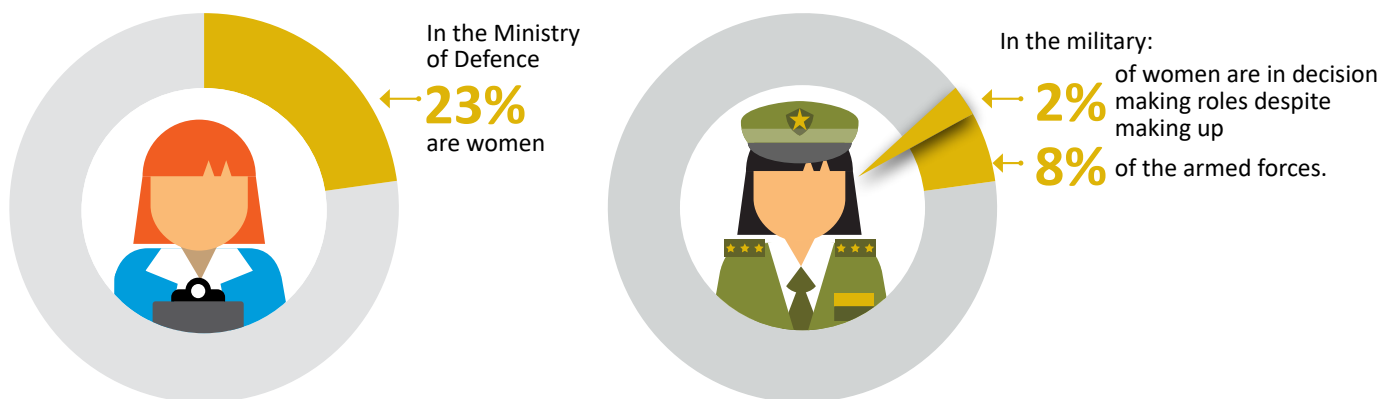


WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Not only do women face distinctive issues during and as a result of conflict, but they also play a critical role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. Recognizing this, the United Nations Security Council passed resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in 2000. Since 2012, Georgia has been adopting and implementing National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security to ensure adherence to the principles of UN Security Resolution 1325 and its subsequent resolutions. Still, in Georgia, women are underrepresented in the security sector as well as in formal and informal peace processes. Internally displaced and conflict-affected women also face multiple challenges when it comes to their social and economic rights and wellbeing.

WOMEN IN THE SECURITY SECTOR

Across the security sector in Georgia, women are underrepresented. In decision making positions, the Ministry of Defence has the highest share of women among security institutions, followed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the armed forces.



Source: UN Women 2020¹

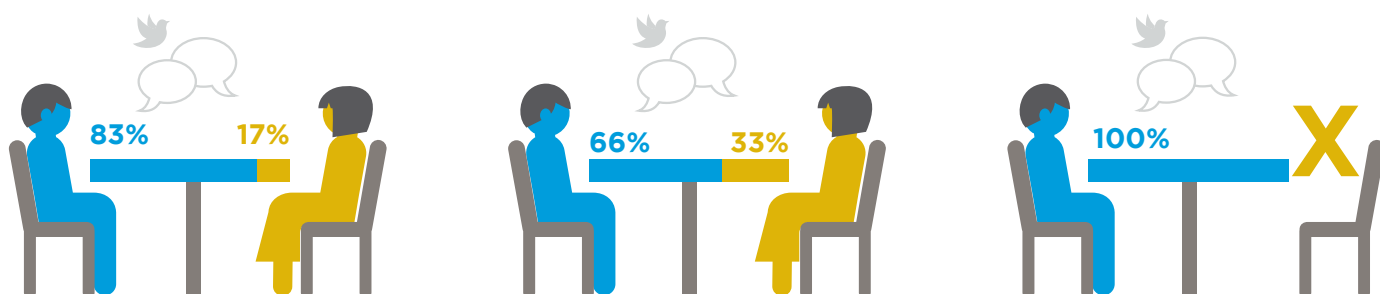


Source: UN Women 2020²

The security sector is taking gender into account though, with specialized personnel and mandatory training:

- ✓ 325 patrol and community inspectors trained on preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (2018)
- ✓ 112 investigators trained for specializing on domestic violence cases (2018)
- ✓ All civil employees take a course on preventing sexual harassment in the workplace in the Ministry of Defence as do all officers and corporal-sergeants in command positions.
(Source: Government of Georgia 2018)⁷
- ✓ All 3,060 personnel of missions to Afghanistan and the Republic of Central Africa attended a seminar on domestic violence in 2018 and 2019.
- ✓ All units of the Armed Forces have an assigned person responsible for gender issues.
(Source: Government of Georgia 2018)⁸

The picture is similar with regard to those negotiating for Georgia’s peace.



2 of the 12 (17%) among Georgian participants of Geneva International Discussions are women, down from 4 in 10.

Source: UN women 2020³

1 in 3 participants in the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism were women in 2017.

