

## Georgia

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### Executive summary

In 2017, significant progress was made towards the realization of child rights in Georgia through the UNICEF programme. Important results were achieved in improving the quality of maternal and newborn care services, improving access to quality education particularly for the most vulnerable, strengthening the childcare system through quality services to protect children from violence, abuse and neglect, further deepening of justice for children reforms through strengthening of a child-friendly environment, and policy support for effective social protection systems targeting the most vulnerable. In design and implementation of the programme in 2017, UNICEF Georgia balanced system strengthening, improved quality services, and capacity development at both the central and municipal levels. Particularly significant results in 2017 are outlined below.

#### Implementation of the Law on Early and Pre-school Education and Care (EPEC)

UNICEF Georgia provided technical assistance for development of a pre-school strategy with the Ministry of Education and Science and the development and adoption of the EPEC standards and regulations. Support was also provided for monitoring of the implementation of the school readiness programme, capacity development of local municipalities and national pre-school specialists through the inclusive development of in- and pre-service training, and development of resources and communication material on authorization procedures. Finally, assistance was also provided to conduct a pre-school quality assessment as a baseline to monitor implementation of the Law.

#### Provision of quality services for children with disabilities

The introduction and institutionalization of the social model of disability was made possible through policy dialogue. Technical assistance and policy support were also provided to central and municipal authorities in development of regulations and standards on case management, inclusive education and classification of functioning. In addition, models were established for integrated service provision for children with disabilities for scaling up by the Government. UNICEF also supported the development of an action plan on disability as part of the National Human Rights Action Plan, and launched a two-year nationwide campaign to combat stigma against children with disabilities.

#### Quality evidence generation on the situation of children, particularly the most vulnerable, for effective advocacy and policy-making

The preparation for the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 6 (MICS) was started in 2017, the first such comprehensive survey to be conducted in Georgia since 2005, providing high-quality disaggregated data on key indicators. Through strong advocacy efforts, MICS6 provided baseline data to the nationalized Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) plan as well as indicators. It also served to support regional-level policy-making. In addition, the 5th round of the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) was conducted. This is an essential tool for advocacy and for monitoring trends related to providing an inclusive and child-friendly social protection system in Georgia. It is used to inform policy making on trends in poverty and welfare.

In addition, research was conducted on the situation of children living and working in the streets, on early marriage, on iodine status, and on parenting of adolescents. All the studies are planned to contribute to the development of accelerated action plans with authorities. A comprehensive legal review of civil and administrative measures affecting children was conducted and served as the primary basis for addressing legal reforms for children in contact with the law, and for the ambitious Child Rights Code under development.

#### Emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction

In line with UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) and Inter-Agency Standing Committee policy, UNICEF Georgia conducted emergency preparedness and response training workshops for government officials, humanitarian partners and UNICEF Georgia staff. In 2017, the training focused on child protection and gender-based violence in emergencies.

The major shortfall in programme implementation in 2017 was the delay in the development of the Child Rights Code. A multisectoral working group established under the Ministry of Justice conducted a review of the legal gaps analysis prepared by UNICEF, and a multi-stakeholder group is expected to provide feedback on a draft being prepared by Parliament. It is expected that 2018 will bring a breakthrough in the development of the Code.

A number of partnerships with UNICEF Georgia particularly stood out in 2017. The partnership between UNICEF and the World Bank was essential in the reform of the targeted social assistance scheme. In 2017, this partnership expanded further when the World Bank partnered with UNICEF on the MICS, and the two organizations also provided evidence-based policy advice to the Government on education reform through the Education Policy Forum. The European Union (EU) is also a strategic partner for UNICEF in advocacy for children rights, particularly in the area of juvenile justice reforms and strengthening of the childcare system to protect children. The two also work together on programming in Abkhazia.

### Humanitarian assistance

UNICEF Georgia did not respond to any humanitarian situations in 2017, although significant investments were made in preparedness. Throughout 2017, UNICEF Georgia strengthened the response capacities of partners and staff for humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction. In line with the Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee policy, comprehensive emergency preparedness and response training workshops were conducted for government, humanitarian partners and UNICEF Georgia staff. As a result of the cycle of workshops for UNICEF-(co) led clusters and areas of responsibilities, including nutrition, child protection and gender-based violence in emergencies, over 70 professionals, including UNICEF Georgia staff, multisectoral national and international stakeholders and representatives of the UN agencies in Georgia, strengthened their knowledge and skills related to the CCCs, the cluster approach/transformation agenda, inter-agency response procedures and tools, and disaster risk reduction. The training exercises went beyond the emergency context and looked into the country-tailored causes of systemic weaknesses in the different fields (nutrition, gender-based violence, child protection), measuring their possible impact during emergencies and introducing sustainable methods of prevention, mitigation and response.

### Equity in practice

#### Equity case study

In the reporting period, UNICEF initiated research to analyse the phenomenon of street-connected children in Georgia (see also emerging areas of importance). The overall objective of

the study was to address the inequities and multiple deprivations related to children living and working on the streets – extreme poverty, lack of access to education, health and other social services, and high risk of violence and exploitation – and develop evidence-based interventions and preventive mechanisms. The Institute for Applied Social Science Independent Research Foundation, an independent research foundation, was contracted to undertake the analysis in order to understand the nature of street life, the “push factors” and coping mechanism on the streets. This research is built on an almost decade-long collaboration between UNICEF and the Government of Georgia for establishing the services and systems to address issues related to street-affected children in Georgia.

In 2009, a quantitative study was undertaken by Save the Children (supported by UNICEF and the United States Agency for International Development [USAID]), in order to understand the magnitude of the issue of street-affected children and their demographics. In 2010-2011, UNICEF supported the Government of Georgia to develop a vision and state-level approach towards children living and working on the streets based on the finding of the study. In 2012-2015, with EU financial support, UNICEF together with the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA) and partner organizations implemented a three-year initiative that envisaged developing services/systems to ensure reintegration of street-affected children into mainstream social life. The services were fully embedding in the state child welfare and social protection systems and were financed and monitored by the state. The State Child Action Plan 2012-2015 incorporated activities related to this programme, and the Social Rehabilitation and Child Care State Programme run by the MoLHSA outlined activities and funding related to this initiative. In addition, UNICEF supported the development of referral mechanisms, inter-sectoral linkages and corresponding legislative changes to ensure that children living and working on the streets are given access to all necessary childcare, social, healthcare and educational services.

