every month or at least once in a quarter] will be institutionalized with participation of all staff of the programme (including permanent personnel and short-term experts, if applicable) for coordination and coherence of programmatic and operational activities.

Guided by respective Country Office units of participating UN organizations, the Programme Implementation Unit will be responsible for all aspects of programme execution, including coordination with local partners, oversight of implementing partners (selected NGOs), achievement of set results under the respective results, overall monitoring and reporting. The EU representative responsible for this programme will be invited and may partake in the coordination meetings.

The Participating UN organizations will act as collectively responsible for attainment of the project objectives and will be jointly accountable for successful implementation of the activities as specified in the results/outputs. UNDP and OHCHR are jointly responsible for all results/outputs.

5.1. Project Office and respective costs

UNDP and OHCHR will share the project office space.

UNDP

The UNDP **project office** (with programme support from Country Office and the coordination support from MPTF Office) will include staff carrying out various tasks, such as technical assistance, administration and management that are directly attributable to the implementation of the joint programme. It will comprise of full-time dedicated and part time specialized project staff. The latter will be charged for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the joint programme.

The project office will consist of the following project staff:

Project Manager: The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the joint programme, lead planning, implementation and monitoring/internal evaluation, reporting on project activities and results, financial expenditures. He/she will be leading the team and liaising with stakeholders and partners.

Project Human Rights Expert: oversees daily activities under the project and supports Project Manager in planning, implementation and monitoring of activities; supports in analysis of the situation and partnership building.

Administrative and Finance Assistant is responsible for provision of finance, administrative, procurement and logistics assistance to the project team, including preparing financial reports, projections, payments, asset management, premises management, salaries, recruitment etc.

Communications Expert will oversee project awareness raising and visibility related campaigns throughout the duration of the project. The communications expert will work part-time to support JP visibility and awareness-raising activities.

Driver provides transportation services to project staff in Georgia.

Note: The salaries are calculated in accordance with UNDP Service Contract Salary Scale. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.

Additionally, the quality assurance, project oversight, monitoring and operational functions will be provided by:

The UNDP Democratic Governance Team Leader (DG TL): he/she will provide overall quality assurance, oversight and monitoring of the project to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document and compliant with the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. DG TL will provide

support to the project Steering Committee, lead elaboration of planning and management instruments, facilitating coordination within UNDP, other UN agencies and concerned stakeholders.

The UNDP Programme Associate: He/she will provide assistance, advice and quality assurance to project administrative staff on HR, financial, procurement related matters, including financial reporting to CO and Donors. Provides liaison support of project staff and CO operations. Provides quality check of financial reporting to Donor, as well as ensures consolidation of financial reporting to Donor

The UNDP Country Office will provide M&E, HR, Procurement and Finance supports through respective staff members based in Tbilisi:

The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist: based in Tbilisi, he/she will support the setting up of a rigorous monitoring system, which will ensure that evidence-based data is collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed results.

HR Associate: based in Tbilisi, he/she will provide assistance and advice to the project on HR related matters such as, recruitment and management of project personnel, security and general administration briefings, trainings and learning tools. The position is funded from projects since it is directly tied to implementation of projects. The HR Associate conducts quality assurance of the HR procedures during the project implementation. The duties are stipulated in the respective terms of reference, which is in compliance with Standard Operating Procedures of the office.

Note: The salary rates include Salary and UNDP regulated entitlements for this position for Fixed-Term National Staff. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.

Other costs of a project office will include travel and subsistence costs for staff and other persons directly assigned to the operations of the project office; depreciation costs, rental costs or lease of equipment and assets composing the project office; costs of maintenance and repair contracts specifically awarded for the operations of the project office; costs of consumables and supplies specifically purchased for the operations of the project office; costs of IT and telecommunication services specifically purchased for the operations of the project office; costs of energy and water specifically supplied for the operations of the project office; costs of facility management contracts including security fees and insurance costs specifically awarded for the operations of the project office.

OHCHR

The project office will consist of the following project staff: **Project Manager:** Provides daily guidance and management of the project activities, strategic, content, and administrative oversight reporting on project activities and results, financial expenditures. She/he will be responsible for coordination and supervision of institutional relations with relevant government institutions and will work on the implementation of project activities in the regions.

Project Coordinator: with direct involvement in the implementation of activities envisaged by OHCHR: responsible for the implementation of all project activities foreseen under the Action related to the State Inspector's Service and law-enforcement bodies. He/she will assist project manager in overall management of the project and in coordination with partners.

Finance Associate: Finance Associate ensures effective execution of financial services and processes and transparent utilization of financial resources, ensures administration and implementation of programme, adapts processes and procedures focusing on achievement of the project results. Provides accounting and administrative support to the management, including preparing financial reports, projections, payments, asset management, premises management, salaries, recruitment etc.

Note: The cost includes UNDP salary scale and other entitlements for Fixed-Term National Staff. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.

