



IN BRIEF



# ACCELERATING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AGENDA IN GEORGIA

Photo: UN Women/Tara Milutis

## FACTS AND FIGURES

### GLOBAL:

- Since 2000, the UN Security Council has adopted a total of 10 dedicated resolutions on **Women, Peace and Security (WPS)**: resolutions **1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019)**.
- As of August 2021, **98 countries and territories** (50 per cent of UN Member States) had adopted **national action plans (NAPs)** on WPS, and 12 regional organizations had regional strategies or plans in place. Moreover, **86 per cent of NAPs** have **monitoring indicators** to track progress (source: United Nations Security Council Report, 2021).
- **The Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action (WPS-HA) Compact** was launched at the **Paris Generation Equality Forum** on 2 July 2021. As of October 2021, **153 signatories, including Member States, regional organizations, United Nations entities, the private sector, civil society and academia**, had endorsed the Compact Preamble and Framework Actions by investing in at least one of the proposed actions.

### GEORGIA:

- Georgia developed its fourth **2022-2024 National Action Plan of Georgia for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security (NAP)** by engaging a broad range of actors, such as relevant government agencies and municipalities, women's CSOs, and around 70 grassroots, internally displaced and conflict-affected women and youth.
- As of 2021, **2 of the 12** Georgian participants of the **Geneva International Discussions (GID)** were women, while **1 of the 5** Georgian participants of the **Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM)** was a woman (sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia; State Ministry for Reconciliation and Civic Equality of Georgia).
- Women remain underrepresented and lack career advancement opportunities in the security sector in Georgia. In 2020, in the Ministry of Defence of Georgia, women held 33 per cent of the decision-making positions in the civilian office, and 9 per cent in the Defence Forces. At the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, women held 6.5 per cent of the leadership roles, while only 14.5 per cent of police officers were women (source: UN Women, **Country Gender Equality Profile of Georgia**, 2021).

## ABOUT THE PROJECT

Backed by significant evidence, the WPS agenda has a transformative potential to prevent conflicts, protect human rights, build peace and promote relief and recovery from conflict and crisis. However, there are remaining challenges for its full implementation due to institutional resistance and political will, as well as the lack of funding required to meet the commitments under the UN Security Council resolutions on WPS and the Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16.

The project **“Accelerating Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Georgia”** was initiated by UN Women in November 2020 with the support of the UK Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) and the Ministry of Defence of the UK Government. It is specifically designed and tailored to address and respond to the challenges of WPS agenda in Georgia and further advance its implementation in the country.

## EXPECTED RESULTS

1. Increase in women’s meaningful and representative participation in conflict prevention and peacebuilding at the community and national level.
2. Increase in the accountability of government entities, especially key security sector partners, with regard to WPS commitments.

## IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

In order to achieve the project’s intended results, UN Women is taking an integrated approach that simultaneously addresses conflict prevention, transformation and peacebuilding by strengthening the Government’s accountability and ensuring women’s full, equal, direct and meaningful participation in peace and security decision-making processes. Informed by UN Women’s global experience and programming interventions in the area of WPS, the project’s implementation strategy focuses on the following key areas to achieve transformative change:

**1. Increase the capacity of women and youth (including those who are internally displaced and conflict affected) to meaningfully participate in conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes as well as local decision-making**—by strengthening internally displaced and other conflict-affected women and youth at the grass-roots level, as well as women’s CSOs, to better engage in peace and security decision-making processes and through the localization of the NAP.

**2. Put mechanisms in place to increase the meaningful and representative participation of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding at the community and national level**— by strengthening the network of women peacebuilders and activists, and by supporting regular dialogue mechanisms between the line ministries, as well as between Georgian participants of the GID and IPRM and civil society, including women’s CSOs and grassroots internally displaced and conflict-affected women and youth.

**3. Enhance the capacities of government entities, including key security sector partners, to implement the NAP**—by providing capacity development to the line ministries and local governments in order to implement the NAP through the localization of the WPS agenda commitments.

**4. Enhance the capacities of key security sector partners to mainstream gender into their policies, procedures and operations**—by supporting the integration of a gender perspective within the key security sector institutions based on the recommendations of the participatory gender audits conducted in the project framework, as well as by strengthening sex-disaggregated data collection and analysis, preventing and responding to discrimination and sexual harassment in the workplace and supporting advancement of women’s career opportunities and leadership.