In 2016, service providers, state monitors and social workers of the Social Service Agency began increasingly to report about the discrepancy between existing services and the needs of certain groups of street-affected children. Anecdotal evidence gathered by service providers seems to demonstrate that patterns related to the phenomenon and the profile of street children have significantly evolved since 2009. Among other things, evidence suggested that the proportion of child migrants, particularly those of Roma origin from neighbouring Azerbaijan, has increased. Nonetheless, beyond this anecdotal evidence, the issue of street-connected children has remained largely under-documented and insufficiently analysed since 2009.

In order to proceed further in understanding the current situation of street-affected children, UNICEF gathered major stakeholders, and together with the state and non-state partners (MoLHSA, Social Service Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF Azerbaijan, EU, Open Society Georgia Foundation, World Vision, Save the Children, Caritas Georgia, Public Defender’s Office [PDO]) developed the terms of reference for the above-mentioned qualitative research initiative “Research on children living and/or working on the streets in Georgia (and Azerbaijan)”. The findings will be finalized in 2018, and the report will provide detailed analysis of the deprivations the children face and their causes, as well as recommendations for narrowing the inequity gaps. There is common agreement that the evidence generated by this report will be used to support all further steps for developing public policies and programmes to prevent and effectively respond to issues related to street-affected children as well as an advocacy strategy and messages.

## Emerging areas of importance

**Refugee and migrant children.** In 2017, UNICEF incorporated the emerging area of importance related to migrant children within its country programme by addressing the issue of street-connected children. From 2012 onwards and based on a study conducted in 2007, services aimed at identifying and rehabilitating street children were established in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Rustavi. The 2007 study revealed that the vast majority of street-connected children (74 per cent) were “non-migrant children”, while 19 per cent had migrated from elsewhere in Georgia and only 7 per cent were child migrants from other countries.

Since 2012, anecdotal evidence gathered by service providers demonstrated that the patterns related to the phenomenon and the profile of street children have significantly evolved. Evidence indeed suggests that the proportion of child migrants, particularly from Azerbaijan, has drastically increased (about 30 per cent of street children migrated from Azerbaijan). UNICEF Georgia, in collaboration with the MoLHSA and UNICEF Azerbaijan, has therefore decided to conduct new research with the objective of developing or improving policy responses and existing services in line with socio-economic realities and the institutional environment in Georgia and Azerbaijan.

While the study is expected to be finalized and launched in early 2018, the field work was completed in November 2017 and aimed to, among other things, map and document the migratory flows related to the phenomenon of street-connected children in Georgia. The main regions of origin and of destination were identified, “life experiences” of children living or working in the streets were documented, and the factors/causes that lead a child to live and work in the streets (including socio-economic situation of families, discrimination and ethnicity, dysfunctional families) were analysed.

The recommendations and the subsequent activities will be developed and implemented in line with the new Global Programme Framework for Children on the Move, and with UNICEF’s six policy “asks”: protect child migrants from exploitation and violence; end the detention of children seeking refugee status or migrating; keep families together as the best way to protect children; all migrant children keep learning and have access to health and other quality services; press for action on the underlying causes of large-scale movements and migrants; and promote measures to combat xenophobia, discrimination and marginalization in countries of destination. In particular, in 2018 UNICEF Georgia intends to provide technical assistance to the MoLHSA and service providers related to the inclusion of the specific needs of migrant children into the ongoing programmes and will also seek to build public support for parties supportive of migrant/street children.

**Greater focus on the second decade of life.** In 2017, UNICEF Georgia identified the second decade of life as an emerging area of programming under the current programme cycle. UNICEF Georgia provided support to the development of the youth strategy and conducted a study on “Parenting Programmes for Parents of Adolescents”. It will provide insight into the attitudes, experience and knowledge of parents and adolescents as well as professionals working in the field of parenting of adolescents. The parenting study, and analysis of a 2016 survey conducted by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung on perceptions of youth aged 14-29 on their worries and aspirations for the future, will guide the development of a priority policy framework and services for adolescents, particularly the most vulnerable. UNICEF identified the areas of education, particularly focusing on transferable, 21st century skills, and youth engagement as agents of change as relevant entry points for adolescent programming in the Georgian context.

**Support “movements” to accelerate results for children.** In 2017, UNICEF initiated a campaign to combat the negative perceptions related to children with disability and break down the stereotypes that act as a barrier to access quality services for these children and their families. Based on a baseline study conducted in 2015, about 40 per cent of the population had negative stereotypes of children with disability. Of particular concern is that these negative attitudes were also found among service providers.

A UNICEF-supported study on violence against children in schools conducted in 2017 by the Public Defender’s Office provided further evidence of the deeply entrenched negative perceptions of children with disability in schools held by students, professionals and families. Emerging evidence in Georgia seems to suggest that sustained campaigning – including through “movements” – are bringing about positive results for children. In the case of children with disability, this includes a reduction in the prevalence of the associated stigma.

## Summary notes and acronyms

CCCs	Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action
CMT	country management team
EU	European Union
HACT	harmonized approach to cash transfers
ILO	International Labour Organization
IT	information technology
LTA	long-term agreement
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoLHSA	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control
NGO	non-governmental organization
OMT	operations management team
PDO	Public Defender’s Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCD	World Children’s Day
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

## Capacity development

In 2017, UNICEF Georgia stepped up its partnership with the National Statistics Office (GeoStat) to improve child-specific data collection by launching MICS6 to collect disaggregated data on key indicators to assess the situation of children and women. This data will contribute to the nationalized SDGs, and provide regionally representative results for effective policy and development interventions.

UNICEF supported the development of quality services through capacity development at the central and municipal levels, including technical assistance in development and piloting of the child assessment referral instrument, and training of social agents and social workers on its use; training of the municipal social workforce on violence against children and child protection referral procedures; training of pre-school educators and school managers on the early and pre-school education law standards and regulations; and enhancing specialization of the juvenile justice system, including skills-based training of probation and penitentiary staff, and specialization of victims and witness coordinators of the Chief Prosecutor’s Office.

UNICEF launched the #SeeEveryColour campaign to change stigma related to children with disability. It involved a mix of interventions: educating target groups about disabilities and deconstructing the prevailing myths and prejudices; illustrating appropriate models of behaviour and creating empathy towards children with disability; promoting interaction between young people with and without disabilities; and empowering children with disability and their parents by giving them a platform for advocacy. UNICEF Georgia launched a process of integrating communication for social change at the academic level in order to build a critical mass of professionals in the country working in this area.

In Abkhazia, UNICEF conducted a pre-service training course for social workers, including an introduction to social work, an overview of the state of child welfare in Abkhazia and international standards and practices on child protection. UNICEF Georgia also provided in-service training and regular external supervision, and facilitated training sessions, roundtables, and meetings for other specialists providing services to vulnerable children and their families.