6. Fund Management Arrangements

The present UN Joint Programme will follow the pass-through fund management modality according to the UNDG Guidelines on UN Joint Programming, with UNDP's MTPF Office, serving as the Administrative Agent for the Joint Programme.

The Administrative Agent will charge direct costs, which are included under the personnel/staff budget line for MPTF Office staff based in New York to carry out the following activities:

- a) Sign Contribution Agreement and SAAs with donors and receive contributions from donors that wish to provide financial support to the Fund/Programme through the AA.
- b) Administer such funds received in accordance with its regulations, policies and procedures, as well as the relevant MOU and Fund Terms of Reference (TOR) and Contribution Agreement/SAA, including the provisions relating to winding up the Fund account and related matters;
- c) Subject to availability of funds, disburse such funds to each of the PUNOs in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee (SC), taking into account the budget set out in the approved TOR/JP documents;
- d) Ensure consolidation of financial statements and reports, based on submissions provided by each PUNO, as set forth in the TOR/JP document and submit the consolidated financial statements and reports and the consolidated narrative progress reports provided by the Convening Agent to each donor that has contributed to the Fund/Programme account and to the SC;
- e) Provide final reporting, including notification that the Fund/Programme has been operationally completed;
- f) Disburse funds to any PUNO for any additional costs of the task that the SC may decide in accordance with the programmatic document/JP document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
- Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

The Convening Agent will:

- coordinate the programmatic aspects among the PUNOs;
- be responsible for consolidating the annual and final narrative progress reports based on submissions provided by each PUNO and provide these to the Administrative Agent for further submission to each donor that has contributed to the Programme.

The Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest.

Prior to the launch of the Joint Programme, a Memorandum of Understanding will be signed between the Participating UN Organizations and the Administrative Agent. A common annual work plan will be elaborated. A detailed joint annual work-plan as a part of this programme will be developed for one year of the implementation before the first month of each yearly cycle.

Some of the local implementing partners of the Joint Programme have been already identified by the Participating UN Organizations through previous cooperation experience and partners' capacity assessments, such as local NGO - **Global Initiative on Psychiatry – Tbilisi (GIP)**, NGO members of National Human Rights Council. Other Implementing Partners will be identified through open tenders and competition in accordance with participating UN agencies' regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Transfer of cash to local Implementing Partners: Cash transfer modalities, the size and frequency of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of monitoring, reporting, assurance and audit will be agreed with partners prior to programme implementation, taking into consideration the capacity of implementing partners, and can be adjusted in its course in accordance with applicable policies, processes and procedures of the Participating UN Organizations.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Joint Programme monitoring, evaluation and auditing will be carried out in accordance with respective regulations, rules and procedures of the PUNOs.

Monitoring & Evaluation of this project and its achievement will be done in line with the General Conditions set out in Annex II to the present EU-UN agreement. PUNOs will report on the results and impact as per the results & resources framework included in this "Description of the action" (DOA). Progress and final reports will be produced in line with the requirements set out in Art. 3 of the said General Conditions.

Monitoring: The Joint Programme will be monitored throughout its duration and evaluated in accordance with the programme M&E plan. Participating UN Organizations will share information and progress updates and undertake joint visits where appropriate. Programme monitoring will be carried out by the Programme Implementation Unit in accordance with the policies and procedures of Participating UN Organizations. The programme implementation will be assessed continuously at the level of results. Results will be measured at regular intervals and against clearly defined indicators. Specific programme activities will serve as benchmarks indicating the progress achieved. The results of monitoring activities will be presented to the Programme Steering Committee by the Programme Implementation Unit. The programme will likely be subject to Result-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions organized by EU.

Furthermore, the PUNOs will permanently monitor the risks identified in the Risk Log (Appendix III) to mitigate the impact of risks on the project implementation

Annual/Regular reviews: As mentioned above, the Programme Steering Committee will carry out annual reviews of the implementation.

Reporting: Reporting will be carried out in line within the deadlines established for the respective type of the agreement. The participating UN agencies will ensure results and impact-oriented reporting through regular narrative progress reports. Monitoring and Evaluation of the project will be conducted using the project-specific Logframe attached to the present description of the action. The partner should report on the results at impact, outcome and output levels, linked to sources of verification presented in the Logframe. Reporting will be carried out through Progress, Interim and Final Reports as laid down in the present Description of the Action and general conditions as set out in Annex II to the present EU-UN (etc) agreement. Once arrangements are in place for UN agency access to the EU projects monitoring platform OPSYS, the partner will report through OPSYS. The results framework may be revised for further streamlining by the parties; with that in view, for the better quality of the log frames and indicators, the partners are encouraged to get familiar with DG NEAR guidelines on Indicators - P. 45 and the EU Results Framework. Wherever an indicator set out in the project Logframe is also reflected in the EU Results Framework, project reporting will also mention that.

Financial reporting by the Administrative Agent will be carried out in line with the Annex III – Budget of the Action in line with the EU reporting requirements.

A detailed budget is attached to the Description of the Action for reference in implementation by the EU Delegation and the PUNOs.

8. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNDP	This Joint Programme Document shall be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Georgia and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 01 July 1994.
OHCHR	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is headed by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, a position established by the General Assembly in 1993 to spearhead the United Nations' human rights efforts. OHCHR Regional Human Rights Adviser for the South Caucasus has been deployed in Georgia since 2007 on the basis of exchange of letters with the Georgian Government as a part of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to support and assist the Resident Coordinators, Heads of UN agencies and members of UNCTs in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia to integrate human rights in their programming strategies and on its implementation as well as to build and strengthen national human rights capacities.

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency⁴⁹ agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism

⁴⁹ Executing Agency in case of UNDP in countries with no signed Country Programme Action Plans

and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this project document.

9. Workplan and Budgets

Please, see Annex III for the Budget

Please, see Appendix 2 for the the Work Plan

Detailed Budget (USD)

#	Category/Sub-Category**	Agency	UNDP Atlas Account	UN DG Account	Total for 3 years in USD	Justification
1.00	Staff and Personnel Cost				70,807.84	
1.1	DG Team Leader (10 % of the monthly salary)	UNDP	61100	1	18,278.15	10% Democratic Governance Team Leader. He/she will provide overall quality assurance, oversight and monitoring of the project to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document and compliant with the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. DG TL will provide support to the project Steering Committee, lead elaboration of planning and management instruments, facilitating coordination within UNDP, other UN agencies and concerned stakeholders. UNDP DG Team Leader will be charged for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project, not exceeding 10% of the working time. The salary rate includes Salary and UNDP regulated entitlements for this position for Fixed-Term National Staff. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
1.2	Programme Associate (5% of the monthly salary)	UNDP	61200	1	5,364.24	5% Programme Associate. He/she will provide assistance, advice and quality assurance to project administrative staff on HR, financial, procurement related matters, including financial reporting to CO and Donors. Provides liaison support of project staff and CO operations. Provides quality check of financial reporting to Donor, as well as ensures consolidation of financial reporting to Donor. Programme Associate will be charged for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project, not exceeding 5% of the working time. The salary rate includes Salary and UNDP regulated entitlements for this position for Fixed-Term National Staff. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
1.3	HR G7 (10 % of the monthly salary)	UNDP	61100	1	13,112.58	10% HR Officer based in Tbilisi, he/she will provide assistance and advice to the project on HR related matters such as, recruitment and management of project personnel, security and general administration briefings, trainings and learning tools. The position is funded from projects since it is directly tied to implementation of projects. The HR team leader conducts quality assurance of the HR procedures during the project implementation. The duties are stipulated in the respective terms of reference, which is in compliance with Standard Operating Procedures of the office. Cost of 10% is calculated based on the estimated time spent on similar project/s during the year. The HR team Leader will complete monthly timesheets reflecting actual time spent on the given project.
1.4	M&E (5 % of the monthly salary)	UNDP	61200	1	7,152.32	5% M&E Expert based in Tbilisi, he/she will support the setting up of a rigorous monitoring system, including individual sub-projects, and will be responsible for external evaluation of the project. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will be charged for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project, not exceeding 5% of the working time. The salary rate includes salary and UNDP regulated entitlements for this position for Fixed-Term National Staff.
1.6	Administrative Agent's (MPTFO UNDP) staff and personnel cost	UNDP		1	16,374.38	UNJP Administration Cost for MPTFO UNDP (calculated on gross amount of EU's contribution)
1.7	Administrative Agent's (MPTFO OHCHR) staff and personnel cost	OHCHR		1	10,526.17	UNJP Administration Cost for MPTFO OHCHR (calculated on gross amount of EU's contribution)
2.00	Supplies, Commodities, Materials				15,000.00	
2.10	Online Systems for Government Agencies	UNDP	72100	2	15,000.00	The line includes costs of developing/updating online systems for HR Secretariat and SIS.
3.00	Equipment, Vehicles, Furniture, Depreciation				52,428.08	
3.1	Office IT equipment and Furniture (purchase/maintenance)	UNDP	72200/72800	3	13,245.03	Office equipment and furniture purchase costs: laptops and software programme for project staff; printer/scanner/copier for project office; Besides, there is a need for
		OHCHR	72200/72800	3	7,615.9	
3.2	Vehicle costs (purchase,depreciation)	UNDP	77660/73410	3	21,633.38	Considering the nature of the project, there is a need of intensive travel of project staff and national/international consultants; This line includes purchase and depreciation
		OHCHR	77660/73410	3	9,933.77	
4.00	Contractual Services				1,874,552.78	
4.1	Studies, research	UNDP	72100/71300 /71200	4	91,940.26	Studies, research and survey costs on various Human Rights related topics.
		OHCHR	72100/71300 /71200	4	123,620.3	
4.2	Costs of conferences/seminars	UNDP	72120	4	359,300.00	The costs include hotel/conference services including technical equipment and meals for events, workshops, trainings, presentations and conferences.
		OHCHR	72120	4	315,866.7	
4.3	Experts/Lecturers/Researchers/Moderators/consultants	UNDP	71200/71300	4	318,654.00	The costs of both national and international consultants, trainers and presentors working on various Human Rights related issues.
		OHCHR	71200/71300	4	117,879.7	
4.4	Project Manager	UNDP	71400	4	84,500.00	The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the joint programme, lead planning, implementation and monitoring/internal evaluation, reporting on project activities and results, financial expenditures. He/she will be leading the team and liaising with stakeholders and partners. The Project Manager will be charged for 100% during the first and third years and 50% in the second year of the working time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project. The salary will be calculated in accordance with UNDP Service Contract Salary Scale. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
4.5	Project Expert	UNDP	71400	4	79,470.20	100% Human Rights Expert oversees daily activities under the project and supports Project Manager in planning, implementation and monitoring of activities; supports in analysis of the situation and partnership building; The Project Human Rights Expert will be charged for 100% of the working time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project. The salary will be calculated in accordance with UNDP Service Contract Salary Scale. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included. Since the recruitment process takes time, it is anticipated that the Project Human Rights Expert will be on board from 1 July 2020.

