

# Country-Level Data for Georgia country Outcome

## XM-DAC-41146-GEO\_D\_4.1

OUTCOME GEO\_D\_4.1 [XM-DAC-41146-GEO\\_D\\_4.1](#)

**By 2025, conflict affected communities enjoy human rights, enhanced human security and resilience (UNSDCF Outcome 4)**

### OUTCOME DETAILS

#### SDG alignment



#### Impact areas



Women, peace and security, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction

#### Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Positive social norms



Access to services, goods and resources




Women's voice, leadership and agency

#### Outcome Description

This result statement is identical to UNSDCF Outcome 4 and contributes UN Women SP 2018-2021 Outcome 5: Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and from humanitarian action and SP 2022-2025 Impact 4: Women peace and security, Humanitarian & Disaster Risk Reduction (WPSH&DRR)

 Gender statistics

 UN system coordination

### **Policy Marker**

GENDER EQUALITY

### **Humanitarian Scope**

Yes

### **UN System Function**

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Comprehensive and disaggregated data (discontinued)

Direct support and service delivery

Integrated policy advice and thought leadership

Intergovernmental Normative Support

Support functions

## RESOURCES

**\$1.68 M**

Planned Budget

**\$1.30 M**

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES







### Funding Partners


Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women  
\$40,000

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 UN Development Programme (UNDP) \$104,759  Switzerland \$150,282

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office \$5,000  Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) \$165,663

 United States of America \$46,790

 United Kingdom \$791,659

**TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)**  
\$1,264,153

OUTCOME GEO\_D\_4.1

B - Baseline      M - Milestones      T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By 2025, conflict affected communities enjoy human rights, enhanced human security and resilience (UNSDCF Outcome 4)	Existence of costed National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and its implementation rate (UNSDCF 4.3.1, contributes to SP 5.1)	2020 (Baseline)	No	N/A
		2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
		2022 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
		2023 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
		2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
		2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Women, Peace and Security Index (UNSDCF 4.4.)	2020 (Baseline)	0.77	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	40
	2022 (Milestone)	WPSI - index - .800 rank 40/170	777
	2023 (Milestone)	Further improvement of index and rank	0.81
	2024 (Milestone)		0.81
	2025 (Target)	Improvement of index and rank	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO)	2020 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	1	-
	2022 (Milestone)	2	2
	2023 (Milestone)	3	2
	2024 (Milestone)	4	
	2025 (Target)	5	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of adopted National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security with monitoring indicators (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	Yes	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Number of countries that have endorsed a youth, peace and security framework (Desk Review)	2022 (Baseline)	No	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	No	-
	2024 (Milestone)	No	-
	2025 (Target)	Yes	-



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 5.13.1: Number of institutions of the justice and security sectors with strengthened capacity to mainstream gender perspectives and promote the rights of women and girls in conflict, post-conflict and other crisis situations	2020 (Baseline)	1	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	3	2
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 5.13.2: Number of sexual and gender-based violence justice experts deployed to national, regional and international accountability mechanisms(Not for country reporting)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 5.13.3: Number of civil society organizations and networks, directly supported by UN-Women to influence peace processes	2020 (Baseline)	5	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	15	15
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP 5.13.4: Number of counter terrorism (CT) and countering/preventing violent extremism (C/PVE) policies and programmes that have integrated women peace and security priorities, developed and/or implemented with UN-Women's support (Not for country reporting)	(Baseline)	-	N/A
	2021 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

## STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF: 2023

### By 2025, conflict affected communities enjoy human rights, enhanced human security and resilience (UNSDCF Outcome 4)

UN Women has made strong progress towards achieving this outcome in 2023, the office is on track to achieve this outcome. Women and girls are increasingly contributing to, and have influence in, building sustainable peace and resilience and benefit equally from the prevention of conflicts. Representatives of five SSIs – the Ministry of Defence (MoD), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the State Security Service (SSS), the National Security Council (NSC) and the Georgian Intelligence Service (GIS), took steps to mainstream gender within their institutions. In the reporting year, around 500 SSI representatives engaged in gender mainstreaming and WPS related interventions to increase their knowledge and skills through access to international best practices, advice and gender expertise. Some have already launched initiatives related to gender equality and women's empowerment in their institutions. To achieve this UN Women, in partnership with Nordic Centre for Gender in Military Operations (NCGM), NATO Liaison Office and its responsible partner DCAF – Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF), undertook number of advocacy initiatives to generate high-level political support for women's increased engagement in security sector decision-making. Additionally, over 350 representatives of the mentioned five SSIs participated in a public lecture on NATO's policy on WPS agenda and work on advancing it within and outside the Alliance, as well as the importance of its implementation within the frames of cooperative security with NATO's partners. This lecture, part of two visits of Ms. Irene Fellin, NATO Secretary General's Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security to Georgia in March and June 2023, raised the WPS agenda in Georgia at the highest level and brought significant momentum for the project. Throughout the reporting year, around 120 IDP and conflict affected women and women's CSOs engaged in meaningful and direct dialogue with Georgian participants of Geneva International Discussions (GID) and Incident Prevention and Response

