Executive Summary

The political developments of 2013 coincided with important developments for children in Georgia. The Government made a commitment to: a) ensure universal access to quality preschool education by increasing net enrolment from 46 per cent to 100 per cent; b) reduce the under 5 mortality rate from 20.5 to 16 deaths per 1000 live births; c) halve extreme child poverty and d) end institutional care for all children under 6 years of age - all by end of 2015.

In 2013, UNICEF’s involvement in different areas has contributed to: a) a decrease in extreme child poverty rates from 11.5 per cent in 2009 to 9.4 per cent in 2011 and further to 6 per cent in 2013; b) a decrease in the rate of socially excluded children from 9 per cent to 7 per cent; c) the introduction of health insurance for children 0-6 years old; d) a 100 per cent increase in targeted social assistance (TSA) cash benefits for the most vulnerable population; d) a reduction in the number of children residing in the state run residential care institutions from 4,600 in 2005 to 109 in 2013; e) an expansion of diversion and mediation services throughout the country benefitting over 100 juveniles as well as a decrease in the number of children serving a jail sentence from 160 to 60 and an individual sentence planning approach in both the probation and penitentiary systems.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLSHA), together with Social Service Agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding on “reforming means tested social protection programmes and making the social protection system more oriented towards children’s needs”.

As a result of UNICEF’s advocacy in 2013, the amendment of the law on ‘Prevention of iodine, other microelement and vitamin deficiencies’, which bans the import and sale of non-iodized salt and puts in place the recommendation for a food fortification policy in the country, was submitted to the Parliament and is awaiting a hearing.

Based on bottlenecks identified through a 10-determinant analysis, the Government of Georgia - with UNICEF’s direct guidance and technical assistance - initiated the development of a preschool education law.

As of the end of 2013, there are no more state run residential care institutions for children without disabilities aged 6-18 years. To prevent the child abandonment, family support services such as early intervention and day-care centres were developed, while a strict gate-keeping policy was put into place to avoid unnecessary family separation.

UNICEF’s engagement in the area of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and education contributed to advancing the DRR education agenda by establishing a multi-stakeholder national DRR education coordination mechanism at the Ministry of Education and Science. Activities in this area directly contributed to strengthening of the DRR capacity of national and local education and emergency management sectors.

Country Situation as Affecting Children & Women

Major developments in 2013 include the Government’s strong social agenda which translated into increased budget allocations for social spending on universal access to health care and services, free preschool education, increased pensions and targeted social assistance (TSA). The development of human capital is one of the major pillars of Georgia’s long-term economic development strategy. With this in mind, in 2013 the Government committed to achieving the new Early Childhood Development (ECD) planned outcomes and action plans by the end of 2015 and also set a national agenda for children at risk of family separation. At the end of 2013, the Georgian Parliament declared as the Year of the Protection of the Rights of the Child.

In June 2013, the Government of Georgia made a commitment to: a) ensure the universal access to quality preschool education by increasing net enrolment from 46 per cent to 100 per cent; b) reduce under the 5 mortality rate from 20.5 to 16 deaths per 1000 live births; c) halve extreme child poverty and d) end institutional care for all children younger than 6 years, – all by the end of 2015.
At the end of 2013, the Government and the Parliament of Georgia set a National Agenda for Children at Risk of Family Separation and Deprived of Parental Care which prioritizes strengthening the family in all state policies and programs, ensuring the inclusion of children with disabilities and ending the use of residential care institutions for all children under 6 years of age. It proposes to do this by expanding existing family support services, establishing home care services for children with disabilities, strengthening the measures preventing child abandonment as well as improving foster care and ensuring strong gate-keeping at and monitoring of the state and non-state child care services.

In 2013, UNICEF’s involvement in different areas contributed to: a) a decrease in extreme child poverty rates from 11.5 per cent in 2009 to 9.4 per cent in 2011 and further to 6 per cent in 2013; b) a decrease in the rate of socially excluded children from 9 per cent to 7 per cent; c) an introduction of health insurance for children 0-6 years old; c) a 100 per cent increase in targeted social assistance (TSA) cash benefits for the most vulnerable population; d) a reduction in the number of children residing in the state run residential care institutions from 4,600 in 2005 to 109 in 2013; e) an expansion of diversion and mediation services throughout the country benefiting over 100 juveniles as well as decreasing a number of children serving a jail sentence from 160 to 60 and an individual sentence planning approach in both probation and penitentiary systems.