### **Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy**

In 2017, UNICEF Georgia made significant investments in generating evidence on the situation of children and women in the country, including the most vulnerable. Two major surveys were initiated. First, UNICEF conducted the fifth round of the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS), a biannual household panel survey tracking poverty and inequality trends. The WMS is a key tool for informing policy decisions on child poverty and inequality as well as social protection programmes. Second, MICS6 was launched in partnership with GeoStat, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). MICS6 will generate high-quality disaggregated data on key indicators on children and women, and will contribute to the monitoring of the implementation of the nationalized SDGs, as well as the development and monitoring of the implementation of a number of policies and programmes.

UNICEF contributed to the strengthening of statistical capacity development and data analysis through the development of a comprehensive data collection and analysis system on children in the justice system. Discussions were initiated that revealed challenges in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Code. This research informed a government action plan to address gaps at the legislative and institutional levels. UNICEF also supported the strengthening of information systems and real-time data for informed decision-making on child growth and development, as well as linkages to applicable social services, through the development of the e-Health and e-Social platforms. A comprehensive mapping of social benefits and services was carried out with recommendations to support the development of a national social protection strategy.

UNICEF also carried out research to inform better advocacy, policy development and service provision. This included research on: early marriage with UNFPA and the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC); violence against children in schools with the Public Defender's Office; the life experiences of children living and working on the streets in Georgia (and Azerbaijan); adolescent parenting; and iodine status. An analysis of civil and administrative legislation was also carried out.

### **Partnerships**

The UNICEF and World Bank partnership was crucial in supporting the Government to review the targeted social assistance programme. These efforts led to modification of the targeting formula and the benefits scheme, and the creation of a new targeted programme, the Child Benefit Programme. This partnership informed the joint global communique on UNICEF-World

Bank collaboration. Georgia's case study is reflected in the compilation of country examples on "Current and Future World Bank-UNICEF Collaborations on Social Protection." The relationship with the World Bank was further strengthened in 2017 through partnership on MICS, and on joint advocacy for education reform through the Education Policy Forum.

The EU is a strategic partner to UNICEF in advocacy for children's rights, particularly in the area of juvenile justice reforms, strengthening of the childcare system to protect children, and programming in Abkhazia.

A multidisciplinary policy working group consisting of government agencies, the judiciary and legal aid service was institutionalized at the central level. It aims to achieve equitable access to justice for all children. A regional multidisciplinary mechanism was also established throughout the country. It contributes to problem solving and responds to the needs of children in contact with the law.

Estonia is a strategic partner with UNICEF Georgia on education, funding, technical expertise, and capacity development for education system strengthening. Activities include teacher training, and curriculum development for pre- and in-service training for pre-school and general education.

Partnership with the local business "Real Estate company M2" contributed to the process of deinstitutionalization of children with disability and the establishment of specialized family services for them in Tbilisi. The company contributed financial resources for constructing premises, while UNICEF provided technical expertise and built the capacity of relevant professionals. This was a good example of partnership with business making a significant contribution to creating a caring environment for children with disability.

## External communication and public advocacy

UNICEF Georgia applied an integrated approach, combining advocacy, communications and public engagement, to both global and local campaigns. The global campaigns such as early childhood development, emergency vehicles and communications and World Children's Day (WCD) were carried out taking into consideration the local context.

A cause framework was applied to the issue of disability. The integrated framework included advocacy through policy dialogue; communication for social change through social mobilization/influencing negative attitudes; and communication through riding waves of media interest and public engagement to ensure social inclusion of children.

Media self-regulation bodies were strengthened through monitoring media in ethical and in-depth reporting on children.

Children's issues were active on the public agenda through public advocacy campaigns and the launch of important initiatives and public events. Over 1,000 media stories were produced and UNICEF acted as a key advocate for children. The appointment of UNICEF Georgia's National Ambassador opened up new opportunities to reach different audiences with messages on violence against children and children with disability.

UNICEF Georgia revamped its digital strategy by applying new tools such as the production of multimedia videos, animated graphic videos, infographics and gifs for social media. Real life stories highlighted how specific initiatives affected children. More than 50 digital and print

products were produced.

World Children's Day was widely celebrated with children taking over key roles in media, Parliament, school and social media. UNICEF Georgia kicked off a social media campaign to raise awareness on the SDGs and highlight the role of children and young people in the SDG implementation process. *The State of the World's Children* launch was used to ride the wave of media and public interest on the issue of internet safety and children and to open up a discussion calling on the Government to develop a comprehensive strategy for ensuring the internet works in the best interests of children.

Public advocacy on justice for children highlighting real life stories contributed to influencing public perceptions of children in contact with the law.

### South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation

UNICEF Georgia supported exchanges of practice between Georgian and Armenian state and non-state actors around child welfare reform of Georgia. In June 2017, an Armenian delegation, comprised of representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, regional social departments and case managers visited Georgia. The Ministry shared its practice of developing child welfare programmes and services, service standards and financing mechanisms to close large-scale institutions and ensure family-like environments for children. The delegation visited alternative care services and the reminding institution for children with disability. The visit was followed by exchanges of methodologies, standards and service monitoring instruments.

Cooperation with Armenia also took place during an assessment of the iodine nutrition status and iodized salt use in Georgia. This survey utilized an innovative approach to define the relationship between salt consumption and iodine status and to obtain estimates of iodine intake sources. UNICEF Georgia facilitated the establishment of collaboration between the NCDC and Armenia's Yerevan State University. The Armenian side shared its methodology for the iodine nutrition study conducted in that country. This exchange took place as part of a partnership with the Iodine Global Network.

Georgia continued to foster cooperation with Estonia on general education. Estonia was identified as a partner due to its education reforms resulting in high learning outcomes. UNICEF facilitated sharing of good practices and lessons learned between the two countries, resulting in the modelling of the implementation of a national curriculum in primary schools and the development of pre-service training programmes. As a result, the Parliament of Georgia adopted legal amendments to the Law on Higher Education. As well, the National Education Quality Enhancement Centre of the Ministry of Education and Science approved the teachers' qualification framework. The cooperation will continue in 2018.

### Identification and promotion of innovation

UNICEF Georgia continued the integration of innovative methods and approaches into existing programmes to use the innovation agenda to bring results for the most vulnerable children.

The birth registry and maternal and newborn health monitoring module was launched in Georgia with UNICEF support. It ensures registration of data throughout pregnancy, including information on the newborn child. The registry guarantees the accuracy of the real-time data and facilitates monitoring of and reporting on the services provided. As a result, the maternal and child information management system was improved, as was the quality of maternal and

child health services.

An electronic immunization module encompassing vaccine and safety injection supply stock management was established at NCDC. The system is connected with other e-health modules and ensures real-time data collection on immunization coverage. It also enables ongoing monitoring and supports inquiries and dispatches of vaccines from central and regional warehouses to health facilities and ultimately to the patient.