#	Category/Sub-Category**	Agency	UNDP Atlas Account	UN DG Account	Total for 3 years in USD	Justification
4.6	Communications Expert	UNDP	71400	4	31,788.08	35 % Communications Expert who will oversee project awareness raising and visibility related campaigns throughout the duration of the project. The communications expert will be charged for 35% of the working time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project. The salary will be calculated in accordance with UNDP Service Contract Salary Scale. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
4.7	Project Driver	UNDP	71400	4	21,986.75	(50%) Driver provides transportation services to project staff in Georgia and will be charged for 50% of the working time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project. The salary is calculated in accordance with UNDP Service Contract Salary Scale. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
4.8	Office Cleaner	UNDP	71400	4	9,271.52	(50%) Office cleaner will make sure that the office is always clean and orderly throughout the project cycle. The salary is calculated in accordance with UNDP Service Contract Salary Scale. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
4.9	Admin/Finance Assistant	UNDP	71400	4	56,500.00	Admin/Finance Assistant is responsible for provision of finance, administrative, procurement and logistics assistance to the project team, including preparing financial reports, projections, payments, asset management, premises management, salaries, recruitment etc. The Administrative and Finance Assistant will be charged for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project, 100% for the first and third years and 50% in the second year of the project. The salary is calculated in accordance with UNDP Service Contract Salary Scale. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
4.10	Project Manager	OHCHR	71400	4	105,894.04	100% Project Manager. Provides daily guidance and management of the project activities, strategic, content, and administrative oversight reporting on project activities and results, financial expenditures. She/he will be responsible for coordination and supervision of institutional relations with relevant government institutions. The Project Manager will be charged for 100% of the working time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project. The cost includes UNDP salary scale and other entitlements for Fixed-Term National Staff. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
4.11	Project Coordinator	OHCHR	71400	4	101,920.53	100% Project Coordinator, with direct involvement in the implementation of activities envisaged by OHCHR: responsible for the implementation of all project activities foreseen under the Action related to the State Inspector's Service and law-enforcement bodies. He/She will assist project manager in overall management of the project and in coordination with partners. The Project Coordinator will be charged for 100% of the working time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project. The salary cost includes UNDP regulated entitlements for Fixed-Term National Staff. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
4.12	Finance Associate	OHCHR	71400	4	55,960.70	Finance Associate ensures effective execution of financial services and processes and transparent utilization of financial resources, ensures administration and implementation of programme, adapts processes and procedures focusing on achievement of the project results. Provides accounting and administrative support to the management, including preparing financial reports, projections, payments, asset management, premises management, salaries, recruitment etc. The Finance Associate will be charged for the time spent directly attributable to the implementation of the Project, 25% for the first year, and then 100% for the second and third year of the project cycle. The salary is calculated in accordance with UN Fix-Term Salary Scale. Estimation for potential salary increase based on performance review and upcoming salary scale revision is included.
5.00	Travel				268,090.00	
5.1	Travel (project staff local travel for field trips/monitoring/conferences/events/training)	UNDP	71620	5	101,932.00	The line includes DSA costs for local travel of the project staff in respective regions for project related matters, including the staff retreat and other important events. The rates
		OHCHR	71620	5	38,247.00	
5.2	Travel (project staff international travel for study tours/official visits/trainings/events/conferences) DSA & Flights	UNDP	71615/71605	5	11,240.00	The line includes DSA/Flight/Terminal costs for international travel of the project staff for study tours/official visits/trainings/events/conferences. The rates are used as of June 2020 from ICSC (https://icsc.un.org/#).
5.4	Travel (Local transportation of event/conference/training participants) for	UNDP	71635	5	27,400.00	Travel (Local transportation of event/conference/training participants) for project staff, international and local consultants as well as event participants.
		OHCHR	71635	5	42,295.00	
5.5	Travel (Study tours abroad) Plane tickets/DSA	UNDP	71605/71615	5	20,000.00	Costs for plane tickets/DSA/Terminal charges for study tour members from Georgia. The rates are used as of June 2020 from ICSC (https://icsc.un.org/#).
		OHCHR	71605/71615	5	26,976.00	
6.00	Transfers and Grants				130,000.00	
6.1	RPA/Grants	UNDP	72605	6	130,000.00	RPA's and Micro grants to national organizations to raise awareness on various human rights issues.