UNICEF also initiated discussions around child poverty and child-sensitive social protection systems, and a policy discourse around introducing specific child benefits for the third child born into every household. UNICEF significantly influenced the introduction of human capital development, with a focus on investing in children, as one of the main pillars of long-term economic development in the Government’s “Georgia 2020” strategy.

UNICEF’s 2013 analysis of infant mortality trends - undertaken within the framework the mother and child health monitoring information system - showed that infants born outside the capital Tbilisi were 1.4 times more likely to die than infants born in Tbilisi, and that infants born outside Tbilisi who were underweight were 1.9 times more likely to die than infants in the same weight category born in Tbilisi.

UNICEF supported a WASH survey in 600 schools countrywide. The survey revealed that the major water source in 4 per cent of schools in cities and 12 per cent of schools in villages is unsafe and that the source of water is not functional in every 10th school. It also showed that 65 per cent of the surveyed schools have outdoor sanitation facilities and only 50 per cent a have a functioning drainage system.

UNICEF’s 2013 secondary analysis of Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2009 data revealed that only an estimated 38 per cent of students in Georgia have reached a proficiency level in literacy that is at/or above the baseline level needed to participate effectively and productively in life. Furthermore, only 31.2 per cent of students are proficient in mathematics at least to the baseline level at which they begin to demonstrate the kind of skills that enable them to use mathematics in ways considered fundamental for their future development. Last but not least, the data showed that only 34 per cent of students are proficient at least to the baseline level at which they begin to demonstrate the science competencies that will enable them to participate actively in life situations related to science and technology. Despite these low levels of achievement, Georgia is one of the countries in which the difference between schools is relatively low.

The 2013 Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) preliminary results show a decrease in the extreme poverty of children. However they also show a disproportionate increase - from 25 per cent to 27 per cent - in the relative poverty rate among children compared to the relative poverty rate of other groups which was showed a dramatic drop.

According to UNICEF’s 2013 Violence against Children Study, 40 per cent of Georgia’s population perceives stigma around disability as a social norm. The same study also reveals that 45 per cent of Georgia’s population thinks that the use of physical force against their children is acceptable and appropriate and 60 per cent believes that harsh parenting is more effective than parents’ use of positive discipline. Moreover, 46 per cent of the population does not feel comfortable and refuses to intervene in family affairs when witnessing violence against children in the family. A more worrying finding is that 60 per cent of professionals who work with/for children and by law have been obligated to respond to child abuse and
neglect cases, actually are not aware of their responsibilities and also prefer not to get involved in cases of violence against children as they believe that involvement in family affairs is a sensitive issue.

The findings of all UNICEF-supported studies undertaken in 2013 were disseminated among the key governmental and CSO partners as well as broader public and have resulted in the Government making new commitments to address the inequities and improve the situation of children.

**Country Programme Analytical Overview**

This annual report focuses on the third year of the Government of Georgia - UNICEF Country Programme Action Plan 2011–2015. The Programme is designed to address social exclusion and system and capacity gaps as well as the underlying issue of child poverty. The overarching goal of the Country Programme is to support those elements of the Government’s on-going reform process which strengthen social inclusion and cohesion, with a view to reducing inequities among children and increasing the potential for development of their human and social capital. The Country Programme comprises of two mutually reinforcing components, namely:

- Integrated and Inclusive Systems for Children and Social Policy
- Child Rights Monitoring and Communication

In 2013, the Country Office further expanded its scope of cooperation by supporting the Government and civil society organizations in monitoring and evaluating development activities, identifying bottlenecks and barriers for the most disadvantaged boys and girls, as well as policy options related to social safety nets for children, and improving the capacity for budgetary analysis and increases in the social-sector budget for children.

UNICEF-supported studies and surveys as well as determinant analyses in the areas of early learning/preschool education and child protection improved the availability of evidence-based data for planning and policy and programme development. UNICEF also worked with the Government and NGOs to monitor the activities and efforts made in support of child rights.

Capacity building exercises for social workers, teachers, preschool educators, legal aid, prosecutors and judges further improved the quality of services provided by them. UNICEF also partnered with the academia and other training centres to remove bottlenecks related to personnel gaining their professional qualifications.

In 2014, the Country Office will further refine the Country Programme Outcomes and outputs based on UNICEF’s Strategic Plan 2014 – 2017 and in line with the recommendations of the MTR meeting that will be held in March 2014.