UNICEF provided the technical support to NCDC to develop a free mobile app on immunization for iPhones and Android devices to contribute to the improvement of immunization coverage in Georgia. With the help of the app, parents obtain information about the safety and importance of vaccination whenever and wherever they need it. Through the interactive platform, parents are able to get the personal immunization schedule for their children as well as receive the vaccination reminder, which helps to ensure that their children are fully immunized on time against vaccine-preventable diseases.

UNICEF supported the creation of appropriately equipped child-friendly interview rooms at police, prosecutor's office, legal aid service and court premises. The initiative is novel in Georgia and aims to ensure better protection of child witnesses and victims of crimes through application of child-sensitive interviewing techniques by specialized staff in a child-friendly environment.

### Support to integration and cross-sectoral linkages

Child rights monitoring is one of the priorities of the UNICEF programme in Georgia (2016-2020). It aims to enhance the accountability of state institutions through assessing the efficiency and relevance of policies and service delivery. In 2016, child rights monitoring mainly focused on strengthening the institutional capacities of the Child Rights Centre of the PDO. In 2017, UNICEF sought to strengthen social accountability in Georgia through reinforcing the capacities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/community service organizations at national and local levels in regard to child rights monitoring.

To this end, UNICEF developed a cooperation framework with the Child and Youth NGO Coalition, which gathers about 50 civil society organisations working in the field of children and youth. It aims to protect children's rights and strengthen the child and youth welfare system. In collaboration with the coalition, UNICEF is supporting the development of child rights monitoring tools based, among other things, on the child protection index and the EU/UNICEF child rights toolkit. The tools will strengthen the capacities of coalition members to gather and analyse evidence and rights-related data. The approach will be piloted in three regions in 2018. The information and data collected will aim to evaluate the adequacy of policies and accessibility to services and identify potential violations of children's rights.

In 2017, UNICEF continued assisting the Government in shifting from a medical model to a social model for disability. With the support of the World Health Organization (WHO), new disability assessment methodologies were selected (namely, the Model Disability Survey and the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule [WHODAS] 2.0.). This cross-sectoral initiative is significantly contributing to the strengthening of knowledge management and capacity of the different sectors (social protection, education, health, child protection) regarding disability policies and programmes.

## Service delivery

UNICEF supported the Government of Georgia to set up an alternative care service for children with severe and profound disabilities deprived of parental care (known as Specialized Family-Type Service [SFTS]). One SFTS for seven children was launched in Kutaisi in December 2016. In 2017, intensive work was undertaken to ensure the quality of service provision and individual approaches to children. The service is linked with other childcare, healthcare and educational services in the community. Another small-scale facility was under construction in Tbilisi at the end of 2017. It was expected to be functional in 2018. The running costs of services are fully covered by the Government. The initiative is supported by USAID and the private company JSC m2 Real Estate. The SFTS model together with the specialized foster care service will ensure the discontinuation of the use of institutional care for children with severe and profound disabilities.

In Abkhazia, UNICEF's work continued to support service delivery through provision of capacity development in the education and child protection fields. In early 2017, UNICEF in cooperation with local partners provided training to the first group of social workers and launched social work services to support vulnerable children and their families in three pilot districts (Sukhumi City, Gali district and Gudauta district). The activities being implemented by social workers include individual work with vulnerable children and their families in close cooperation with all relevant service providers, as well as awareness raising and advocacy to support further development of social services and child protection mechanisms in Abkhazia. Furthermore, 18 youth clubs were established in partnership with Sukhumi Youth House. These clubs provide a wide variety of extracurricular activities for students of 18 schools throughout Abkhazia.

## Human rights-based approach to cooperation

UNICEF Georgia continued mainstreaming a human rights-based approach in all programmes implemented in 2017, drawing on international instruments and standards. In March 2017, the Committee on the Rights of the Child issued its concluding observations on the fourth periodic report submitted by the state. The document outlines all aspects of the state obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and therefore serves as a major document for promoting new initiatives in the field of children's rights. In partnership with the Human Rights Secretariat and the Interagency Commission for the implementation of the Convention under the Prime Minister's Office, UNICEF provided technical support in the development of the three-year action plans for the National Human Rights Action Plan in a number of areas including child rights and the rights of persons with disability. The draft was agreed with all state and non-state stakeholders. The document is based on the concluding observations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and reflects major requirements of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ILO Convention # 182, the Istanbul and Lanzarote conventions and other international and local policy instruments. UNICEF in cooperation with a partner NGO conducted training of Legal Aid Service lawyers on the third optional protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and procedures related to the submission of individual complaints.

UNICEF supported the Public Defender's Office to establish a consultative committee composed of thematic NGOs, the Child Rights Centre and different units of the PDO. Meetings were held, priority areas identified, and the working format agreed. UNICEF supported capacity building of the Child Rights Centre and regional representatives.

Following UNICEF advocacy efforts, Georgia initiated the process to become one of the pathfinder countries in the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. The legal

issues committee of the Parliament was nominated as a champion, and the commission will act as a focal point.

UNICEF supported the development of child-friendly materials on justice procedures and local/international child rights protection mechanisms. Materials were disseminated among children in schools and within the justice system, with the aim of informing rights holders and their representatives about existing local and international mechanisms and empowering children to seek and obtain remedies in case of violations of their rights.

## Gender equality

In 2017, UNICEF Georgia conducted a gender assessment to identify targeted gender priorities, mainstream gender in programming, and identify gaps in implementation of the minimum standards/institutional benchmarks. Through the gender assessment, UNICEF identified ending child marriage as the priority area for Georgia. In partnership with UNFPA, research was conducted on early marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting in Georgia. The National Commission on Gender Equality with UNICEF and UNFPA will develop an action plan to end these harmful practices in Georgia based on the findings of the research.

Gender mainstreaming was also prioritized in the context of programme implementation. Of particular note is the generation of gender-disaggregated data through the MICS, with many of its indicators being made available for the first time in Georgia. Strengthening health systems to monitor the situation of pregnant women contributed to safer pregnancies and the monitoring of critical pregnancies to reduce maternal mortality. At the end of 2017, the Ministry of Education and Science was developing second chance programmes for education for out-of-school children with UNICEF support, including for boys who have a higher rate of drop out than girls. Teacher training on gender-based violence in schools was one of the priority results for gender mainstreaming. UNICEF supported the capacity development of partners in the area of gender-based violence within emergency preparedness.

The gender review made a number of recommendations on gender mainstreaming and institutional benchmarks that will be rolled out in 2018.