#	Category/Sub-Category**	Agency	UNDP Atlas Account	UN DG Account	Total for 3 years in USD	Justification
7.00	General Operating				403,849.81	
7.1	Payroll Management Cost (1%)	UNDP	65135	7	424.53	1% payroll management cost.
7.2	Fuel, Maintenance	UNDP	73410	7	6,953.64	Fuel purchases for the project vehicle.
7.3	Insurance	UNDP	74505	7	9,933.77	Insurance costs for the project vehicle.
7.4	Publications	UNDP	74210	7	25,000.00	Costs for various publication materials such as reports, books, flyers, brochures
		OHCHR	74210	7	2,500.00	
7.5	Translation, interpreters	UNDP	74220	7	30,222.32	Costs of translation of various documentation as well as interpretation during meetings and events.
		OHCHR	74220	7	10,000.00	
7.6	Office supplies (stationery, etc.)	UNDP	72505	7	9,258.28	Monthly rate for stationery and other project related office supplies
		OHCHR	72505	7	7,947.02	
7.7	Office utilities	UNDP	73120	7	7,947.02	This line will be used to cover project office utility costs such as electricity, water, gas.
		OHCHR	73120	7	7,947.02	
7.8	Office communication costs (mobile, internet, telephone, etc.)	UNDP	72415-72440	7	5,960.26	This line will be used to cover project office and staff mobile, internet and telecommunication costs
		OHCHR	72415-72440	7	5,960.26	
7.9	Visibility costs	UNDP	74200	7	84,000.00	Costs are related to ensuring visibility of EU as the funding agency of the project. This would include brochures, bags, folders, notebooks, photo materials, documentaries
		OHCHR	74200	7	42,775.82	
7.10	Office rent	UNDP	73105	7	79,470.20	The office premises of Human Rights for All project are essential to be used for the project implementation as those provide the working place for staff assigned to this
		OHCHR	73105	7	67,549.67	
			PROGRAMME COST UNDP		1,696,938.53	
			PROGRAMME COST OHCHR		1,090,889.43	
7.11	Administrative Agent's (MPTFO UNDP) staff and personnel cost				25,140.71	UNJP Administration Cost for MPTFO UNDP (calculated on gross amount of EU's contribution)
					107,810.00	
					68,175.13	GMS isn't charged to Co-finances
					1,829,889.244	***TOTAL UNDP
					1,159,064.556	TOTAL OHCHR
					2,988,953.799	GRAND TOTAL BUDGET

10.00 *For the purpose of the JP, a 'category/sub-category' is considered a 'budget heading'.

**USD is calculated per UNDP November 2020 Exchange Rate - 0.855

*** TOTAL UNDP includes UNDP Co-finance and administration costs for MPTFO paid from EU

Nov Exchange Rate
0.855

EU FUNDING	EUR	USD Nov
UNDP	1,400,000.00	1,637,426.90
OHCHR	900,000.00	1,052,631.58
of which MPTFO is:		
MPTFO UNDP	22,999.98	26,900.56
TOTAL	2,300,000.00	2,690,058.48

CO-FINANCES	EUR	
UNDP	155,555.56	181,936.33
OHCHR	100,000.00	116,959.06
TOTAL	255,555.56	298,895.39

GRAND TOTAL	EUR	
UNDP (EU Funding + Co-	1,555,555.56	1,819,363.23
OHCHR (EU Funding + Co-	1,000,000.00	1,169,590.64
TOTAL	2,555,555.56	2,988,953.87

. Appendices

Appendix 1. List of Overall Objective, SOs, Outcomes and Outputs

Overall Objective: Citizens of Georgia, and primarily those in vulnerable situations, enjoy better protection of their human rights

SO1: Relevant public bodies (duty-bearers) develop, implement and monitor national human rights policy and related frameworks

- Output 1.1. Human Rights Council and its thematic working groups are restructured and can effectively implement NHRS and updated procedures
- Output 1.2. Effective monitoring and communication tools, including focal points system, for NHRS and AP in place and operational
- Output 1.3. Criminal Justice Reform Council supported with special emphasis on separation of investigative and prosecutorial functions
- Output 1.4 Selected chapters of the Administrative Offense Code drafted
- Output 1.5. Knowledge on human rights issues of the civil servants increased

SO2: Law-enforcement and human rights protection bodies effectively implement their duties related to policymaking and enforcement with due oversight and transparency

