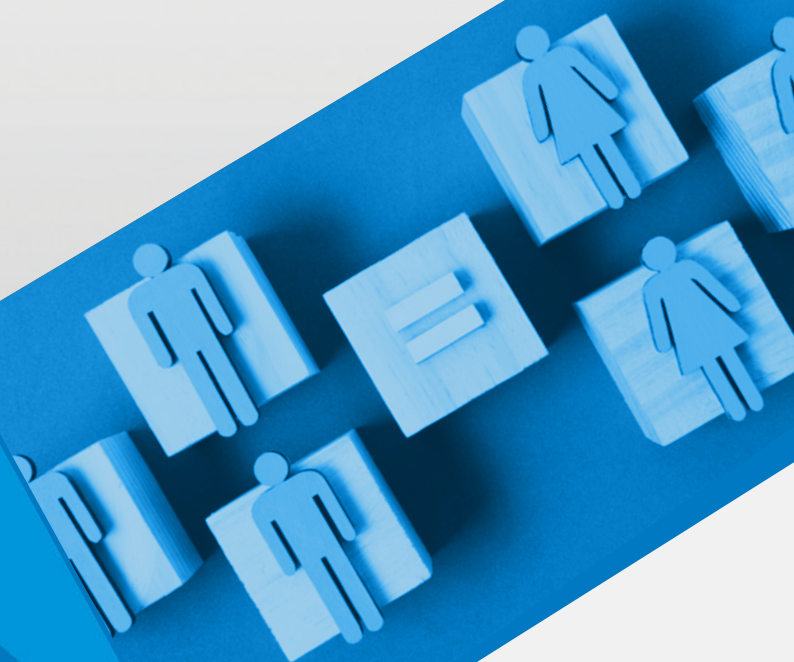![GEOSTAT logo](www.geostat.ge)

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF GEORGIA STRATEGY FOR GENDER STATISTICS

2021–2023

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UN WOMEN

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEDAW	CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
EDGE	EVIDENCE AND DATA FOR GENDER EQUALITY
GEC	GENDER EQUALITY COUNCIL
MICS	MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
NSDS	NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF GEORGIA 2020–2023
SGS	STRATEGY FOR GENDER STATISTICS 2021–2023
SDGS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
SWOT	STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS
TUS	TIME USE SURVEY

1. INTRODUCTION

This document presents a strategy for the development of gender statistics in the National Statistics Office of Georgia (hereinafter Geostat) for the period 2021–2023 and the subsequent action plan.

The purpose of the document is to define a general vision for the development of gender statistics in Geostat that takes into account national and international needs; responds to data requirements for policy development; determines the priority directions for the development of gender statistics; ensures the reasonableness of conducting statistical measures and the allocation of financial resources; covers all stages of the data production process; and meets modern international standards.

Gender statistics are defined as statistics that reflect differences, attitudes, gender roles, and inequalities about the status of women and men in all areas of life.[1] This direction is related to the traditional field of statistics in terms of identifying, producing and disseminating statistics on the real life of women and men. Sex-disaggregated data are data on women and men collected and presented separately.[2] Thus, it is only part of the conceptualization of gender statistics. The Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are key international instruments promoting the production and use of gender statistics.

The Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) sets out specific actions to be taken by national statistical offices and international organizations to achieve the goal of producing sex-disaggregated data for planning and evaluation. These are data on the role of women and men and their responsibilities in society. CEDAW clearly defines gender discrimination, and in its General Recommendation No. 9 adopted in 1989, the CEDAW Committee states that Member States "should make every effort to ensure that their national statistical services [...] formulate their questionnaires in such a way that data can be disaggregated according to gender". The 2030 Agenda is a guide for sustainable progress that leaves no one behind. Gender equality and women's empowerment are presented as an independent goal (Goal 5), but it is also part of other goals. The availability of high-quality gender statistics and the ability to process them is of critical importance for the monitoring and evaluation of the progress. The SDGs were defined by the UN Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), consistent with the fundamental principles of official statistics as well as the importance of the comprehensive data disaggregation principle according to gender, age, race and ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location, and other aspects.

All this is especially important for economic and social development areas and policies. International and regional initiatives are making significant efforts to increase the demand for gender data, among them several that are closely related to the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. Most important are the gender-related indicators of the SDGs, which are recommended by UN Women and the IAEG-SDGs, as well as a minimum list of gender indicators

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1   United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2006). The World's Women 2005: Progress in Statistics. ST/ESA/STAT/SER.K/17.

2   See European Institute for Gender Equality, https://eige.europa.eu/gender-mainstreaming/methods-tools/sex-disaggregated-data

recommended by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

The Government of Georgia has become a party to the framework agreements on Human Rights and Development. It has developed National Action Plans and the framework documents supporting their practical implementation. The National Sustainable Development Goals document nationalizes 199 of the 231 unique global indicators, 32 of which are related to women or require gender disaggregation. An important event was the adoption of the Law of Georgia on Gender Equality in 2010, which sets out the legal mechanisms and conditions necessary for the achievement of equal rights and opportunities for women and men. According to Article 5 of this law (Production of Statistics in the Field of Gender), gender-specific data on gender issues shall be included in official statistical reports.[3]

The 2014–2020 National Human Rights Strategy[4] constitutes a key policy document for the implementation of the Gender Equality Law. In particular, its 14th Strategic Direction is aimed at "ensuring gender equality, protecting women's rights and combating domestic violence and eliminating its consequences." The production, analysis and use of gender statistics are part of three gender-related national action plans, namely the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security; the National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Measures to be Implemented for the Protection of Victims (Survivors); and the gender equality section of the Government Action Plan on Human Rights and related progress reports.

Geostat has made significant progress in the production, use and dissemination of gender statistics, which in turn has helped improve the country's gender vision to focus more efforts on gender equality. This is largely due to the structure of gender statistics development—mainly by Geostat, the main body of the National Statistics System. Geostat has been paying close attention to gender statistics since 1999, and one of the clearest examples of this is the publication "Women and Men in Georgia". The production and dissemination of gender statistics for Geostat goes beyond the technical task and constitutes a social responsibility. Recent achievements include the creation of a portal for gender statistics, as well as the implementation of various surveys. Among them of particular importance are the Time Use Survey, the National Survey on Violence against Women, and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), all of which aim to significantly expand gender statistics in the country. Along with Geostat, the National Statistics System includes administrative sources of gender data, including the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport; the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs; the Ministry of Internal Affairs; the Ministry of Defence; and other agencies that regularly generate sex-disaggregated data. Georgia still faces many challenges in the production and use of gender statistics, especially in terms of defining strategic directions and priorities for gender statistics; expanding sex-disaggregated data, including the need for the involvement of administrative data producers and the need for disaggregation beyond the indicators of national averages; and developing institutional and individual capacity for the development of coordination mechanism between gender data producers, as well as for the production and use of gender statistics.