## Environmental sustainability

In order to reduce the ecological footprint and thus contribute to improvement of the health and well-being of children and their families, UNICEF Georgia conducted strong advocacy related to child rights and the environment. This included media pitches, and participation in the elaboration of the National Environmental Health Action Plan with strong emphases on climate change and air pollution, as well as engagement in the discussions on key country-specific environmental challenges.

Every year, UNICEF Georgia undertakes an environmental footprint assessment based on the Secretary-General's initiative to encourage all UN agencies, funds and programmes to reduce their climate footprint and report greenhouse gas emissions. The assessment includes data on items such as office energy consumption, fuel consumed in vehicles, travel by air, water/paper consumption, waste to landfill and recycled paper usage, with the purpose of identifying the office activities with most negative environmental impact. Based on the 2017 EFA, UNICEF Georgia undertook measures to decrease environmental hazards, including reduction of travelling by plane and car, decreased use of paper and lower consumption of electricity and fuel. UNICEF also took part in greening of the UN House.

Since construction is considered as one of the main sources of environmental pollution in the world, an environmental impact assessment was undertaken by UNICEF prior to construction of buildings for families with children with severe and profound disabilities. It contained detailed analysis of the potential environmental consequences including those related to water resources, air quality, land use and utilities, as well as possible mitigation measures. These activities will contribute to the protection of children from environmental health and safety risks.

To address pollution from human waste associated with the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions in pre-schools, UNICEF Georgia supported the Government in establishing a strong WASH monitoring system. The national guide and monitoring instruments were elaborated to assist municipal public health centres to conduct WASH monitoring as per national technical regulations. UNICEF also focused on the promotion of safe sanitation and hygiene practices among pre-school personnel. Some topics relevant to environmental sustainability were included in the national pre-school education programs.

### Effective leadership

UNICEF Georgia established the practice of regular all-staff meetings (at least once a month) to provide programme updates, and information on progress on the scorecard, management indicators and budget utilization. The regular meetings provided an opportunity to address potential risks or shortfalls in a timely manner. To streamline support to the team, staff members were assigned specific accountabilities in the annual management plan, thereby facilitating effective team interaction. The plan introduced and approved some business simplification measures through increased delegation of programme financial accountability, with clear financial thresholds, while maintaining process and quality checks. The business continuity plan was updated and a drill was conducted to test programme criticality and remote access. Country management team (CMT) meetings addressed strategic programming and provided an opportunity to discuss programme budget updates, fund management and programme effectiveness measures. In 2017, two ethics focal points were appointed to provide support to the team and mitigate risks, one for the Tbilisi-based team and one for the Zone Office.

In 2017, there were no significant programming and operational risks identified. As a preparedness measure, UNICEF Georgia initiated an audit self-assessment in 2017. The audit date for Georgia has not yet been identified.

### Financial resources management

The country management team played a key role in oversight of the management process and monitoring of the performance indicators to ensure the appropriate utilization levels were achieved and the relevant periodic benchmarks were met. As a result, by the end of year, full utilization of the regular resources and other resources was achieved. For this purpose, country management team meetings regularly reviewed financial resource management as part of the standing agenda. The quarterly status reports were presented to the team to analyse contribution utilization rates and budget expenditure compliance as per agreements with donors.

Outside of the country management team process, management staff discussed and focused on other critical finance management issues such as financial procedures, bank reconciliations and the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT). This included monitoring of direct cash transfer (DCT) aging, triggering and planning actions for unliquidated balances over six months and other DCT liquidation issues. Thorough follow-up from management ensured high-quality outputs in the HACT process. There were no outstanding unliquidated amounts with partners reported, the assessments of implementing partners were done in a timely manner, and a

variety of assurance activities were conducted as planned. The following HACT activities were undertaken throughout the year: six micro-assessments, seven spotchecks, one audit, and 27 monitoring visits.

In terms of efficiency gains, telecommunication optimization measures can be highlighted. This was done in the last quarter of the year with the help of information technology (IT) colleagues from the UNICEF Regional Office and involved installation of the Skype for Business telephony across the Tbilisi Office and the Zone Office. This initiative is projected to provide significant cost reduction on international calls as well as on the local communication with the Zone Office.

### **Fundraising and donor relations**

Although UNICEF Georgia has been continuously operating in a challenging resource mobilization environment, the office succeeded in mobilizing 61 per cent of the Other Resources of the approved Other Resources Regular ceiling of the Country Programme 2016-2020. Despite successful resource mobilization efforts, the areas of social protection and inclusion, health and education remained underfunded.

UNICEF Georgia prepared a resource mobilization strategy for the end of January 2017 focusing on mobilizing resources for all strategic areas of the 2016-2020 Country Programme Document. A systematic approach to fund-raising and a strategic leveraging of resources were maintained.

UNICEF Georgia continued its focus on further enhancing the relationships with such major donors as the EU, USAID, SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), GAVI (Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization) and the Government of Germany. Cooperation was also launched with new and emerging donors, such as the Governments of Bulgaria, Estonia, Poland, for example. The increasing level of partnerships with UN agencies continued to accelerate and create new opportunities for resource mobilization in the framework of the UNPSD (United Nations Partnership for Sustainable Development) and UN Joint Work-Plans. This activity enhanced the cross-sectoral response for achieving results for children.

Throughout 2017, UNICEF Georgia ensured the effective regular monitoring and utilization of financial resources and other key performance indicators. Seventeen quality reports were submitted to various donors in 2017.

### **Evaluation and Research**

UNICEF Georgia prepared and implemented the plan for research, impact monitoring and evaluation (PRIME). No evaluations were undertaken during the reporting period.

### **Efficiency gains and cost savings**

One of the priority focus area in respect to efficiency gains and cost savings for the UNICEF team was joint UN operations. The operations management team (OMT) chaired by UNICEF took a lead role in ongoing discussions about a business operations strategy. After a thorough review of the guidelines versus available resources (including human resources), OMT concluded that a full-scale process leading to the business operations strategy would have been an extremely heavy burden on the limited staff/resource coordination team. The OMT therefore elaborated an innovative, simplified and cost-effective approach for the development of a functionally equivalent document/tool. This approach was called the Collaborative Business Operations Framework. The Framework was first presented to the UNCT, where the OMT

received an overall endorsement on the process. Later, the OMT chair had the opportunity to present the new approach to the UNICEF's business operations strategy global reference group in Budapest, where it was met with overall positive feedback.

Following the simplified process and relying on past experience, the OMT consolidated a list of 21 services where efficiency gains and cost savings can be achieved. These services are presented in the newly developed matrix that is a key component of the Collaborative Business Operations Framework.