- Outcome 2A. Capacitated SIS and other law-enforcement bodies implement relevant national policies and regulatory framework on preventing and responding to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
 - Output 2A.1. Relevant policies and legislation for combating torture and other forms of ill-treatment developed based on the needs assessment in place
 - Output 2A.2. SIS investigation capacity is strengthened
- Outcome 2B. The State Inspector's Service (SIS) and organizations collecting and processing personal data ensure effective compliance with data protection provisions
 - Output 2B.1. Internal tools/procedures to ensure effective realization of data protection function of the SIS, including in collaboration with external partners, upgraded and functional
 - Output 2B.2. Organizations collecting and processing personal data have better capacity to implement PDP legislation

SO3: The human rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations are recognised in law and protected in practice

- Outcome 3A. At the central level, effective mechanisms for protection of rights of persons with disabilities through implementation and monitoring of the new Georgian Law on Rights of Persons with Disabilities and UN CRPD are in place and operational
 - Output 3A.1. Capacitated state institutions implement and monitor Law on Disability and CRPD with focus of post-pandemic needs
 - Output 3A.2. Capacity development programme (incl. Coaching, mentoring, training) for state agencies, OPDs and NHRI, designed and implemented (and evaluated in terms of acquired and applied competence)
- Outcome 3B. Effective systems for protection of persons in vulnerable situations and minority groups and promotion of culture of non-discrimination, with special focus on LGBTIQI, national and ethnic minorities are in place and operational
 - Output 3B.1. Recommendations on improvement of policy and legislation concerning minorities and people in vulnerable situations drafted for government institutions
 - Output 3B.2. Capacitated NGOs/community organizations prepare shadow reports and submit complaints before the local and international bodies or submit amicus curiae on issues related to national minorities and have capacity and engage in protection of rights of minorities and persons in vulnerable situations

SO4. Local authorities more effectively protect human rights of all citizens, primarily those in vulnerable situations and minority groups

- Outcome 4A. Local authorities supported by the Project have capacity and incorporate into local policies and practices national human rights policy (international human rights treaties of Georgia, NHRS, etc.) at local levels in coordination with central authorities
 - Output 4A.1. Focal points at LSG appointed and effectively implement their functions in selected municipalities
 - Output 4A.2. LSGs have capacity and coordinate with central authorities for implementation of HR Policies as well as implement initiatives targeting minorities and persons in vulnerable situations

SO5. Citizens are informed on, favourable to and supportive of human rights for all and efforts to protect them

- Outcome 5A. Public awareness, understanding on Human Rights Standards and Mechanisms (HRC, HR Strategy and Action plans) is increased and a culture of human rights, a special focus on LGBTQI+, national minorities and PwDs in Georgia is enhanced
 - Output 5A.1. Training institutions, including HEIs and training centres, have increased capacity to deliver HR courses
 - Output 5A.2 Rights holders have better knowledge of HRs, including antidiscrimination with special focus on PwDs, LGBTQI and national minorities
- Outcome 5B. Citizens are more aware of their rights related to PDP and protection from ill-treatment and recourse to the SIS for redress, if needed
 - Output 5B.1. Awareness raising campaign/knowledge building on PDP, including GDPR and complaint procedure to the SIS designed and implemented
 - Output 5B.2. Specialized groups (journalists, NGOs, LSGs grassroot organizations, lawyers, HEIs, with special focus on regions) are capacitated that would enable them to keep SIS under scrutiny

Appendix 2. Work Plan

#	Activities	Means & Costs		Risks	Implementation Timeframe						Implementing bodies
					Y1				Y2	Y3	
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
1.1.1.	Capacity/knowledge building of the IACHR and the HRS	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building, Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff, External Experts	Costs: \$ 93,940.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, OHCHR, IACHR, HRS
1.1.2.	Provide expert (international and national) advice/support to the IACHR and the HRS	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$166,640.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3	X	X			X	X	UNDP, OHCHR IACHR, HRS, AoG, MoF, GoG, NGOs, PDO, MoJ
1.2.1.	Support in development of effective M&E system	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Expert/Consultancy Services Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$110,885.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7		X	X		X	X	UNDP, GoG, IACHR, HRS, AoG, State institutions responsible for NHRS AP implementation
1.2.2.	Support to improve communication and exchange of information between the IACHR/HRS and national and local state bodies responsible for NHRS and APs implementation	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Policy Lobbying Expert/Consultancy Services Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 11,500.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7		X	X	X	X		OHCHR, IACHR, HRS, AoG, MRDI, LSGs

#	Activities	Means & Costs		Risks	Implementation Timeframe						Implementing bodies
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	
1.2.3.	Capacity building of PDO to monitor NHRS and APs implementation	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Expert/Consultancy Services Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 15,250.00	Risk Log, Risk #, 3, 7			X	X	X	X	UNDP PDO
1.3.1.	Support in drafting and reviewing legislation on separation of investigative and prosecutorial functions	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 16,700.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR AoG, Criminal Justice Reform Council, MoJ, Parliament, SIS, PDO, CSOs
1.4.1	Support in revision of the selected chapters of the Administrative Offenses Code	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 20,500.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3			X	X	X	X	OHCHR, AoG, MoJ, Parliament, CSOs
1.5.1	Knowledge building of civil servants	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 19,795.00	Risk Log, Risk # 2, 3, 7		X	X	X	X		OHCHR, AoG, HRS, Civil Service Bureau
2A.1.1	Support in upgrading regulatory framework on combatting torture and other forms of ill-treatment	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 30,150.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR Inter-agency Coordinating Council against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, MoJ, Parliament, SIS, CSOs