The basis for the preparation of the National Strategy for Gender Statistics (NSGS) is the promotion of gender statistics to a higher level as the means of identifying and solving all other issues. The 2020–2023 National Strategy for the Development of Official Statistics (NSDS) is the foundation

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3   https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/download/91624/8/ge/pdf
4   https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/download/91624/8/ge/pdf

of the Strategy for Gender Statistics, where improving the production of gender statistics is an important direction, especially under Strategic Objective 1, which deals with the production of high-quality official statistics based on user needs.

The proposed Gender Statistics Strategy has been developed with the technical support of UN Women within the framework of the project "Good Governance for Gender Equality in Georgia", funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway. It is based on the National Strategy for Sustainable Development and its logical part, which deals with the production of gender statistics. Challenges in the coordination, production and use of gender statistics were analysed in the process of developing the Gender Statistics Strategy. The strategy reflects the results of the evaluation of the gender statistics system conducted in Georgia in 2018, which was carried out with the technical support of UN Women.

The strategy consists of the following chapters: Chapter 1 - Introduction; Chapter 2 - Situational Analysis; Chapter 3 - Vision and Mission; Chapter 4 - Strategic Objectives, Operational Tasks, Activities, and Outcomes; Chapter 5 - Logical Framework; and Chapter 6 - Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

In this chapter, we will review the status of gender production and usage in Georgia. The chapter starts with a review of the documents available at the level of the National Statistics System and the documents defining priority spheres of gender equality, where the data and the statistics are important. This is followed by a review of the 2030 Agenda and the objectives of sustainable development, especially as it pertains to the extension of gender statistics, and then a brief review of the partner agencies in terms of gender statistics. The final part of the chapter is dedicated to a gender statistical analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT).

2.1 National Statistics System in Terms of Gender Statistics

The Georgian National System of Official Statistics consists of Geostat, the National Bank of Georgia and all those administrative agencies that produce official statistics (as per Article 3, paragraph e, of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics). Other ministries and agencies are considered as only producers of administrative data and sharers of the data of official statistics.

The judicial basis of the National System of Official Statistics is defined by the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics,[5] which was approved in 2009. The basis of Geostat's daily activities is the annual programme of statistical undertakings in which all the indicators that are to be published during a year and the dates of their dissemination are represented. Gender statistics are not given as a separate segment but rather are included in various spheres, such as demographic statistics, social statistics and the like.

Since 1999, Geostat has defined statistics as one of its main activities, which was reflected in the data released by it. As a result, the general census of the population, regular surveys, gender analytical reports and various special studies more strongly meet the demands of gender statistics. Among the significant achievements are the following:

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5   https://www.geostat.ge/media/20591/1.saqstatis_kanoni.pdf

1. **Improvement of data availability**

   – Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE), pilot surveys on the possession of assets and entrepreneurship, 2015

   – National Survey on Violence against Women, 2017

   – The two most important research studies for gender statistics: the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS, 2018) and the Time Use Survey (TUS, 2020–2022)

   – Renewal of Labour Force Survey in accordance with the standards of the resolution "Develop Labour Force Survey methodology according to the ILO Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labor Statistics (ICLS)"

2. **Improvement of data accessibility**

   – Issuance of the publication "Women and Men in Georgia"

   – Gender analysis of the 2014 census

   – Creating the Gender Statistics Portal, which makes accessible the data via infographics and interactive visualization[6]

3. **Improvement of data usage**

   – Training of the employees on the issues of gender-based pay gaps, which represents part of a broader initiative on the study of the labour pay gap between men and women in the country

   – Retraining of Geostat employees and producers of administrative data on the issues of gender statistics[7]

   – Retraining of gender data users, such as the representatives of governmental agencies, academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, the media and others.

Geostat is also actively involved in the issues of collecting data. Therefore, it becomes clear that the role and position of Geostat in terms of gender statistics has tangibly improved and that Geostat today acts not only at the technical level in the production and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data statistics, but also provides users with statistics, which contributes to the socioeconomic development of Georgia. This renewed role is also dictated by the changing demand of both scientific circles/NGOs and the Government. Specifically, as a result of global commitments, the Government needs more sex-disaggregated data to develop and report on various reports and policy documents, especially on the way to achieving the SDGs.

Given the scarcity of budgetary resources, donor assistance and the projects funded by them are very important in the process of producing gender statistics. The challenge over the years is to continue specific activities for the production or use of gender statistics after donor assistance ceases. This is particularly true of the launch of new surveys, such as the Time Use Survey and the National Survey on Violence against Women, which should be conducted regularly through reflection in the relevant annual Geostat programmes and annual budget; as well as the use of

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6   http://gender.geostat.ge/gender/index.php?lang=ka
7   For instance, https://www.geostat.ge/ka/single-news/1207/treningi-genderuli-statistikis-shesakheb

skills acquired by Geostat staff through donor-funded technical support—for example, skills for calculating the gender pay gap.

Administrative data producers and providers in Georgia are the second most important link in the process of producing gender statistics. Geostat generally has a pretty good image; however, the situation is different in administrative sources. In many cases, they have quite a variety of data, which are disaggregated by sex and readily available through various means of distribution. In some cases, agencies collect sex-disaggregated data in their own field, which is only available to Geostat (which publishes these data in its own format) or to other agencies as well, although with significant delays. Agencies point out that the reason for the delay is mainly the lack of human resources. The work is also hampered by the lack of systems that allow various data to be retrieved quickly and easily using the appropriate software.

Additional efforts are generally needed for the future development of gender statistics. At the thematic level, these include such areas as poverty, migration, education, health, agriculture, time use and unpaid labour, women's involvement in decision-making positions, land and property ownership and control, gender attitudes, and the informal economy. Part of this need is related to the administrative data processed by other ministries and agencies. In particular, data such as those on violence against women are a serious burden, as these data are collected from various agencies. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen and unify the mechanism for collecting and standardizing these data.

Other data disaggregated by sex are provided by recent and ongoing research. Some of the data need to go beyond the national level and should reflect the situation of marginalized groups, to "leave no one behind".[8] This is all the more important because data and evidence globally point to widespread discrimination against women and girls, leading to gender differences in such areas as poverty, access to services, property ownership and subjection to various forms of violence.[9] Currently, the data are mainly presented as an average indicator, behind which are vulnerabilities and discriminations of certain groups due to ethnicity, age, disability status, housing and migration status, as well as income distribution, which emphasizes inequality in terms of material well-being and ability. The production and dissemination of gender statistics is crucial for the identification of the various aspects of discrimination.

The National Statistics System of Georgia was the subject of a global assessment in 2019[10] in order to determine its compliance with the International Statistics Standard, specifically with the European Statistics Code of Practice (ESCoP) and, for specific areas, the Eurostat Statistical Requirements Collection. The assessment revealed that the Georgian National Statistics System has moved closer to European and international standards in some areas as a result of implementing the recommendations made earlier. It is true that the assessment does not mention

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8   See OHCHR, A Human Rights-Based Approach to Data: Leaving No One Behind in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/GuidanceNoteonApproachtoData.pdf.