**Humanitarian Assistance**

In 2013, UNICEF continued its programme in the breakaway region of Abkhazia. Support for better access to quality maternal and child health (MCH) care included a comprehensive capacity building programme that saw 35 doctors from five MCH institutions across Abkhazia trained in perinatal care, while 25 other healthcare workers underwent WHO/UNICEF “Baby Friendly Hospital and Breast Feeding Promotion” training. UNICEF also helped provide supplementary equipment to the Sukhumi maternity hospital and with this helped to introduce best practices in pre-natal care and improve support for pregnant women. As a result of an MCH assessment, six protocols on MCH (obstetrics) were developed and have been regularly applied in maternity hospitals since July 2013, while another five additional protocols (obstetrics and neonatology) are currently being drafted.

Continued support to the Expanded Programme of Immunization resulted in: the adoption of a new immunization calendar in line with WHO recommendations; introduction of new vaccines (against pneumonia, meningitis and rotavirus) in the schedule; development and regular use of the immunization data-base (containing basic data on child vaccine registry for over 41,000 children and adolescents) by over 50 users/health care workers throughout Abkhazia; and the delivery and installation of a central cold storage room in Sukhumi. Overall, the number of children covered with routine and supplementary immunization increased significantly, with over a 20 percent increase for measles, mumps and rubella, and a 29 per cent
increase for tetanus and diphtheria vaccine.

Over 60 doctors and nurses improved their IT skills and use of modern communication technologies, including medical databases.

The 48 rural medical points established within Social Community Centers (SCCs) targeted 30,000 children, their parents, and medical and education professionals. They held information sessions on reproductive health, baby care, HIV/AIDS and STI prevention for 450 young women and young couples. The SCCs and the three specialized daycare centres for children living with disabilities provided services to 205 children living with disabilities (representing 45 per cent of all registered children living with disabilities in Abkhazia) and their caregivers. These services included life-skills development activities (crafts, computer classes), educational activities (basic literacy and numeracy), inclusive education, and referrals and support for enrolment into regular schools. In addition, the three specialized day care centres also provided essential services such as speech therapy, psychological counselling and physiotherapy.

Youth clubs were established in 18 schools across all six districts, with each youth club focusing on four areas: mathematics, science and technology, environment, healthy lifestyle and civic education. Approximately 270 children and youths benefitted from these activities, and facilitators/tutors from all 18 schools received training in training methodologies and strategies, organization and leadership.

**Effective Advocacy**

*Mostly met benchmarks*

For several years now, UNICEF has been advocating the further strengthening of the existing social protection system in order to overcome the shortcomings related to inequity and the exclusion of the most vulnerable. As a result, in June 2013, the Government of Georgia under the leadership of the Prime Minister, committed to achieving the new Early Childhood Development planned outcomes and priorities by the end of 2015.

One of the main priorities has been to cut extreme child poverty in half. To achieve this goal, the Government agreed to revise the existing social protection system so as to make it more inclusive and child sensitive. This includes revising existing cash programmes, specifically the Targeted Social Assistance Programme, and exploring other cash and in-kind benefits that would target households with children. In September 2013, the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, together with the Social Service Agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF on “Reforming means tested social protection programmes and making the social protection system more oriented towards children’s needs”. The process of revising existing cash programmes is ongoing.

UNICEF was also actively involved in supporting the Ministry of Finance in developing a long-term inclusive economic growth strategy – ‘Georgia 2020’. Among other things, this strategy focuses on the importance of investing in human capital, including early childhood development which it recognizes as an important component of inclusive growth. Once adopted, the strategy will define the major economic direction of the country for years to come and will necessitate the necessity the collection and analysis of the disaggregated data against its indicators. Georgia 2020 is expected to be adopted in early 2014.

In 2013 UNICEF also advocated for the inclusion of child rights related actions into the overall National Human Rights Action Plan that is currently being developed.

Advocacy efforts throughout the year resulted in the Parliament declaring at year’s end that 2014 will be the Year of the Protection of the Rights of the Child. The proposed strategy, including a package of the specific legislative changes, parliamentary hearings and public debates as well as conferences and special events, proposed by UNICEF to the Parliament, was unanimously approved by the Parliament’s Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee.

The fact that 11.3 per cent - or more than 31,000 - children aged 6 -59 months in Georgia are moderately or severely stunted and that stunting has been largely occurring among the poorest22 percent prompted
UNICEF to advocate for the introduction of mandatory fortification of first grade flour with iron and folic acid. As a result of UNICEF’s advocacy in 2013, the amendment of the law on ‘Prevention of iodine, other microelement and vitamin deficiencies’[1] was submitted to Parliament and is awaiting a hearing.

[1] The law bans import and sale of non-iodized salt and recommends a food fortification policy in the country.