Before the formal completion of the Framework, the OMT had implemented a number of key services from the matrix through UN long-term agreements (LTAs), namely travel management, printing services, IT equipment, office supplies, express mail service, fuel procurement, translation services and audit services for implementing partners (under HACT). Other services like common premises, warehouse and in-country logistics services are managed through government and UN memoranda of understanding.

Due to a lack of human resource capacity, a numerical evaluation and analysis of the cost savings was not performed.

## Supply management

The operations section worked closely with programme colleagues for procurement planning and securing supply and services. UNICEF Georgia used regional and local LTAs for cost-effective and quality procurement processes. In addition, 30 competitive bidding processes took place for non-standard supply and services, with public bid openings as required by policy. Five online platforms were used to advertise processes.

The largest proportion of the supplies was procured for the conflict-affected region of Abkhazia (approximately US\$224,293). Due to the politically sensitive situation with the breakaway territory (where the Zone Office is located), strict movement restrictions were imposed. In this respect, logistics related to the Abkhazia region were very complex, causing several deliveries to be delayed. They were therefore reflected in the Goods-in-Transit and Inventory reports for long periods. UNICEF Georgia collaborated with the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to use their trucks with diplomatic car plates to enter the conflict-affected area and deliver goods directly to recipients. UNICEF Georgia collaborated with representatives of the Danish Refugee Council in Zugdidi and used their warehouse located close to the region of Abkhazia as a temporary location for goods before final delivery to the Zone Office and implementing partners.

The renewal of LTAs with local suppliers was one of the main activities related to supply. The LTA-based contracts were in place for providing the following goods and services: printing, computer hardware, stationery and office supplies and audit services for the implementing partners.

Within the 2017 state budget, the Government allocated US\$7,218,400 for the procurement of vaccines (BCG; HepB; DTaP-HepB-Hib-IPV; bOPV; Rota; PCV; Td; DT; DTP; MMR; influenza; rabies; rabies antiserum), safety injection supplies and cold chain equipment. In addition, US\$155,000 was provided by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) as co-financing for the procurement of PCV. The Government procured most vaccines through the UNICEF Supply Division, except DTaP-HepB-Hib-IPV, rabies and influenza vaccines, which were not available through UNICEF. These were procured through the local government

procurement process. The value of government orders via UNICEF procurement services totalled US\$2,363,825.

Below are the total values of procurement in 2017, grouped by amounts spent on programme supply, operational supply, services, construction and UNICEF procurement services.

	<b>Value of all supply input (goods &amp; services)</b>
<b>Programme supplies</b>	\$224,293
<b>Operational supplies</b>	\$89,330.18
<b>Services</b>	\$451,455.79
<b>Construction</b>	\$66,371.30
<b>Procurement Services</b>	\$2,363,825
<b>Total</b>	\$3,195,275.27

### **Security for staff and premises**

There were several discussions between OMT and the Security Management Team (SMT) regarding security-related redesign and improvement of the UN House entrance. In the agreed new design, which was implemented by the end of 2017, the guards are located behind an armoured glass wall, and there is a two-door system with opening controls located behind the glass and operated by the guards.

There was extensive discussion within SMT/OMT about the security rules on escorting visitors in and out of the building by the host staff members. During large meetings, when many guests came to the office, this task was sometimes impossible. In order to lift the requirement to escort visitors, it was agreed that additional security cameras would be placed in both staircases and on every floor to control movement of visitors and opening of the doors with access to the floors.

By end of 2017, the office was able to identify surplus funding under regular resources and prioritize it for replacement of the office vehicle for the Zone Office. This decision was designed to improve staff travel security as the old vehicle was beyond the normal retirement age and in poor condition.

The warden zones were updated regularly, and warden checks were performed quarterly to measure movement time and ensure physical knowledge of the residential area of each staff member.

Both the Tbilisi Office and the Zone Office security focal points participated in the security briefings organized by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). Management staff, security focal points and wardens participated in monthly radio checks organized by the Radio Room to ensure the working condition of the radio equipment.

Minimum sets of IT equipment, satellite phones and BGAN internet antennas are pre-installed and ready in back up, and the main and zone offices for emergency response.

## Human resources

UNICEF Georgia ensured that the results-based management approach was implemented while managing its human resources. Staff members were provided with individual and group training to increase their capacity in order to meet organizational goals. The performance management system also played a key role in the process. Individual objectives and goals were established and incorporated in every staff member's performance evaluation report to match the organization's goals. Staff were encouraged to ensure frequent, two-way communication during the reporting year by providing feedback on the progress of the set objectives and achieved goals.

UNICEF Georgia developed an action plan to address the 2016 Global Staff Survey results, which included the following actions agreed between the management and staff: introduction of Friday flexi-hours at the expense of reduced lunch breaks throughout the week (maintaining a 40-hour week), development of a more equitable way to plan annual leaves per section and within the office in general, GS staff to be encouraged to get overtime compensation not only financially, but also through compensatory time, ensuring a more equitable participation in international events/workshops/trainings throughout the office when justified, encouraging and supporting staff in applying for stretch assignments, and establishing a budget for funding training.

In 2017 UNICEF Georgia participated in planning the roll-out of the UN for All: Dignity and Inclusion in the UN Workplace Training Initiative in early February 2018 as a continuation of the small-scale training conducted at the end of 2016. It is planned as a large-scale training event for all UN Agencies with the aim of having all staff attend one full-day UN for All training (total five days) in Georgia in line with the UN Cares programme goals endorsed by the United Nations Secretary-General. The training will be conducted in coordination with the Resident Coordinator office.

## Effective use of information and communication technology

As a pilot project, UNICEF Georgia, with the support of the UNICEF Regional Office and NY Headquarters, implemented Skype for Business telephony, Sonus VOIP telephony and Skype for Business servers. New technology improved communication between the Tbilisi Office and the Sukhumi Zone Office. Colleagues were able to communicate without limits over the phone between the offices (which was not possible before) and staff travelling benefited from cheap calls without paying for roaming services. Skype for Business telephony improved the quality of the conferencing system as well. In the Zone Office, the LIGHT technology was implemented. A new wireless network was established to cover offices and conference rooms and UNICEF's standard firewall Meraki was installed in Sukhumi to secure the ICT network and data. Universal wifi was implemented in Tbilisi.

Preparatory work was conducted to migrate from the current operating system to Windows 10. New devices were purchased to meet Windows 10 standards. Migration was finalized in the Zone Office and was in process in for Tbilisi Office at the end of 2017.

Office 365 is the key platform for UNICEF Georgia's unified communication, document sharing and data storage. The following are examples of shared services on the Georgia team site: archive of office documents; major calendar of events; sectional calendars and task management tools; in and out correspondence register; annual management plan portal; CMT task follow-up tool; jointly developed documents such as the Annual Report; and additional tools such as surveys.