9   The 2018 UN Women report "Turning Promises into Action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" finds that 4 more women live on less than USD 1.90 a day for every 100 men; that 50% of urban women and girls in developing countries live in conditions where they lack at least one of the following: access to clean water, improved sanitation facilities, durable housing, and sufficient living area; that 1 in 5 women under the age of 50 experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner; and that poor rural women depend on common pool resources and are especially affected by their depletion. See https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2018/sdg-report-gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018-en.pdf?la=en&vs=4332.

10 https://www.GEOSTAT.ge/media/24886/Global-Assessment-Georgia-2019.pdf

gender statistics; however, it does mention social and demographic statistics where gender analysis and gender disaggregation of data take place.

Georgia's statistical capabilities were assessed by the World Bank and awarded 87.8 points (out of a possible 100), which exceeds the average rating of the countries in the Europe and Central Asia region (77.3 points). In this assessment, Georgia earned the highest score and exceeded the regional average in three areas: methodology (90 points), primary data (80 points) and the periodicity and timeliness of statistical capacity assessments (93.3 points). According to the Open Data Inventory (ODIN), Geostat ranked 31st, making it one of the top European countries and the best in the West Asia region.

A gender-based assessment of the National System of Official Statistics was conducted in 2018. The assessment revealed that there is a growing need for gender statistics in Georgia, which was particularly evident in the nationalization process of the SDGs and indicators. It was further noted that an appropriate legal and policy framework for gender statistics creates opportunities for further development. The report recommended the development of a gender statistics strategy.

2.2. National Strategy for the Development of the National System of Official Statistics 2020-2023

The 2020–2023 National Strategy for the Development of the National System of Official Statistics of Georgia[11] was approved in 2019. The strategy defines the goal of the National Statistics System: to produce and disseminate high-quality, timely and relevant official statistics in an effective manner according to the needs of consumers, to make informed decisions and to be publicly accountable. The strategy begins with an overview of the National Statistics System and relevant legislation, as well as areas where the National Statistics System has made progress and where additional efforts are needed. The strategy clearly indicates the need to increase the availability of gender statistics in an internationally comparable form. Strategic Objective 1 is to produce high-quality official statistics based on user needs pointing to gender statistics. Specifically, the document notes that new indicators are needed in such areas as energy, construction, people with disabilities, culture, sports, the informal sector, social protection, and so on, most of which requires gender-disaggregated statistics. The strategy then emphasizes the need for gender statistics in the process of monitoring the SDGs in Georgia (see section 2.4), but the SWOT analysis does not specifically mention gender, despite the fact that gender is indirectly and predominantly represented in the 'opportunities' part. In particular, the following opportunities of the National Statistics System may be related to gender statistics: (a) improving statistics related to the SDGs, thereby establishing gender segregation; (b) sectoral statistics in order to support evidence-based decision-making processes, especially for such ministries that manage social, demographic, health and education issues where the need for gender statistics is high; (c) further use of administrative data, a large part of which is valuable if they are to be disaggregated by gender; and (d) conducting a general census and an agricultural census, the data from which will be of great value in the event of gender segregation. The fact that gender statistics are part of the 'capabilities' of the strategy, albeit indirectly but still present, shows that in Georgia, there is an opportunity to increase the volume and quality of work required for the production of gender statistics, part of which is the development of this strategy.

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11 https://www.geostat.ge/ka/modules/categories/659/sakartvelos-ofitsialuri-statistikis-erovnuli-sistemis-ganvitarebis-strategia-2020-2023

2.3. Other Parameters Related to Gender Statistics

Georgia has ratified leading international conventions that, among other things, set and define the collection of gender statistics in the country. Among the most important documents are the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and the Sustainable Development Goals. The adoption of the Law on Gender Equality (2010) was an important step in the process of fulfilling the country's obligations under international instruments. Article 5 of this law stipulates that official statistical reports on gender issues include sex-disaggregated data. Other laws that require gender statistics include the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women and/or Domestic Violence, and the Protection and Support of Victims of Such Violence; the Law on Official Statistics; and the Law on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination.

The 2014–2020 National Human Rights Strategy, as a policy guide, facilitated the implementation of the Gender Equality Act. The 14th Strategic Direction of this document aims to "ensure gender equality, protect women's rights and combat domestic violence." The production, analysis and use of gender statistics is part of the National Action Plans (and their indicators and objectives), three of which relate to gender statistics.[12]

First, Georgia's National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security for the period 2018–2020 identifies the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data as an important activity in promoting the process of women's career development in the security sector.

Second, the 2018–2020 National Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and Measures to be Implemented for the Protection of Victims (Survivors) comprises the objectives of setting a common standard for data collection agencies and establishing a "Database on Cases of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence". The status of this database has improved with the strengthening of the Inter-Agency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. The Action Plan is in line with UN Women guidelines (2020).[13]

Third, the Government Action Plan for the Protection of Human Rights of Georgia for the period 2018–2020 is a plan for the implementation of the gender equality policy in Georgia, which is set in its 12th objective—gender equality and women's empowerment—which highlights the importance of sex-disaggregated data such as those on women's rights, monitoring of the Istanbul Convention and CEDAW, of the livelihoods of rural women, landowners and women entrepreneurs, and the horizontal analysis in education, among others, with the nationalized SDGs used as a means of expanding gender statistics.

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12 National Human Rights Strategy; National Action Plan for 2016–2017 on the Measures to be Implemented for Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Protection of Victims (Survivors); and Action Plan of the Government of Georgia on the Protection of Human Rights with indicators and tasks, accessible at http://myrights.gov.ge/ka/home.

13 A Synthesis of Evidence on the Collection and Use of Administrative Data on Violence Against Women. Background Paper, New York, January 2020.

2.4. Nationalization of the SDG Indicators as a Means of Expanding Gender Statistics

Leading international and regional initiatives, particularly UN documents, define economic and development indicators that require gender segregation. The basis of such initiatives is mainly the SDGs. Among the most important initiatives are 54 gender-related indicators recommended by UN Women;[14] 80 gender indicators for the SDGs recommended by the IAEG-SDGs;[15] the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD);[16] and the Indicators of Gender Equality recommended by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).[17]

The Government of Georgia has adopted all 17 SDGs and nationalized the objectives and indicators. This process allows for the revision, updating and refinement of gender indicators and objectives. Georgia has nationalized 199 of the 231 unique global indicators, but their consideration in the global methodology is still controversial. In this regard, three relatively new recent studies will increase the amount of sex-disaggregated data. These surveys include the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the National Survey on Violence against Women, and the Time Use Survey (data for which will be available in 2022).