Mechanism (IPRM). Women raised key concerns related to human security and access to services and infrastructure during information sharing meetings on GID and IPRM formats. UN Women organized the meetings, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, the Office of the State Minister for Reconciliation and Civic Equality (SMR) and State Security Service of Georgia representatives. In the reporting year, two IPRM (on May 18, 2023, and on November 24, 2023) and one GID (December 18, 2023) information sharing meetings were held with the participation of women-led CSOs and grassroots IDP women and women from the Georgia's conflict-affected villages. Around 90 IDP and conflict-affected women engaged in a direct dialogue with the leadership of UN system representatives in Georgia for the purpose of integrating their needs in UN programming. This occurred at the annual Open Day on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS). The Open Day was also an opportunity to inform the GID Co-Chairs (from UN and OSCE) on the human security threats, which should be reflected in the GID meeting agendas. Open Days on WPS are led by UN Women for ten consecutive years, providing platform that enables displaced and conflict-affected women to have a direct dialogue with UN system and plan and implement measures tailored to their needs and priorities. Young Abkhaz and Georgian women engaged in direct dialogue with GID Co-Chairs during their pre-GID consultation meetings in Tbilisi and Sokhumi, where they provided youth-specific perspectives on peace and security issues as well as information on the existing challenges and problems faced by their communities. UN Women facilitated meetings allowed young women from conflict divides to have direct and meaningful exchange with the official Track 1 peace process representatives. Members of the informal, grassroots network of conflict-affected women are identifying, advocating for, and resolving critical issues facing their communities and similarly conflict-affected women. These issues relate to infrastructure, access to education and healthcare facilities, landownership and irrigation issues, public transport, internet connection, cultural and recreational facilities, and more. To achieve this, UN Women continued its partnership with the coalition of three women's CSOs - IDP Women Association "Consent", Women's Information Center, and Women Fund "Sukhumi". During the reporting period, partners with the support of UN Women implemented activities contributing to the localization of the WPS agenda in 17 target municipalities (Mtskheta, Dusheti, Gori, Kareli, Kaspi, Khashuri, Gardabani, Tetritskaro, Kutaisi, Sachkhere, Tskaltubo, Zugdidi, Tsalenjikha, Senaki, Khoni, Mestia, Oni). The following results were obtained in the reporting period as planned in the previous reporting cycle: New members, including young women, joined the informal, grassroots network of active conflict-affected women. The network is currently comprised of 215 members, out of which 62 committed to work for the network on voluntary basis. Network members identified 92 of most problematic issues across all 17 target municipalities to target for an active phase of advocacy at the local municipal level. To identify these issues, network members conducted an online survey and focus group discussions among active local women; 120 women filled out the survey and 158 conflict-affected women attended focus group discussions. Through advocacy work, the network resolved 55 cases and 34 cases are in the process of being resolved because of their consistent engagement. To achieve this, IDP and conflict affected women met with representatives of local and central government (as well as the international development organizations, UN agencies, the Office of the Public Defender of Georgia) during advocacy work meetings in all 17 project target municipalities. Overall, 98 advocacy meeting were organized throughout the year. The advocacy work will be continued including through the meetings with municipalities, correspondence, or active cooperation on integrating the needs of IDP and conflict-affected women and communities in the local budgets and programs. Partner CSOs, and the women's network have engaged in dialogue with private sector and various embassies as well to provide solutions to their local needs. Local municipalities (16 out of 17) elaborated and approved Gender Action Plans. Partner CSOs and grassroot women advocated for the gender action plan adoption and the number of involved municipalities. Overall, throughout the year, UN Women and its partners reached out to more than 1100 internally displaced and conflict affected persons, out of which 1035 were women and girls. Based on the progress made to date, the original strategy and theory of change for this outcome is largely still applicable. If, as expected, this strategy is successful, then the capacity development and gender mainstreaming interventions in security sector institutions as well as empowerment work aimed at IDP and conflict-affected women would, within a few years, start having a real impact in terms of comprehensive implementation of Women, Peace, and Security Agenda.