

Policies/Framework/ Government Response

In 1994



Georgia ratified the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**.



Georgia signed the **Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)**

and as such pledges to eliminate discrimination against the girl child, including son preference.

Georgia also identifies the principal of **gender equality** at the level of its national Constitution.



Gender-biased sex selection:

Georgia

Challenges/ Opportunities

Weak law enforcement

SRB declined-positive signal that gender norms are changing

Son Preference and strong gender norms still prevail in the country especially in strong rural geographical pockets

Need to sustain positive SRB trend within the country through advancing monitoring frameworks

Intensifying evidence-based advocacy and communication for transforming gender value systems and triggering social norm change

Law on Gender Equality:

Passed in March 2010, its main purpose is to ensure that there is no discrimination in any aspect of public life.



Law on Domestic Violence:

The Law of Georgia On Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Support of Victims of Domestic Violence was adopted in 2006 and currently covers Violence against Women.

Antidiscrimination Law:

The Law of Georgia on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination was passed in 2014.

Sex Ratio at birth

2004

Ratios as high as **115.2 boys per 100 girls**



2016

It started to decline and had returned to a normal level of **108 boys per 100 girls.**

2019

The ratio was **107.6 boys per 100 girls.**



A **Ministerial Order** (October, 2017) by the Ministry of Health, concerning the termination of pregnancy, addresses this issue, by determining that terminating pregnancy on the ground of the fetus's sex is **prohibited**.