The Government of Georgia has developed a National Document on the Sustainable Development Goals, which has nationalized the global indicators and established baseline data. The gender indicators set out in the document are given in Table 1. The 17 SDGs include 169 global objectives and 231 global indicators, of which Georgia has nationalized 91 and 199, respectively (54% and 57%). The latter 24 tasks and 32 indicators relate to gender segregation or are specifically related to women. Out of these 32 indicators, complete statistics are available for only 24 indicators (75%). As a result of conducting and publishing multi-indicator cluster research, it has become possible to produce a number of important indicators. The research confirms that even a single survey can be very important for gender statistics. The National Review of Indicators demonstrates that additional effort is needed to collect sex-disaggregated data.

Table 1 - Access to Gender-Sensitive Indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals

Global Target	Global Indicator	Availability	Source
1.2 By 2030 reduce at least by half the proportion of men women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Available	Geostat
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Available (subsistence recipients, including women; children recipients of social package, including women, children and pensioners, including women)	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia

14 https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2019/progress-on-the-sdgs-the-gender-snapshot-2019-two-page-spreads-en.pdf

15 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/gender/documents/14Mar2018_Gender_relevant_SDG_indicators_MB-HSS.pdf

16 https://genderstats.un.org/files/Minimum%20Set%20indicators%202018.11.1%20web.pdf

17 https://unece.org/DAM/stats/publications/2015/ECE_CES_37_WEB.pdf

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	Available	Geostat
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	Not available	
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	Available	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia; Geostat
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Available	Geostat
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Available	Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2: Participation of children in organized educational process, by sex (one year before the official school age)	Available	Geostat (MICS)
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including universities	4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months, by sex	Available	Geostat; administrative sources
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1: Parity indices (female/ male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Available	Geostat; administrative sources
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1: Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Partially available	Geostat (MICS, general population census)
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Partially available	Geostat (National Survey on Violence against Women)
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Available	Geostat (MICS)

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions | Available | Administrative sources; Geostat |
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	Available	Geostat (MICS)
5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1: Proportion of a) total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex and b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land	Available	Geostat
5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Available	Geostat
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities

8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities | Available | Geostat |
| 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms | 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged

5-17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age | Not available | |

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1: Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Available	Administrative source
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex, and persons with disabilities	Available	Geostat
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	Partially available	MIA; Attorney General
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Partially available	MIA; Geostat (National Survey on Violence against Women)
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	Partially available	Administrative sources; Geostat
	16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Not available	

2.5 Overview of Gender Statistics by Stakeholders

Stakeholders in gender statistics in Georgia include Geostat, administrative data producers, users, and international organizations that also support the production, use, and dissemination of official statistics.

As mentioned in section 2.1, the role of Geostat in the production and dissemination of gender statistics has evolved over the years. Clearly, this is a lengthy process, and a great deal of effort is needed to improve gender statistics.

In general, the producers of administrative data have a fruitful relationship with Geostat and regularly send them the pre-agreed sex-disaggregated indicators. Most of the producers of administrative data have a person in charge of statistics, or this role is played by small departments. In order to improve the quality of data and the coordination of their exchange, gender data producers consider beneficial the inclusive and regular training on the production and use of gender statistics, which Geostat conducts periodically. It is advisable to hold such meetings and trainings regularly.

The users of gender statistics data include governmental agencies, the Parliament, NGOs, research centres, scientists, the media, and others and have praised Geostat's efforts to improve gender statistics in recent years. At the same time, the dialogue with the users is particularly significant for Geostat, in order to identify the demand on new data. As a result of collaboration with donor organizations (and new surveys funded by them) and administrative sources, it is possible for Geostat to properly inform users when specify indicators will be available. Users point to the need for additional data improvements. In their view, the studies and analysis should be carried out by Geostat from the gender perspective. Consumers also believe in collecting sex-disaggregated data by administrative manufacturers in a way that makes it easy to share. It would be good for databases to become electronic.

Geostat conducted a customer satisfaction survey in 2019.[18] A similar study is planned every two to three years. Consumers have seen significant improvements in recent years. However, gender stereotypes about gender statistics in society (including among decision makers) remain a challenge. Decision makers consider public policy to be gender-neutral, without any evidence-based or data-driven research, which has led the public to view gender issues as 'minor' and/or 'decided'. Users pointed to cases where similar stereotypes were easily broken when confronted with specific data, thus making the need for similar data even more apparent. In order to present the problem more clearly with regards to gender statistics, a consumer survey is planned in 2021, in which a separate module will be dedicated to gender statistics.

2.6 SWOT Analysis

In this section, the production and application of gender statistics by Geostat in terms of the strengths (S), weaknesses (W), opportunities (O) and threats (T) is reviewed.

Strengths

– The existing tradition of producing and disseminating gender statistics (for more than 20 years)
– The existence of a sex-disaggregated indicators
– The existence of a user-oriented portal for gender statistics

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18 Available at https://www.geostat.ge/ka/single-news/1746/statistikuri-informatsiis-momkhmarebelta-kmaqofilebis-gamokvleva-2019-tseli

– The existence of the publication "Women and Men in Georgia"
– Various surveys, including the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the National Survey on Violence against Women, and the Time Use Survey (TUS), which are significant indispensable source for the expansion of gender statistics
– Existing potential of administrative sources to produce sex-disaggregated data
– The willingness of Geostat to produce and disseminate high-quality gender statistics
– Established procedures to regularly obtain data from administrative sources
– The availability of a structural unit responsible for disseminating gender statistics in Geostat
– The availability of people responsible for gender statistics in the most of governmental agencies.
– The availability of specific gender-related tasks in the National Strategy for the Development of Official Statistics, thus creating a favourable environment for their production, expansion and dissemination

Weaknesses

– The lack of availability of some important data disaggregated by sex
– Insufficient space devoted to gender statistics in the National Strategy for the Development of Official Statistics of Georgia
– Limited resources and opportunities to produce gender statistics
– The lack of a clear separation between producers of official statistics and data providers, having a negative effect on the level of coordination of gender statistics
– The need to improve the efficiency of the statistics production process so that the system is less dependent on the so-called traditional approaches, instead further developing electronic reporting and focusing on greater use of administrative data
– Insufficient control by Geostat over the quality of data provided by public agencies

Opportunities

– Forthcoming Census for Population and Housing allowing for the collection of sex-disaggregated data
– Improved agricultural statistics, the sources of which are selective surveys and descriptions, thereby expanding the circle of indicators in this direction
– Nationalization of SDG indicators to expand the circle of sex-disaggregated indicators
– New surveys, including time use surveys, represent a good opportunity to expand gender-disaggregated statistics
– National action plans that require sex-disaggregated data, thereby expanding the circle of gender-disaggregated indicators
– Expansion of the publication "Women and Men in Georgia" with new indicators and an analytical part
– Raised awareness among decision makers, legislators and other stakeholders about the use of gender statistics
– Increasing support for donors, especially UN Women, in the production of high-quality and large-scale gender statistics

Threats

- Changeable and non-structured demands of users
- Dependence on financial and human resources, which determine Geostat's readiness to continue producing and disseminating gender statistics
- Frequent outflow of employees from Geostat
- Turnover of persons responsible for gender in ministries and agencies
- Reorganization of ministries and agencies potentially leading to a partial loss of data sources
- Insufficient and irregular financial resources

3. VISION AND MISSION

The vision and mission of gender statistics in Geostat can be summarized as follows: quality, demand-driven, gender-sensitive statistics that support planning and evidence-based decision-making to achieve full gender equality in Georgia.

