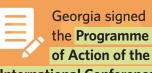
Policies/Framework/ Government Response

In 1994





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.

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

per 100 girls.

2019

The ratio was

107.6 boys per 100 girls.

Antidiscrimination Law:

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

A Ministerial Order (October, 2017) by the Ministry of Health, concerning the termination of

the termination of pregnancy, addresses this issue, by determining that terminating pregnancy on the ground of the fetus's sex is **prohibited**.