



KIDSRIGHTS

Index

The KidsRights Index 2025

COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS

GEORGIA



GEORGIA

OVERALL

RANK: **56**

SCORE: **0,747**

LIFE

RANK: **80**

SCORE: **0,846**

HEALTH

RANK: **88**

SCORE: **0,914**

EDUCATION

RANK: **22**

SCORE: **0,895**

PROTECTION

RANK: **59**

SCORE: **0,941**

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

RANK: **115**

SCORE: **0,357**

THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX AND INFORMATION ABOUT ITS DOMAINS, INDICATORS AND METHODOLOGY ARE
ACCESSIBLE ON WWW.KIDSRIGHTS.ORG/KIDSRIGHTS-INDEX/

INTRODUCTION TO THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX

The KidsRights Index is the only annual global ranking on how countries worldwide are adhering to children's rights. Based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Index synthesizes and ranks the children's rights performance records of state parties to the CRC in relation to the most crucial aspects of children's lives for which global and comparable data is available. Overall, the KidsRights Index presents an accessible, general, and comparative overview of state performance on selected children's rights. It also creates a basis for making concrete and evidence-based recommendations on how governments might improve on various children's rights matters. The five domains that jointly make up the Index are:

- 1. Right to Life**
- 2. Right to Health**
- 3. Right to Education**
- 4. Right to Protection**
- 5. Enabling Environment for Children's Rights**

DATA SOURCES OF THE KIDSRIGHTS INDEX

The KidsRights Index focuses on more generic issues which in principle are equally relevant for all states parties to the CRC and for which, on the whole, reliable data are available. The KidsRights Index is the outcome of an integrated analysis of existing, high-quality data published by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.¹

DOMAIN 5: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILD RIGHTS

Domain 5, the 'Enabling Environment for Children's Rights', is an important and unique domain of the KidsRights Index. This Domain charts how states are faring in creating the conditions that need to be in place for realizing children's rights and/or for making children's rights policies and putting them into effect. It reveals the extent to which countries have operationalized the general principles of the CRC (non-discrimination; best interests of the child; respect for the views of the child/participation) and the extent to which there is a basic 'infrastructure' for making and implementing child rights policy (in the form of enabling national legislation; mobilization of the 'best available' budget; collection and analysis of disaggregated data; and state-civil society cooperation for child rights). The Domain 5 scores for the respective countries are derived from the latest Concluding Observations adopted by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

¹ These data are drawn from <https://data.unicef.org/>, www.hdr.undp.org/data, and the 'Concluding Observations' published by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child at the end of the periodic state reporting procedure for all states that are legally bound by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Domain 5 - 'Child Rights Environment' - is based on the Concluding Observations adopted by the CRC Committee. The Committee's assessment of the country performance on the earlier mentioned 7 indicators that make up the Domain 5 is used to generate scores on a scale between 1 and 3. The actual score assigned to each indicator is exclusively based on the language used by the Committee in the Concluding Observation. The resulting final scores are standardized.

KidsRights Index scoring system for the Domain 5 indicators:

Score 1 'bad' = only negative remarks

Score 2 'average' = negative and positive remarks

Score 3 'good' = only positive remarks

NA = not addressed

DOMAIN 5: GEORGIA

	Non-discrimination	Best interests of the child	Respect for the views of the child	Enabling legislation	Best available budget / Resources	Collection and analysis of disaggregated data	State-civil society cooperation for child rights
Georgia 2017	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
Georgia 2024	1	2	2	2	1	1	1

COUNTRY RECOMMENDATIONS - GEORGIA

1. Reconsider the passing of the legislative package made up by the Law on Family Values and Protection of Minors, entering into force on 3 October 2024, as well as the introduction of a draft Constitutional Law on protecting family values and minors to Parliament in April 2024.² Parts of the legislative reform are discriminatory towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals and children by restricting rights to education, health, freedom of expression, and peaceful assembly. Crucially, these law are contrary to Article 8 (on the right to identity), Article 13 (on the freedom of expression), Article 17 (on the access to information), and Article 29 (on the right to education) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It is vital that the State Party takes measures against the stigmatization and discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender children. **(Non-Discrimination)**
2. Facilitate the effective implementation of Article 3(h) of the Code on the Rights of the Child by developing procedures to offer guidance to all professionals involved in exercising the BI principle and build their capacity to implement all related laws diligently. **(BI of the Child)**
3. Ensure the effective implementation of Article 8 of the Code on the Rights of the Child by developing procedures for social workers to comply with the requirements connected to the principle in all relevant legal and administrative proceedings. **(Respect for the Views of the Child)**
4. Facilitate the effective implementation of the Code on the Rights of the Child and other legislation concerned with children's rights by allocating sufficient human, technical, and fiscal resources. **(Enabling Legislation)**
5. Assess the budgetary needs of children with the goal of allocating sufficient budgetary resources to effectively implement children's rights, including by further increasing the budget for the social sector. This is particularly relevant, as "[the] absolute poverty rate is higher for children at 26.4 per cent compared to 21.3 per cent for the total population".³ **(Best Available Budget)**
6. Expand the National Statistics Office or institute a separate data collection system tasked with overseeing the implementation of the CRC and the Code on the Rights

² European Commission, 'COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Georgia 2024 Report Accompanying the document COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF REGIONS: 2024 Communication on EU enlargement policy', 30 October 2024, p. 46.

³ UNICEF, 'Georgia: BEING PREPARED AND ACTING FAST: A series of case studies on UNICEF's role in the delivery of effective social protection responses to COVID-19', October 2021, p. 4.

of the Child, which should include disaggregated data relevant to the above-mentioned legislation. Particular attention should be paid cases of child abuse, neglect, exploitation, sexual exploitation and children in street situations. (Collection and Analysis of Disaggregated Data)

7. Repeal the Law on Transparency of Foreign Influence. Crucially, the law requires media and civil society organizations to register as 'pursuing the interests of a foreign power' on the condition that they receive at least 20% of their funding from abroad.⁴ The law further gives the Ministry of Justice a broad discretion as to enforcement measures, thereby potentially allowing it to intrude on the activities of certain organizations.⁵ (State-Civil Society Cooperation)

⁴ OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, 'URGENT OPINION ON THE LAW OF GEORGIA "ON TRANSPARENCY OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE"', 30 May 2024, p. 2.

⁵ Ibid. para. 72.