The core values of Geostat are the basis for the production of gender statistics, namely:

1. **Professionalism:** Production of high-quality, objective and reliable gender statistics in accordance with international standards.

2. **Inclusiveness:** Gender statistics in Georgia are produced in different contexts, where the data obtained from nationally conducted statistical surveys and administrative sources are integrated and also, wherever possible, is processed in regional contexts, including for vulnerable groups.

3. **Innovation and efficiency:** The production of gender statistics is in line with both regional and international initiatives; applies resources effectively; and promotes innovative approaches in delivering new and improved data disaggregated by gender.

4. **Customer orientation:** The production of gender statistics is in line with the needs of different users in the process of planning and implementing gender policy.

5. **Data confidentiality and security:** Gender statistics and indicators are produced in full compliance with confidentiality. Sensitive data placed in databases will be processed in accordance with the basic principles and standards of official statistics.

4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, OPERATIONAL TASKS, ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The strategy includes three goals and the tasks and activities to be implemented to achieve them.

Strategic goals are based on tasks, their activities and associated results. Some tasks may include recommended activities and associated outcomes, which in turn improves the ability to achieve the tasks, but their performance depends on resources, circumstances, and external factors.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Producing high-quality and demand-oriented gender statistics

The goal of this strategic objective is to produce high-quality and demand-oriented gender statistics. This implies the inclusion and/or updating of gender concepts, definitions and methodologies in the implementation of statistical programmes.

Task 1.1 – Increase the availability of gender statistics in the Georgian National Statistics System

Activity	Result
1.1.1 Comprehensively evaluate existing data to identify indicators that require additional gender disaggregation	1.1.1.1. Surveys and censuses conducted by Geostat are evaluated, and additional data are identified. 1.1.1.2. Existing administrative data are evaluated.
1.1.2 Produce and disseminate new gender indicators on living standard statistics	1.1.2.1. Based on existing surveys, sex-disaggregated data are regularly produced. 1.1.2.2. At least 3 new sex-disaggregated indicators are produced.
1.1.3 Produce and disseminate new indicators of gender-disaggregated labour statistics	1.1.3.1. Based on existing statistical surveys and administrative sources, at least 2 new labour statistics indicators are developed and published, including average wages and the gender pay gap.
1.1.4 Produce and disseminate sex-disaggregated statistics on sports	1.1.4.1. At least 3 new indicators of sex-disaggregated sports statistics are produced and disseminated.
1.1.5 Expand and disseminate sex-disaggregated health statistics by improving data exchange between Geostat and the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia	1.1.5.1. At least 3 new indicators of sex-disaggregated health statistics are produced and disseminated.
1.1.6 Produce and disseminate data on women's participation in the security sector and peace negotiations	1.1.6.1. At least 3 new indicators on women's participation in the security sector and peace talks are produced and disseminated.
1.1.7 Produce additional indicators of sex-disaggregated agricultural statistics	1.1.7.1. At least 3 new indicators of sex-disaggregated agricultural statistics are produced and disseminated.
1.1.8 Disseminate sex-disaggregated indicators on persons with disabilities	1.1.8.1. At least 5 indicators on people with disabilities are disseminated, disaggregated by sex.
1.1.9 Continue to produce sex-disaggregated indicators based on existing regular surveys (also, based on irregular surveys such as the Time Use Survey and the National Survey on Violence against Women)	1.1.9.1. Sex-disaggregated indicators are produced at predetermined intervals.

Task 1.2 – Comply with national and international guideline principles for the production of gender statistics

Activity	Result
1.2.1 Continually update the glossary on the Gender Statistics Portal	1.2.1.1. The glossary on the Gender Statistics Portal is updated.
1.2.2 Consider the needs for the production of gender statistics when planning surveys and censuses	1.2.2.1. Survey methodology provide for the possibility of producing sex-disaggregated indicators. 1.2.2.2. Census methodology and questionnaires are developed with gender in mind. 1.2.2.3. Agricultural census methodology and questionnaires are developed with gender in mind.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Improving the coordination and funding opportunities for the production and use of gender statistics

This strategic goal emphasizes the importance of coordination between the various actors in the National Statistics System in the process of producing quality gender statistics. This facilitates dialogue between stakeholders as a prerequisite for successful institutional cooperation in the production and use of gender statistics. The production of regular gender statistics requires technical support and funding at both institutional (Geostat and administrative Sources) and national levels (in the state budget). According to the strategic task, the human resources responsible for the production of gender statistics are given central importance in the National System of Official Statistics. Namely, the production of high-quality gender statistics requires the recruitment, retention, retraining and continuous capacity-building of the professional staff.

Task 2.1 – Increase the capacity to produce and use gender statistics.

Activity	Result
2.1.1 Establish a register of gender statistics contact persons in Geostat and other data producers	2.1.1.1. A list of administrative sources are created. 2.1.1.2. A list of contact persons responsible for gender statistics in administrative sources are created.
2.1.2 Increase the capacity of Geostat and other data producers to collect and use gender statistics	2.1.2.1. An annual gender statistics training plan is developed for each subsequent year. 2.1.2.2. The Annual Gender Statistics Training Plan includes at least 1 training or workshop per year.

Task 2.2 – Establish/improve the mechanism for financing the production of gender statistics data

Activity	Result
2.2.1 Analyse the financial needs for the production of gender statistics	2.2.1.1. Financial needs are outlined, and sources and problems are identified.
2.2.2 Identify potential international organizations that can provide technical and financial support in the process of producing gender statistics	2.2.2.1. A list of donor organizations that have provided financial support in the past and will continue to be interested in doing so in the future are developed.
2.2.3 Meet with donors to discuss funding, priorities, and models	2.2.3.1. At least 2 meetings are held with donors.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Improving the use and dissemination of gender statistics

The vast majority of users of gender statistics are gathered in various governmental agencies, as well as in non-governmental organizations and scientific and international circles. Gender statistics are used for planning, policy, research, decision-making, monitoring, development and management activities. It is therefore essential to disseminate information in a timely and user-oriented manner.

Task 3.1 – Improve channels for disseminating gender statistics

Activity	Result
3.1.1 Develop a programme related to gender statistics and product dissemination	3.1.1.1. The new version of the communication and dissemination strategy clearly addresses issues related to the dissemination of gender statistics
3.1.2 Facilitate dialogue and meetings for gender statistics	3.1.2.1. Press conferences are held for journalists, where important information is provided to them 3.1.2.2. The citation of Geostat as a source in the media has increased by 5% per year 3.1.2.3. Meetings are held with other users as new information is disseminated
3.1.3 Increase the visibility of gender statistics at international forums, conferences and study visits	3.1.3.1. The active participation of Geostat staff in international trainings/workshops and in cooperation projects with international partners to modernize the process of producing gender statistics is fulfilled. 3.1.3.2. Visits of foreign colleagues to Georgia, and vice versa, are organized.