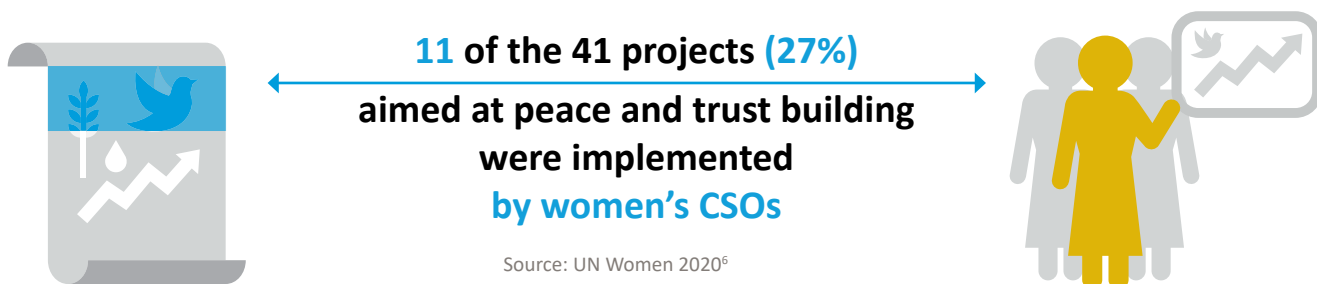
Source: 2018-2020 WPS NAP⁴

Unfortunately, among Abkhaz and South Ossetian participants there are no women.

Source: UN women 2020⁵

International experience demonstrates that when women’s representation is not at least 30 per cent (critical mass) their impact and influence on the process is also limited.

Women are also under-represented in the second track diplomacy that is people to people diplomacy initiatives.

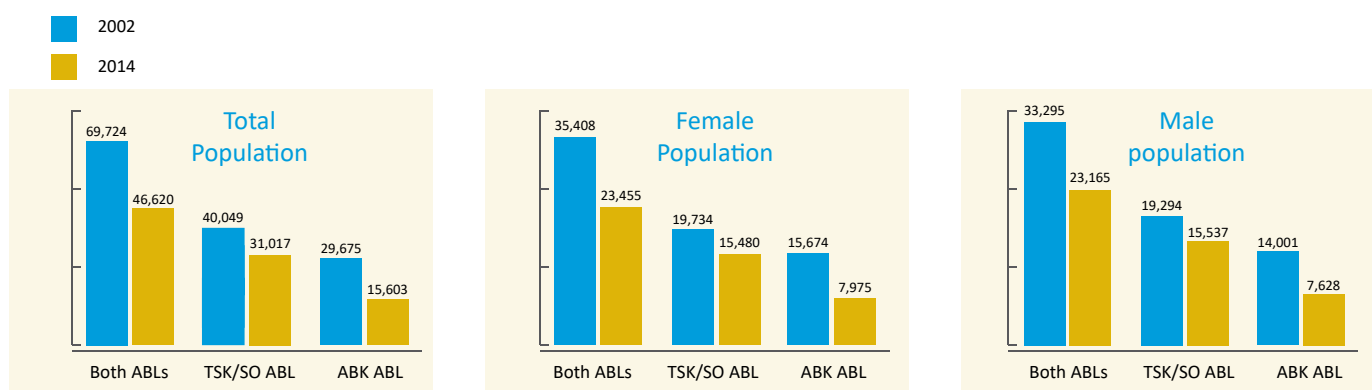


Women’s underrepresentation in the security sector and second track diplomacy initiatives take on added meaning, when considering that slightly over half of internally displaced people in Georgia are women.



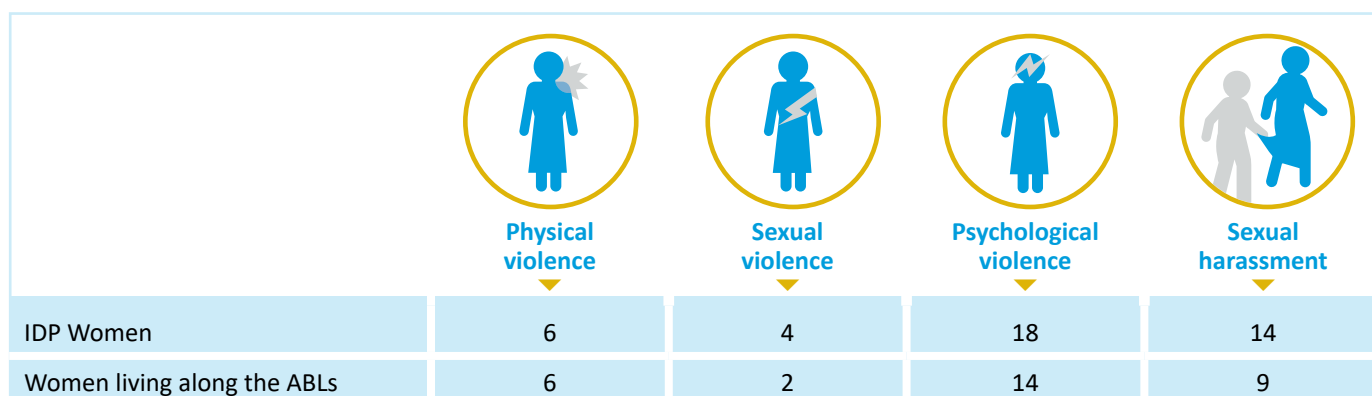
Source: GEOSTAT 2019⁹

Aside from internally displaced women, 23,455 women lived along the ABLs with Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia in 2014.



