

Georgia's Mandatory Electoral Gender Quotas — Women's Representation Gains and Quota Reversal (2020–2024)

Gender Equality · Good practice · Georgia

Quality score: 74/100

Evidence strength: Observational / pre–post

Summary

Georgia's 2020 Electoral Code required every 4th party-list seat to go to a person of a different gender. Women in parliament rose from 14% to ~20%; local councils from 13.8% to 24%. A UNDP evaluation confirmed gains. The quotas were abolished by parliament in October 2024.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Transferability / replicability	2/3
Impact on gender equality	1/1
Effectiveness	1/1
Efficiency	1/1
Evaluated outcomes	1/1
Sustainability	0/1
Achievement / evidence	1/1
Gender-mainstreaming embedding	0/1
Curator validation	1/1

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[Parliament of Georgia / UNDP Georgia / National Democratic Institute](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[UNDP Georgia — Mandatory Electoral Gender Quotas \(2022 evaluation\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[UNDP Georgia press release — Electoral gender quotas promote equality](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[Civil Georgia — Parliament Abolishes Quotas for Women MPs \(2024\)](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[Eurasianet — Georgia takes on male-dominated parliament with gender quotas](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

[Equal Future — Georgia: Women's Representation in Politics](#) — accessed 2026-06-23

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