Task 3.2 – Develop and institutionalize a gender statistics data management system

Activity	Result
3.2.1 Integrate/update gender statistics in databases (PC-Axis Database)	3.2.1.1. Existing and new indicators are available in PC-Axis databases and can be downloaded.
3.2.2 Update the Gender Statistics Portal	3.2.2.1. Existing and new indicators are available through the Gender Statistics Portal and can be downloaded.

Task 3.3 – Promote and expand the use of gender statistics

Activity	Result
3.3.1 Improve and popularize the publication "Women and Men in Georgia"	3.3.1.1. An analytical part has been added to the publication "Women and Men in Georgia".
3.3.2 Support gender data analysis in various accounts by internal or external partners	3.3.2.1. Geostat data are used in reports prepared by external partners.
3.3.3 Organize training and/or workshops for gender data users	3.3.3.1. At least one workshop per year on the issues of data processing and analysis is organized for public agencies.
3.3.4 Organize gender statistics forums, conferences and visits	3.3.4.1. At least 20 selected users participate in the programmes geared towards improving the knowledge of users.
3.3.5 Conduct regular user satisfaction surveys on gender statistics	3.3.5.1. The indicator regarding users' satisfaction is rising by 5% annually.

5. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Strategic Objective 1	Producing high-quality and demand-oriented gender statistics			Connection to SDGs	Targets 17.18 and 17.19 of SDG 17 are directly connected to NSGS SO1
				Connection to NSDS	Goal 1 and task 2.1 and 2.2 are directly connected to NSGS SO1
Impact indicator 1.1	Satisfaction level of gender statistics users		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Survey of users' satisfaction
		Indicator	80%	Improved by 10%	

Task 1.1 – Increase the availability of gender statistics					
Outcome indicator 1.1.1	Number of new indicators disaggregated by gender		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	• PC-Axis system • Gender Statistics Portal • Geostat website and publications
		Indicator	N/A	At least 30 new indicators have been produced	
Outcome indicator 1.1.2	Number of gender profiles developed		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Gender Statistics Portal
		Indicator	12 gender profiles are presented on the Gender Statistics Portal	At least one additional gender profile has been developed	

Threats	Insufficient involvement/cooperation with gender producers of data because they do not consider this issue to be the main function	Risk mitigation mechanism	• Establish a working group on gender statistics, and hold regular meetings • Develop a programme through which administrative data producers regularly deliver pre-agreed data
	Insufficient financial, human and IT resources	Threat mitigation mechanism	• Properly plan one's own financial resources every year • Organize donor coordination meetings to find sources of financial and technical support • Demand investment in infrastructure from the State

Task 1.2 – Comply with national and international guideline principles for the production of gender statistics

Outcome indicator 1.2.1	Key indicators are produced in accordance with international standards and guidelines		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	• Methodologies published on the Geostat website • Methodology and Quality Management Division
		Indicator	Existing indicators are produced in accordance with international standards and guidelines	Existing and new indicators are produced in accordance with international standards and guidelines	
Threats	Slow process of consideration/ nationalization due to difficulties in interpreting and adapting to international standards	Risk mitigation mechanism	• Collaborate with World Statistics Services using international standards • Seek technical assistance from international organizations		

Strategic Objective 2	**Improving the coordination and funding opportunities for the production and use of gender statistics**	Connection to SDGs	Targets 17.18 and 17.19 of SDG 17 are directly related to NSGS SO2		
		Connection to NSDS	Goal 3 is directly related to NSGS SO2		
Impact indicator 2.1	The process of evaluating the effectiveness and sustainability of statistics production during the next global and/or gender assessment		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	• Global Assessment Report • Gender Statistics Assessment Report
		Indicator	N/A	Future gender assessment positively assesses the progress made in the statistical production process	

Impact indicator 2.2	Providing primary coordination of the production of gender statistics between Geostat and administrative data producers		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Register of administrative sources of gender statistics and list of contact persons
		Indicator	N/A	Administrative sources have been identified, and a list of contact persons for gender statistics has been compiled	

Task 2.1 – Increase the capacity to produce and use gender statistics					
Outcome indicator 2.1.1	Gender statistics staff outflow rate		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Geostat staff schedule
		Indicator	Department of Social Statistics, Social Infrastructure Statistics Department employs 3 people	At least 2/3 of the existing employees are still employed in the named division	
Outcome indicator 2.1.2	Proportion of trained specialists working on gender statistics during the year		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	List of training participants
		Indicator	1	At least 50%	
Threats	Qualified employees leave the job for better employment conditions elsewhere	Risk mitigation mechanism	Improve working conditions		
	Limited opportunities to attend the appropriate number of trainings	Threat mitigation mechanism	• Develop an annual training programme • Search for and apply to participate in training • Discuss the possibility of receiving assistance from international organizations		

Task 2.2 – Establish/improve the mechanism for financing the production of gender statistics data					
Outcome indicator 2.2.1	Share of funding from our own budget for the collection of gender statistics		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Financial resources as defined by the budget
		Indicator	90%	At least 95%	

Outcome indicator 2.2.2	Number of projects supporting gender statistics that are funded by international organizations		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Overview of projects supported by international donor organizations
		Indicator	2	At least 3	
Threats	Insufficient funding of gender statistics		Risk mitigation mechanism	• Advocate for increased funding for gender statistics as a budget criterion • Determine donors' funding needs	
Strategic Objective 3	**Improving the use and dissemination of gender statistics**			Connection to SDGs	Targets 17.18 and 17.19 of SDG 17 are directly related to NSGS SO3
				Connection to NSDS	SO3 Objectives 2.3 and 3.5 are directly related to NSGS SO3
Impact indicator 3.1	Consumer satisfaction rate on statistical data dissemination		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Outcomes of users' satisfaction
		Indicator	80%	Improvement by 10%	
Task 3.1 – Improve channels for disseminating gender statistics					
Outcome indicator 3.1.1	Number of unique visitors to the Gender Statistics Portal		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Gender Statistics Portal analytics
		Indicator	655	Increase by at least 20%	
Outcome i ndicator 3.1.2	Number of activities/press conferences related to the dissemination of gender statistics		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	• Records of meetings • A brief report on participation in similar events
		Indicator	1	At least once per year	
Threats	Insufficient interest on the part of the target audience		Risk mitigation mechanism	• Organize promotional events • Respond to individual requirements for the use of gender statistics	