Production of multimedia video and animated stories and the use of social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter) was amplified in 2017 for advancing UNICEF's agenda. These multimedia videos are used to highlight the efforts of UNICEF Georgia on different platforms for different audiences, including children and young people. Using online editing tools, more than 15 social media videos with text were prepared in three months, in-house, about key dates, messages and issues. A total of 200,00 unique users were reached in Georgia.

## Programme components from RAM

### ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

#### OUTCOME 1 Management and Development Effectiveness

##### Analytical statement of progress

- The governance system updates continued following global developments in UNICEF, and modifications were reflected in the Annual Management Plan;
- Through effective enlargement practices, high-quality fund utilization rates were achieved by the end of the year;
- Human resources capacity adjustments took place as per regional typology for the country offices; and
- Coordination of programme management remained effective

#### OUTPUT 1 Governance and Systems

##### Analytical statement of progress

All mandatory governance systems were established as per globally emerging changes. This was well communicated to all staff and agreed through transparent and participatory exercises (e.g. introduction of the electronic HACT – eZHACT). As a result, the 2017 Annual Management Plan was developed. The document was reviewed later with some minor adjustments. The DAT was updated in the system and reflects existing role distribution among staff.

#### OUTPUT 2 Management and stewardship of financial resources

##### Analytical statement of progress

All mandatory governance systems were established as per globally emerging changes. This was well communicated to all staff and agreed through transparent and participatory exercise (e.g. eZHACT introduction). As a result, the 2017 Annual Management Plan was developed. The document was reviewed later with some minor adjustments. The DAT was updated in the system and reflects existing role distribution among staff.

#### OUTPUT 3 Management of Human Capacities

##### Analytical statement of progress

- The office staff structure was adjusted to the regional typology (established human resources assistant, renamed OPS assistant, established CRM officer post);
- The staff development plan was established and implemented;
- Three staff members participated in stretch assignments;

- The new electronic performance appraisal system was well integrated into the office culture; and
- Global Staff Survey issues were taken into consideration and corrective measures and practices were put in place

#### **OUTPUT 4** Programme Coordination and Advocacy/Communication

##### **Analytical statement of progress**

- Office and warehouse premises-related requirements were fully budgeted and implemented for both the Tbilisi Office and the Zone Office;
- Logistical arrangements (including complex logistical issues with the politically sensitive breakaway territory) were well managed through collaborative arrangements with other UN agencies;
- In addition, staff transportation, communication and other logistical/administrative needs of the office were fully accommodated;
- HACT-related assessment, assurance and audit activities for implementing partners were fully accomplished as per 2017 plans

**OUTCOME 2** By 2020, all children benefit from strengthened accountability for child rights implementation through the establishment of effective child rights monitoring mechanisms and improved access to justice

##### **Analytical statement of progress**

UNICEF Georgia supports the development of a child-friendly justice system through establishing relevant mechanisms, a regulatory framework and environment and a specialized multidisciplinary approach.

In 2017, the central and regional multidisciplinary mechanisms to support the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Code were institutionalized. Multidisciplinary discussions were organized to discuss challenges related to the implementation of Code and plan follow-up steps.

UNICEF in cooperation with an inter-agency working group under the Ministry of Justice developed a concept for collecting comprehensive data concerning children in the justice system, including relevant indicators and their definitions.

UNICEF supported further specialization of the justice system by developing a common vision on institutionalization of specialization, including development of selection criteria and initial and in-service training and the establishment of quality assurance mechanisms.

With UNICEF technical assistance, a concept for a child-friendly environment in the justice sector was developed and validated by key stakeholders. An agreement was reached with relevant authorities to create appropriately equipped child-friendly interview rooms in police, Prosecutor's Office, Legal Aid Service and court premises.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, initiated a process to introduce psychosocial support and early assessment of children in police custody.

In cooperation with an interagency working group under the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF conducted a legal gaps analysis in the area of civil and administrative legislation. The analysis revealed major legal gaps that create barriers for children in the realization of their rights.

UNICEF developed a concept on the establishment of ministerial quality control and child rights monitoring mechanisms. Work related to the development of a methodology and specific instruments and tools was in progress at the end of 2017.

To increase state accountability for the realization of rights of all children, UNICEF Georgia supported the capacity development of the PDO as an independent child rights monitoring institution and continued cooperation with the Prime Minister's Office and line ministries.

UNICEF Georgia supported the PDO to establish a consultative committee composed of thematic NGOs, the Child Rights Centre and different units of the PDO. Meetings were conducted, priority areas identified, and the working format agreed. UNICEF supported capacity building of the Child Rights Centre and regional representatives.

With UNICEF technical support, the Interagency Commission for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child developed the Child Rights chapter in the National Human Rights Action Plan. The draft was agreed with all state and non-state stakeholders. The document is based on the Convention's concluding observations and reflects major requirements of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ILO Convention #182, the Istanbul and Lanzarote conventions and other international and local policy instruments.

UNICEF supported the development of child-friendly materials on justice procedures and local/international child rights protection mechanisms. Materials were disseminated among children in schools and children in contact with the justice system.

In March 2017, the Committee on the Rights of the Child issued its concluding observations on the fourth periodic report submitted by the State Party. The document outlines all aspects of the state obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and serves as a key document for promoting new initiatives in the field of children's rights.

**OUTPUT 1** By 2020, children, especially the most vulnerable, have access to a child-friendly justice system which adequately responds to children's violation of rights and ensures fair, timely and effective solutions

#### **Analytical statement of progress**

UNICEF Georgia supported the development of a comprehensive data collection and analysis system concerning children in the justice system. UNICEF in cooperation with an inter-agency working group under the Ministry of Justice developed the concept, and relevant indicators and their definitions. Work on the development of legal amendments and relevant software was in progress at the end of 2017. The integrated data management system will provide data to monitor the functioning of the justice system and support the development of evidence-based policies and programmes aimed at the prevention of and effective responses to juvenile crime and violence against children.

UNICEF supported further specialization of the justice system through the development of a

common vision on institutionalization of specialization, including development of selection criteria, initial and in-service training and the establishment of quality assurance mechanisms. The Government Decree on the Approval of the Standard of Specialization was revised to reflect main elements of the concept; its approval is pending. National authorities involved in the administration of juvenile justice committed themselves to creating specialized teams, where feasible, to work exclusively or as a priority on juvenile cases.

UNICEF supported skills-based training of probation and penitentiary staff (90 specialists), and initiated specialization of victims and witness coordinators of the Chief Prosecutor's Office (17 specialists).