### Capacity Development

*Mostly met benchmarks*

Capacity development remained one of the key strategies of the programme of cooperation in 2013. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Justice in developing the training modules for social workers and prosecutors on a diversion programme for juveniles. The training module includes materials for participants as well as a training methodology for identified trainers. Fourteen trainers were identified by the training institutes and underwent training in 2013. All training materials developed thus far will be integrated into the training programme of the respective training institutes, namely the Training Centre of Justice (TCJ), the Training Centre of Prosecutor’s Office, Probation and the Penitentiary Training Centre. The identified trainers conducted five trainings for a multidisciplinary group of 130 professionals - prosecutors, social workers and mediators – involved in diversion methods.

UNICEF also supported the High School of Justice, TCJ, and the Legal Aid Service in strengthening the capacity of the juvenile justice trainers and integrating juvenile justice training materials into their training curriculum. Fifteen selected trainers from the judiciary, prosecution service and the Legal Aid were given interdisciplinary training.

Within the framework of Child Care Reform, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA) in developing a state-run system to address the needs of children living and/or working on the streets. During the Summer-Fall of 2013 all 80 service providers from 3 mobile teams, 3 day-care/crisis intervention centres and 2 transitional 24-hour centres in Tbilisi (pilot region) were trained. This resulted in professionals being equipped with essential knowledge/skills on: the profile of children living and working on the streets; UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; Child Care Reform in Georgia; Child/youth psycho-social development; Violence against children; Mental health issues; Sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS; Intervention plans, case management and individual service plans; Communication skills, active listening, interviewing techniques; Conflict resolution; Management of challenging, aggressive and anti-social behaviour; and Emergency health intervention. It is estimated that approximately 500 children living and/or working on the streets of Tbilisi will benefit from the quality services provided by these professionals.

In 2013, to further improve the quality of general (primary and secondary) education, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) initiated a review of the national curriculum, teachers’ standards and the teachers’ professional development system. As one of the results of this review, the MoES introduced a new three-tiered certification system for teachers to help their professional development which outlines professional standards and provides the foundation for teachers’ training manuals that will be developed in 2014.

The MoES, with UNICEF’s support, analyzed the existing legislation, policy models and capacity of professional associations to support the development of an innovative model for inclusive education which will allow boys and girls who drop out of school to benefit from second chance education.

### Communication for Development

*Mostly met benchmarks*

In 2013, communication for development (C4D) strategies were applied to UNICEF-supported initiatives in early childhood development, child care reform, violence against children, and street children.
A high-level conference “Investing in Georgia’s Future - A National Agenda for Early Child Survival and Development” organized by UNICEF, the Parliament and the Government of Georgia in June 2013, resulted in the Government committing to prioritize Early Childhood Development within Georgia’s National Development Strategy – ‘Georgia 2020’. The media outreach campaign that followed the conference aimed at keeping early childhood development issues high on the media and public agenda. A number of feature stories and public service announcements (PSAs) highlighting the situation of children and major outcomes of the conference were released alongside three video discussing poverty, malnutrition and pre-school education.

A nation-wide study entitled “Violence against Children in Georgia” describing and analysing the Georgian public’s knowledge, practice and attitudes about different forms of violence against children was launched in October 2013. The launch brought together representatives of the Government, civil society, international organizations and media. A special art exhibition featured one minute videos produced by young people on violence against children.

The launch of the study kicked off a wider ‘End Violence against Children’ campaign to draw public attention and mobilize action. The campaign included a round-table for bloggers to inform them about the results of the study and to generate further discussion in social media; a seminar for journalists which resulted in a number of media stories and articles around the issue; two video discussions about violence against children as well as the Child Care System reform which were disseminated through social media; and PSAs with local celebrities. The campaign also used innovative ways to address the widespread belief that harsh parenting methods are good. An art installation – a house that tells stories about violence against children - was organized in December as part of the campaign. The installation was set up for one day near the central metro station in Tbilisi. The main idea of the installation was to make the invisible, visible; to sensitize people about hidden violence that often happens in families; and to urge ordinary citizens to speak out more forcefully to fight violence against children and to react when they witness it.

A new initiative to support children living and/or working on the streets was launched at a press-conference that was followed by a number of media articles and stories on the issue. A media seminar to brief journalists on the progress being made in implementing the project also stirred a lot of media attention and resulted in specific stories.

**Service Delivery**

*Mostly met benchmarks*

In 2013, as a follow-up to its support for the development of national standards for day-care centres and the national early intervention programme for persons with disabilities, UNICEF helped develop the Early Intervention Service for children with disabilities in Kutaisi and Batumi and the Day-care Service for children with disability in Kutaisi in partnership with the NGO “First Step Georgia”. In Kutaisi and Batumi, the early intervention services focused on supporting and stimulating the physical, psychological and social developments of 97 children with disabilities aged 0-7 years. The services included occupational and speech therapy, psychological and health assistance, and the development and implementation of individualized plans for children and their families. The services were provided by a newly-created multi-disciplinary team of professionals and home teachers.