Task 3.2 – Develop and institutionalize a gender statistics data management system					
Outcome indicator 3.2.1	All gender-disaggregated indicators are available in PC-Axis format and on the Gender Statistics Portal		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	PC-Axis and the Gender Statistics Portal
		Indicator	90%	95%	
Threats	Delayed or insufficient reflection of the gender indicators provided by the producers of administrative data in the named databases	Risk mitigation mechanism		Geostat undertakes to update PC-Axis and the Gender Statistics Portal with information provided by administrative data producers	
Task 3.3 – Promote and expand the use of gender statistics					
Outcome indicator 3.3.1	The level of consumer satisfaction with gender statistics		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	The list and number of requests and received responses
		Indicator	80%	At least 90%	
Outcome indicator 3.3.2	Number of gender statistics trainings/workshops on the use of gender statistics		**Basic**	**Goal**	**Verification Source**
		Year	2020	2023	Recorded meetings; lists of participants
		Indicator	2	At least 4	
Threats	Low external interest to the use of gender statistics	Risk mitigations mechanism		• Popularize gender statistics and the Gender Statistics Portal • Promote events when publishing a new publication on gender statistics • Respond timely and effectively to external demands using gender statistics	

6. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation, monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated by the Department of Social Statistics. The Department of Social Statistics will organize the meetings of sectoral departments and contact persons of statistics agencies producing gender statistics, in order to discuss the existing challenges and to support the provision of gender statistics by administrative agencies to Geostat, as well as to review the strategy's monitoring and evaluation process.

The working group represented by the Geostat Department of Social Statistics and the Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication will be responsible for monitoring the strategy and implementation of the action plan according to the approved monitoring and evaluation plan. Monitoring will be carried out once a year and will be presented in the form of a progress report. The structure of the progress report will be in line with Annex 6 of the National Policy Planning Guideline. The progress report includes the results of the implementation of the activities outlined in the action plan. The annual monitoring report will summarize the key achievements at the level of strategic objectives, operational tasks, and activity-indicators, the main goal of which will be to achieve the strategic goal. The working group shall submit a report to the Executive Director of Geostat for review and approval. The monitoring report will also be disseminated and uploaded on the Geostat website/Gender Statistics Portal.

After the implementation of the strategy, at the end of 2023, a strategy evaluation will be conducted, which will assess the impact of the strategy on the official gender statistics development system and will serve as the basis for the development of the next medium-term strategy. Indicators of the impact of the strategic objectives will be assessed and, where possible, compared with baseline and target data. The evaluation will be carried out in accordance with Annex 6 of the National Policy Planning Guideline. To ensure the objectivity and impartiality of the evaluation, it will be conducted by an independent consultant/contractor. The working group will be responsible for the development of the technical assignment. The evaluation results will be submitted to the Board, and the final report will be posted on the Geostat website. The next round of global assessment and gender assessment will be a comprehensive assessment method and will reflect the impact of the strategy's implementation on the state of the National Statistics System in terms of gender statistics.

Table 2 - SGS 2021–2023 - Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

	Number	Description	Basic (2020)	Goal of the Task/Activity	Verification Source	Frequency/ Source of Account-ability	Responsible Agency
				Strategic Objective 1 – Producing high-quality and demand-oriented gender statistics			
Impact	1.1	Satisfaction level of gender statistics users	80%	Improvement by 10%	Survey of users' satisfaction	Annually	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication
				Task 1.1 – Increase the availability of gender statistics in the Georgian National Statistics System			
Outcome	1.1.1	Number of new indicators disaggregated by gender	N/A	At least 30 new indicators have been produced	PC-Axis System PC-Axis system Gender Statistics Portal Official texts and Geostat publications	Annually	Department of Social Statistics
	1.1.2	Number of gender profiles developed	12 gender profiles are presented on the Gender Statistics Portal	At least one additional gender profile has been developed	Gender Statistics Portal	2023	Department of Social Statistics
Activities	1.1.1	Comprehen-sively evaluate existing data to identify the indicators that require ad-ditional gender disaggregation	N/A	Surveys and descriptions carried out by Geostat are evaluated, and additional indicators are identified; existing administrative data is evaluated	Relevant report Information collected in the form of a brief description	2021	Department of Social Statistics
	1.1.2.	Produce and disseminate sex-disaggregated standard of living statistics based on existing research	The basic indicators of poverty exist	At least 3 new indicators disaggregated by sex have been produced	Indicators are accessible on PC-Axis and the Gender Statistics Portal	2023	Department of Social Statistics

	1.1.3.	Produce and disseminate new indicators of gender-disaggregated labour statistics	N/A	Based on existing statistical surveys and administrative sources, at least 2 new labour statistics indicators have been developed and published, including average wages and the gender pay gap	Accessible indicators on PC-Axis and the Gender Statistics Portal	2023	Department of Social Statistics
	1.1.4.	Produce and disseminate sex-disaggregated statistics on sports	N/A	At least 3 new indicators of sex-disaggregated sports have been produced and disseminated	PC-Axis and indicators available on the Gender Statistics Portal	2021	Department of Social Statistics
Activities	1.1.5.	Expand and disseminate gender-disaggregated health statistics by improving data exchange between Geostat and the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia	N/A	At least 3 new indicators of sex-disaggregated health statistics have been produced and disseminated	PC-Axis and indicators available on the Gender Statistics Portal	2023	Department of Social Statistics
	1.1.6.	Produce and disseminate data on women's participation in the security sector and peace negotiations	N/A	At least 3 new indicators on women's participation in the security sector and peace talks have been produced and disseminated	PC-Axis and indicators available on the Gender Statistics Portal	2022	Department of Social Statistics
	1.1.7.	Produce additional indicators of gender-disaggregated agricultural statistics	N/A	At least 3 new indicators of sex-disaggregated agricultural statistics have been produced and disseminated	PC-Axis and indicators available on the Gender Statistics Portal	2022	Department of Social Statistics

Activities	1.1.8.	Disseminate gender-disaggregated indicators on persons with disabilities	NA	At least 5 indicators have been disseminated on people with disabilities by gender	PC-Axis and indicators available on the Gender Statistics Portal	2022	Department of Social Statistics
	1.1.9.	Continue to produce sex-disaggregated indicators based on existing regular examinations (also, based on irregular investigations such as the Time Use Survey and the National Survey on Violence against Women, data production and dissemination)	Labour force, household income and expenditure surveys are conducted annually	Sex-disaggregated indicators are produced at predetermined intervals	Survey results are available online and integrated into PC-Axis and the Gender Statistics Portal	Annually	Department of Social Statistics

Task 1.2 – Comply with national and international guideline principles for the production of gender statistics

Outcome	1.2.1.	Key indicators are produced in accordance with international standards and guidelines	Existing indicators are produced in accordance with the international standards and guidelines	Existing and new indicators are produced in accordance with the international standards and guidelines	Methodologies published on the Geostat website	Constantly	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication
Activities	1.2.1.	Continually update the glossary on the Gender Statistics Portal	Metadata on gender statistics are well-developed and functional	The glossary has been updated on the Gender Statistics Portal	Annual glossary published on the Gender Statistics Portal	Annually	Department of Social Statistics
	1.2.2.	Consider the needs for the production of gender statistics when planning surveys and censuses	UN recommendations are adhered to	Research and description methodology envisages the possibility of producing sex-disaggregated indicators	Relevant methodology, questionnaires and instructions	Constantly	Geostat