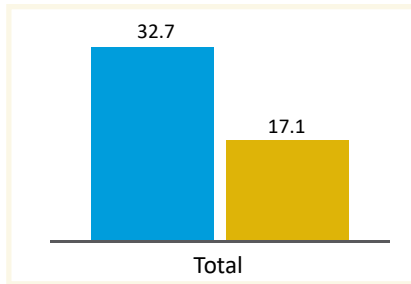
Source: GEOSTAT 2002¹⁰ and GEOSTAT 2014¹¹

IDP Women and women along the ABLs also regularly suffer from physical, sexual, and psychological violence as well as sexual harassment. In support of decreasing the harm of violence, the Government of Georgia held five consultation meetings in 2019 with the population residing along the ABL on sexual and domestic violence and the available health-care and social services.

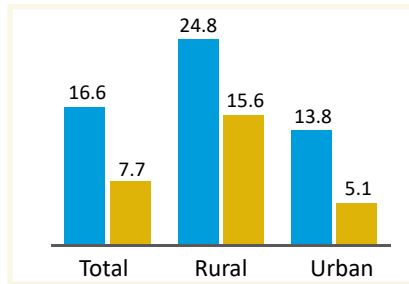


Source: Population’s Life Experiences in Georgia Survey, 2016. ¹²

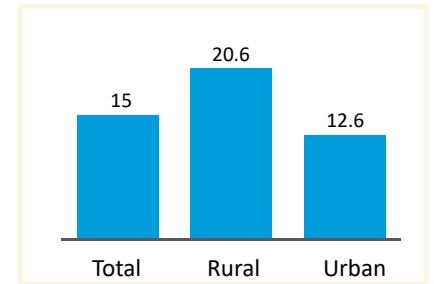
■ Ever (%)
■ Last 12 month (%)



Women 18-49 who have ever been partnered experiencing physical, sexual, or psychological violence



Ever partnered women 18-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence



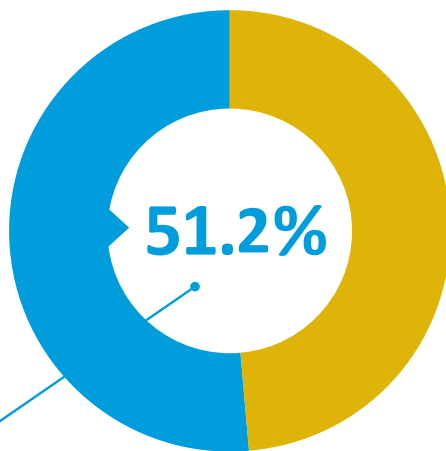
Women experiencing physical or sexual violence from a non-partner

Source: UN Women, 2019¹³

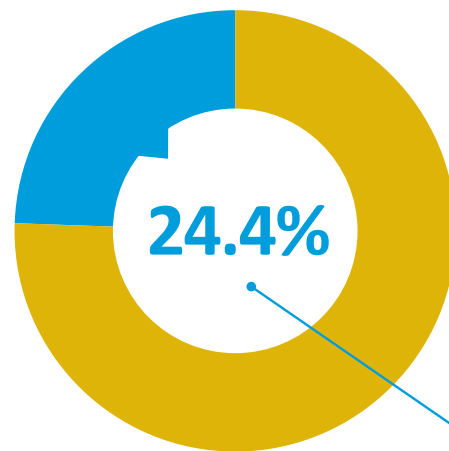
In Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, there is no data to understand the extent of violence against women, making it impossible to understand the extent of the problem.

SERVICES

The state provides a number of services to the internally displaced, though recent data is unavailable on provision. In 2014:



of requested services were granted to IDPs from Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;



of requested services were granted to IDPs from Abkhazia in 2014

Source: UN Women 2014¹⁴

The state also provides health care services to people from Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia.

Despite providing some services, most internally displaced families (65.8%) have still not received long term accommodation. Sex disaggregated data is not available to understand how this affects female and male households differently.

Endnotes

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- 13 UN Women Georgia, Study on Violence against Women in Abkhazia 2019: Summary Report (2019). 252 Public Defender of Georgia, Annual Report: The Situation of Human Rights and Freedoms in Georgia
- 14 UN Women Georgia, Study on Needs and Priorities of IDP and Conflict-Affected Women and Girls (Tbilisi, 2014), p. 20

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