#	Activities	Means & Costs		Risks	Implementation Timeframe						Implementing bodies
					Y1		Y2	Y3			
2A.1.2	Capacity building of state institutions to prevent and fight against torture and other forms of ill treatment	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Expert/Consultancy Services Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 40,100.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7		X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR Inter-agency Coordinating Council against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, MoJ, SIS, MIA
2A.1.3	Facilitate independent monitoring of the investigation mandate of the SIS	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 5,850.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7			X	X	X		OHCHR PDO
2A.1.4	Support in elaboration of state policy on rehabilitation of victims of torture	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 12,100.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR Inter-agency Coordinating Council against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, MoJ, SIS
2A.2.1	Institutional development of the SIS	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 11,500.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7			X	X	X	X	OHCHR SIS
2A.2.2	Upgrade of regulatory framework on investigation function of the SIS	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 10,500.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3		X	X	X			OHCHR SIS, Parliament

#	Activities	Means & Costs	Risks	Implementation Timeframe						Implementing bodies	
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6		
2A.2.3	Capacity building of the SIS	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Policy Lobbying Awareness raising Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 47,626.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7		X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR SIS
2B.1.1	Institutional development of the SIS (PDP Component)	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 48,902.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP SIS
2B.1.2	Capacity building of the SIS (PDP component)	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 71,902.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP SIS
2B.1.3	Supporting building a partnership with civil society on PDP issues	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Policy Lobbying PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 7,902.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 5		X	X	X			UNDP SIS, CSOs
2B.2.1	Support in capacity building of the Organizations collecting and processing personal data	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 41,250.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 5			X	X	X	X	UNDP SIS, private and public Organizations collecting and processing personal data

#	Activities	Means & Costs		Risks	Implementation Timeframe						Implementing bodies
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	
2B.2.2	Support the capacity building of judiciary concerning PDP	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 11,902.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7					X	X	UNDP SIS, HSoJ
3A.1.1	Improve regulatory framework on PwDs to ensure its compliance with the LRPD and CRPD	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 14,000.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 7		X	X		X		UNDP, GoG, IACHR, Parliament,
3A.1.2	Facilitate better service delivery to PwDs	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Responsible Party Agreement to the NGO PUNO(s) Project Staff	Costs: \$ 50,000.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7	X	X	X	X	X		UNDP, Responsible Party, MoH
3A.1.3	Support to the continuity of services for persons with disabilities during and post COVID-19 pandemic	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 7,500.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3	X	X	X				UNDP, State Care Agency
3A.1.4	Support in creation and operation of the Coordination Commission on the rights of PwDs under IACHR	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 51,250.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3, 5, 7		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, GoG, IACHR

#	Activities	Means & Costs		Risks	Implementation Timeframe						Implementing bodies
					Y1			Y2	Y3		
3A.1.5	Strengthening capacity of the PDO to monitor implementation of the Law on Disability and the CRPD	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 49,030.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	UNDP PDO, Consultative Council
3A.2.1	Develop 3 capacity development programmes for state institutions, PDO and OPDs	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 20,000.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3		X	X	X			UNDP PDO, HRS, CSOs, OPDs
3B.1.1	Advisory/expert services for development of recommendations on gaps of regulatory framework	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Policy Lobbying PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 18,750.00	Risk Log, Risk #1, 2, 3		X	X				UNDP, OHCHR, judiciary, AoG, LSGs, CSOs
3B.1.2	Knowledge building of professional groups concerning human rights protection mechanisms, including UN HR treaty bodies	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 41,000.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7			X	X	X	X	UNDP, OHCHR, MFA, MoJ, GBA
3B.2.1	Knowledge building concerning international and regional human rights mechanisms and reporting thereto for NGOs/CSOs	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 125,536.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 5			X	X	X	X	UNDP, OHCHR, CSOs
3B.2.2	Grants schemes for NGOs/CSOs	Means: Grants PUNO(s) Project Staff	Costs: \$ 80,000	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 4, 5				X	X	X	UNDP CSOs

#	Activities	Means & Costs		Risks	Implementation Timeframe					Implementing bodies	
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
4A.1.1	Support in development of HR focal points system at LSGs	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 35,500.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 7, 8		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP LSGs
4A.2.1	Support mainstreaming HRBA and human rights policies in LSG	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Knowledge building Policy Lobbying Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 87,171.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 4, 7, 8		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, OHCHR HRS, LSGs
4A.2.2	Evaluation of status of human rights situation of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situation in selected municipalities	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$33,000.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 4, 8	X	X				X	UNDP, OHCHR CSOs, LSGs
4A.2.3	Capacity/knowledge building of LSGs	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Workshops/meetings PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$75,744.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 4, 7, 8		X	X	X	X	X	UNDP, OHCHR LSGs
5A.1.1	Facilitate the quality of human rights education at HEIs	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services Capacity building Knowledge building Awareness raising PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 47,600.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6, 7		X	X	X	X	X	OHCHR HEIs