			Strategic Objective 2 – Improving the coordination and funding opportunities for the production and use of gender statistics				
Impact	2.1	The process of evaluating the effectiveness and sustainability of statistics production during the next global and/or gender assessment	N/A	Future gender assessment positively assesses the progress made in terms of the efficiency and sustainability of the statistical production process	Global Assessment Report	The next round of global or gender assessment to be carried out earlier	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication
	2.2	Providing primary coordination of the production of gender statistics between Geostat and administrative data producers	N/A	Administrative sources are identified, and a list of gender statistics contact persons is compiled	Register of administra-tive sources of gender statistics and list of contact persons	Constantly	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication
			Task 2.1 – Increase the capacity to produce and use gender statistics				
Outcome	2.1.1.	Gender statistics staff outflow rate	3 persons are employ-ed in the Social Infra-structure Statistics Division of Geostat	At least 2/3 of the existing employees are still employed in the named division	Geostat staff schedule	2023	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication
	2.1.2.	Proportion of trained specialists working on gender statistics during the year	N/A	At least 50%	List of training participants	Annually	Department of Social Statistics
Activities	2.1.1.	Establish a register of gender statistics contact persons in Geostat and other data producers	N/A	A list of administrative sources has been created

A list of contact persons for gender statistics in administrative sources has been created | All positions related to gender statistics / Workplace Register (List of contact persons) | 2022 | Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication;

Department of Social Statistics |

Activities	2.1.2	Increase the capacity of gender statistics	N/A	An annual gender statistics training plan is developed for each subsequent year	Training plan document	At least 1 training/	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication; Department of Social Statistics
Task 2.2 -- Establish/improve the mechanism for financing the production of gender statistics data							
Outcome	2.2.1.	Share of funding from our own budget for the collection of gender statistics	90%	At least 95%	Overview of budget allocations	2021	Geostat management
	2.2.2.	Number of projects supporting gender statistics that are funded by international organizations	2	At least 3	Overview of projects supported by international donor organizations	After adopting this strategy	Geostat Management Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication
Activities	2.2.1.	Analyse the financial needs for the production of gender statistics	N/A	Financial needs are identified, sources defined and acute problems identified	Overview of budget allocations	Annually	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication
	2.2.2.	Identify potential international organizations that can provide technical and financial support in the process of producing gender statistics	Regular cooperation has been established with leading donor organizations	A list of donor organizations that have provided financial support in the past and will continue to be interested in doing so in the future has been developed	Minutes of the meeting	Regular meetings, at least once a year	Geostat management
	2.2.3.	Meet with donors to discuss funding, priorities and models	N/A	At least 2 meetings have been held with the donors	Minutes of the meetings	Constantly and on the basis of coordination with donors	Geostat Management

		Strategic Objective 3 – Improving the use and dissemination of gender statistics					
Impact	3.1	Consumer satisfaction rate on statistical data dissemination	80%	Improvement by 10%	Customer satisfaction results	Once every two years	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication
		Task 3.1 – Improve channels for disseminating gender statistics					
Outcome	3.1.1.	Number of unique visitors to the Gender Statistics Portal	655	Increase by at least 20%	Gender Statistics Portal analytics	Annually	Department of Information Technology
	3.1.2.	Number of activities/press conferences related to the dissemination of gender statistics	1	At least once a year	Records of meetings A brief account of meetings on the participation in similar events	At least once a year	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication
Activities	3.1.1.	Develop a programme related to gender statistics and product dissemination	Communication and development strategy has been developed	The new version of the communication and dissemination strategy clearly addresses issues related to the dissemination of gender statistics	Communication and dissemination strategy	2022	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication
	3.1.2.	Facilitate dialogue and meetings for statistics user-producers	N/A	A press conference is held for journalists where important information is provided to them References to Geostat in the media increased by 5% per year Meetings are held with other users as new information is disseminated	Brief report on the activity	Constantly	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication Department of Social Statistics

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Activities	3.1.3.	Increase the visibility of gender statistics at international forums, conferences and study visits	Geostat is regularly presented at similar meetings	The active participation of Geostat staff in international trainings/ workshops and in cooperation projects with international partners to modernize the process of producing gender statistics has been realized	A brief report on the participation in similar events	If possible	Department of Social Statistics Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication

Task 3.2 – Develop and institutionalize a gender statistics data management system

Outcome	3.2.1.	All gender-disaggregated indicators are available in PC-Axis format and on the Gender Statistics Portal	90%	95%	Overview of PC-Axis and the Gender Statistics Portal	Constantly	Department of Social Statistics Department of Information Technology
Activities	3.2.1.	Integrate/update gender statistics in databases (PC-Axis Database)	Currently available gender statistics are already reflected in PC-Axis	Existing and new indicators are available in PC-Axis databases and can be downloaded	PC-Axis overview	Constantly	Department of Social Statistics Department of Information Technology
Activities	3.2.2.	Update the Gender Statistics Portal	Currently available gender statistics are already reflected in the Gender Statistics Portal	Existing and new indicators are available through the Gender Statistics Portal and can be downloaded	Gender Statistics Mobile Review	Constantly	Department of Social Statistics Department of Information Technology

Task 3.3 – Promote and expand the use of gender statistics

Outcome	3.3.1.	The level of customer satisfaction with gender statistics	80%	At least 90%	Number of requests received and responses given	By request	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication

Outcome	3.3.2.	Number of gender statistics trainings/ workshops on the use of gender statistics	2	At least 4	Meeting recordings; lists of participants	Constantly	Department of Social Statistics / Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication
Activities	3.3.1.	Improve and popularize the publication "Women and Men in Georgia"	N/A	An analytical part has been added to the publication "Women and Men in Georgia"	Publication "Women and Men in Georgia"	Once every two years	Department of Social Statistics / Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication
	3.3.2.	Support gender data analysis in various accounts by internal or external partners	Access to micro and other data is provided for external parties	Geostat data are used in reports prepared by external partners	A brief account of these activities	On the demand of external parties	Department of Social Statistics / Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Communication
	3.3.3.	Organize training and/or workshops for gender data users	Organizing similar events periodically	At least one workshop per year on the issues of data processing and analysis is organized for public agencies	Training plan, list of participants	Annually	Department of Social Statistics/
	3.3.4.	Organize gender statistics forums, conferences and visits	N/A	Organizing gender statistics forums, conferences and visits	A brief report on participation in knowledge improvement programmes; list of participants	Annually	Department of Social Statistics / Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication
	3.3.5.	Conduct regular user satisfaction surveys on gender statistics	The Consumer Satisfaction Survey on Gender Statistics was conducted in 2019	The Customer Satisfaction Survey on Gender Statistics was conducted in 2021	Summary of Customer Satisfaction Survey on Gender Statistics and Data available on the website	Every other year	Department of Strategic Planning, Coordination and Com-munication