With UNICEF technical assistance, a concept for a child-friendly environment in the justice system was developed and validated by key stakeholders, and an agreement was reached with relevant authorities to create appropriately equipped child-friendly interview rooms in police, Prosecutor's Office, Legal Aid Service and court premises. The creation of such interview rooms will ensure better protection of child witnesses and victims of crimes by putting into practice principles of interviewing children in child-friendly conditions by specialized staff using child-sensitive interview techniques.

UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, initiated a process to introduce psychosocial support and the early assessment of children detained by police. The initiative envisages the establishment of a mobile multidisciplinary team within temporary detention facilities. The creation of a multidisciplinary team will allow for an expansion of an individualized and multidisciplinary approach at the police level.

In cooperation with an interagency working group under the Ministry of Justice, UNICEF conducted a legal gaps analysis in the area of civil and administrative legislation. The analysis revealed major gaps that create barriers for children in the realization of their rights. UNICEF advocated for the participatory process with engagement of government agencies, Parliament, the judiciary and civil society organizations to draft a package of legislative amendments and/or a new law on children's rights.

In 2017, the central and regional multidisciplinary mechanisms to support the implementation of a Juvenile Justice Code were institutionalized. Multidisciplinary discussions were organized in Tbilisi and in each region of Georgia to discuss challenges related to the implementation of the Code. UNICEF supported the exercise to document the revealed gaps and problems at the central and regional levels. Based on the comprehensive document, the Ministry of Justice coordinated the preparation of a matrix on implementation challenges that serves as a working document for the multidisciplinary working group to undertake measures to address gaps at the legislative, practical and system levels.

**OUTPUT 2** By 2020, ministerial and independent child-rights monitoring mechanisms are reinforced, to identify violations and enable evidence-based policymaking and response

### **Analytical statement of progress**

In order to strengthen independent and ministerial child-rights monitoring mechanisms, UNICEF cooperates with the PDO, local and international child rights-focused organizations, the Prime Minister's Office, all line ministries and public entities.

With UNICEF technical support, the Interagency Commission for the implementation of the

Convention on the Rights of the Child developed the Child Rights chapter in the National Human Rights Action Plan. The draft was agreed with all state and non-state stakeholders. The document is based on the Convention's concluding observations and reflects major requirements of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ILO Convention #182, the Istanbul and Lanzarote conventions and other international and local policy instruments.

As a result of UNICEF advocacy efforts, Georgia initiated the process to become one of the pathfinder countries in the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. The legal issues committee of Parliament was nominated as a champion and the commission will act as a focal point.

UNICEF developed a concept on the establishment of ministerial quality control and child rights monitoring mechanisms. Work related to the development of a methodology and specific instruments and tools was in progress at the end of 2017.

UNICEF supported the development of child-friendly materials on justice procedures and local/international child-rights protection mechanisms. Materials were disseminated among children in schools and children in contact with the justice system.

UNICEF in cooperation with a partner NGO conducted training of Legal Aid Service lawyers on the third optional protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and procedures related to the submission of individual complaints.

UNICEF supported the PDO to establish a consultative committee composed of thematic NGOs, the Child Rights Centre and different units of the PDO. Meetings were held, priority areas identified, and the working format agreed. UNICEF supported capacity building of the Child Rights Centre and regional representatives.

UNICEF supported the PDO's Child Rights Centre to conduct specialized monitoring on violence against children in public schools throughout the country.

UNICEF initiated a dialogue with the Child and Youth NGO Coalition to discuss and agree on strengthening independent child rights monitoring through the development of child rights monitoring tools and reinforcing the capacities of the coalition members to gather and analyse evidence and rights-related data.

## Document centre

### Evaluation and research

Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL NORMS IN RELATION TO VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN	2017/006	Study
Study on parenting programmes for parents of adolescents - Final Draft	2017/005	Study
Report of the Media Monitoring of Coverage of Children's Issues in Media	2017/004	Study
MICS DATA GAP ANALYSIS	2017/003	Study

Analysis of Social Benefits/Assistance Provided to the Population by the Central and Municipal Governments	2017/002	Study
Report on the national assessment of iodine nutrition status and iodized salt use in the Republic of Georgia	2017/001	Research

### Other publications

Title
Video on Education for Change, Data's story, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Video on Peer journey: Ana and Mariam, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Video on Presentation of the #SeeEveryColour campaign in Zugdidi
Video on Presentation of the #SeeEveryColour campaign in Batumi
Video on Peer journey: Gio and Beka, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Video: Pianist Datuna Aladashvili joins #SeeEveryColour campaign
Video on Presentation of the #SeeEveryColour campaign in Telavi
Video on Activation of the #SeeEveryColour campaign in Mziuri Park, on the Children's Day
Video on Presentation of the #SeeEveryColour campaign in Gori
Video on Presentation of the #SeeEveryColour campaign in Kutaisi
Video on #SeeEveryColour campaign at Europe's Day
Video on Peer journey: Gio and Sandro, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Anano's video, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Ana's video, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Esma's video, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Giorgi's video, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Gigo's video, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Data's video, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Tinatin's video, #SeeEveryColour campaign
Video: Georgian composer and conductor Nika Rachveli and world-known soprano Nino Machaidze join the anti-stigma campaign
Videos on Launch of the #SeeEveryColour campaign
Real story – what is diversion (interview with a diverted child)
Video Interview with internet safety expert John Carr
Video on New Zealand U20 Rugby Team All Blacks visit to a Children's Daycare Centre in Kutaisi
Juvenile Justice Code – animation
Video on Diversion – Dato's Story
Video on Visit of the Estonian President to the UNICEF-Estonian Government supported project
World Children's Day–Video Interview with UNICEF National Ambassador Nikoloz Rachveli
World Children's Day wrap up video #KidsTakeOver
Interview with Professor Ivo Aertsen on restorative justice
World's largest lesson (Video)
HPV booklet
Collection of stories from non-professional writers in Abkhazia
Guide for NGOs
Guide of SCI in Language Teaching
Guide for Teachers on Life Skills

UNICEF Georgia 2018 Calendar
SOWCR – Children in a Digital Age
Tiny stories
Information brochures about foster care
Equal Relationships – commixes
Myths and Reality
See Every Colour Campaign brochure
Child friendly CRC
Convention on the Rights of the Child

### Programme documents

Document Type	Title	Name
AWP/RWP	Rolling Work Plan 2011-12, Mother and Child Health	RWP MNCH.PDF
AWP/RWP	Rolling Work Plan 2011-12, Education and Youth	RWP Education.PDF
AWP/RWP	Rolling Work Plan 2011-12, Child Protection	RWP Child Protection.PDF
CPAP	COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN	GoG-UNICEF CPAP 2011-15.docx