#	Activities	Means & Costs		Risks	Implementation Timeframe						Implementing bodies	
					Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6		
5A.1.2	Human Rights Survey	Means: Expert/Consultancy Services PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 47,940.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6							X	UNDP, OHCHR AoG, HRS, PDO, SIS
5A.2.1	Awareness raising activities in cooperation with IACHR	Means: Knowledge building Awareness raising activities/campaigns PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 89,626.32	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6	X	X	X	X	X	X		UNDP, OHCHR IACHR, HRS, CSOs
5A.2.2	Awareness raising activities targeting rights of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situation	Means: Knowledge building Awareness raising activities/campaigns PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 35,000.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6		X	X	X	X	X		UNDP, OHCHR HRS, LSGs, CSOs
5B.1.1	Knowledge building of rights holders on PDP	Means: Knowledge building Awareness raising activities/campaigns PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 45,000.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6		X	X	X	X	X		UNDP SIS, business sector, public institutions
5B.1.2	Support creation of PDP ambassadors' network	Means: Capacity building Knowledge building Awareness raising PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 11,304.00	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6		X	X	X	X	X		UNDP SIS
5B.2.1	Awareness raising of the investigative function of the SIS among professional groups	Means: Knowledge building Awareness raising activities/campaigns PUNO(s) Project Staff External Experts	Costs: \$ 48,223.75	Risk Log, Risk # 3, 6		X	X	X	X	X		OHCHR SIS, GBA, judiciary, journalists

Appendix 3. Risk Log

Management of operational risks and assumptions will be delivered through the construction and regular updating of risks and issues logs, escalation of identified gaps in performance, performance reporting, minutes of meetings and Project Steering Committee and an adequately skilled and fully resourced project management function. Detailed list of risks and measures of their mitigation is presented in the Risk Log below:

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Probability & Impact ⁵⁰	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner
1	The newly elected lawmakers and newly formed government might be reluctant or not assign priority to reforms, including adoption of Strategy, thereby preventing their implementation	October 2020	Political	P = 4 I = 3	UNDP and OHCHR together with the EU and other international and local partners will provide policy lobbying through dialogue and consultations to support strategy adoption	PUNOs
2	After the Parliamentary elections the Government might as well change, including the major focal points responsible for the smooth implementation of human rights policy, including convening meetings of the IACHR	October 2020	Political	P = 4 I = 3	The PUNOs together with EU and other international partners will continue advocating for HR policies implementation and importance of the IACHR with the GOG	PUNOs
3	The global pandemic might exist for an extended period and cause restrictions of communication and activities that might slow the project implementation and/or delivery	October 2020	Safety and Security	P = 5 I = 3	The project team will invest in introducing distance working methods or reforming those methods in order to ensure that the implementation continues on distance	PUNOs
4	2021 LSG elections (pre-election campaign and change in LSGs) may hamper implementation of activities related to LSGs	October 2020	Political	P = 3 I = 3	The election period will be used for identifying the challenges and preparing education materials for the LSGs	PUNOs
5	Low capacity and unwillingness of local	October 2020	Social and Environment	P=3 I = 3	The PUNOs will engage with local NGOs and minority	PUNOs

⁵⁰ P = probability; I = Impact; Scores are based on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high).

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Probability & Impact ⁵⁰	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner
	NGOs and minority groups, persons in vulnerable situations to engage with the project		al		groups/persons in vulnerable situations through community organizations, PDO local offices, NGO coalitions and opinion makers at local level to ensure that they are willing to cooperate. Furthermore, the PUNOs will implement capacity building activities to facilitate quality cooperation	
6	Low accessibility of minority groups and persons in vulnerable situations, as well as youth and students in regions to computer/internet may decrease their participation if activities that are implemented online due to COVID-19	October 2020	Social and Environmental	P = 3 I = 3	The PUNOs will coherently use the results of its different activities and support accessibility of the identified groups through partner institutions, including NGOs, HEIs, Community Centres; special methodology will be applied to combine digital and blended learning	PUNOs
7	Due to frequent changes of human resources in central and local governmental institutions, received knowledge may not be invested in further services	October 2020	Organizational	P = 3 I = 2	All the resources developed within the project will be accessible to partner institutions and communicated properly during and after the completion of the project	PUNOs
8	Local governments will need increased funding for provision of services to minority groups and persons in vulnerable situation	October 2020	Organizational	P = 4 I = 3	The PUNOs will provide capacity building of local governments in general competencies, including management, fundraising, mainstreaming HR needs in budget and strengthen communication between local and central governments	PUNOs

Appendix 6. Communication and Visibility Plan

Attached