The Kutaisi Daycare Center served 28 children with disabilities aged 6 to 18 years. The Center provided non-formal education (basic literacy skills, math, natural sciences and art), and also supported the development of self-care skills for daily activities, stimulated sensory integration and social inclusion.

The need for early intervention services for children with disabilities in Kutaisi and Batumi was first made apparent by the inflow of infants to the Tbilisi Infant Home, around 60 per cent of which originated from the regions of Imereti and Adjara (of which Kutaisi and Batumi are the capitals). The Ministry of Labour Health and Social Affairs (MoLSHA) requested that these services be established in Kutaisi as Imereti is a predominantly poor region with a high proportion of children with disabilities. In both Kutaisi and Batumi, the local municipalities allocated space to house the centres. Through UNICEF’s support the buildings were
A very strong partnership was established in 2013 with the European Union Special Advisor on Human Rights to Georgia, Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, and resulted in children’s issues being highlighted in his final report, ‘Georgia in Transition’ as well as in his remarks made during the Early Childhood Development conference in June. Children’s rights were also highlighted in all of his public speeches and press-conferences.

A strong partnership was established with the Parliament of Georgia and especially with its Human Rights Committee which declared 2014 as the Year of the Protection of the Rights of the Child in Georgia. Strategic partnerships forged with selected parliamentarians resulted in initiating specific draft laws and legislative initiatives. UNICEF’s partnership with the newly-established Demography Fund of Georgia became important for advocacy efforts on specific child welfare issues.

UNICEF continued its partnership with civil society and especially with the newly-established UN Civil Society Coalition on Child Welfare. This partnership was important in lobbying for the UN Optional Protocol on Communication procedures.

The response to the measles outbreak mid-2013 resulted in a further strengthening of UNICEF’s partnership with USAID. According to the USAID representative, the emergency response to the outbreak showed good collaboration between the different branches of the US Government (CDC, DOD and USAID), the Government of Georgia and UNICEF.

The development of a joint UN programme focusing on Access to Improved Quality Healthcare in the conflict-affected region of Abkhazia to be implemented from 2014-2015 further strengthened UNICEF’s partnership with UNDP and UNFPA. This initiative also enhanced UNICEF’s partnership with the EU Delegation which is fully funding the programme. Continued good collaboration and partnership with Sida in 2013 resulted in a cost extension grant for community support and youth and children in Abkhazia.

During the year, UNICEF supported national partners in producing solid evidence to be used to increase the awareness of the situation of children as well as enable informed decision-making, planning, programming,
monitoring and policy development.

UNICEF, together with the National Statistics Office carried out a Preschool Census in Georgia, a third round of the Welfare Monitoring Survey and last but not least, a Youth Survey jointly carried out with UNFPA and the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The findings of this survey informed the revision of the Youth Policy in the country and the development of the National Youth Action Plan. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Science, UNICEF carried out a WASH survey in 600 schools in Georgia. The Country Office also participated in carrying out the Regional Survey on Knowledge and Practices Related to HIV AIDS among Youth and Adolescents and the Regional Qualitative Study on Barriers to HIV Testing and Counselling for Most at Risk Adolescents and Youth.

A national Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices regarding Violence against Children was also finalized in 2013 with UNICEF support. The findings of this survey, together with those from an analysis of child protection referral procedures provided a wealth of recommendations to the Government and other partners. The study provided strong evidence in support of initiating policy changes to ensure the prevention of and response to violence against children and starting a broad public awareness and communication for development campaign to change the attitudes of the public towards violence against children.

To assist the Ministry of Education and Science, UNICEF also carried out a secondary analysis of the 2009 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). The findings of this analysis helped identify the bottlenecks and barriers that exist in the education system in Georgia. 

UNICEF, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, initiated a qualitative and quantitative analysis of juvenile diversion cases. The results of the analytical study will impact the use of prosecutorial discretion and lay the groundwork for changes in the existing system. In addition, UNICEF and other stakeholders agreed on the scope and initial methodology of a study on the application of pre-trial measures. The baseline assessment of the study will analyse the trends and frequency with which pre-trial alternatives to detention are being used today and aim to identify obstacles that may stand in the way of applying the measures as well as ways forward.

UNICEF has been actively promoting youth empowerment and participation in disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives. The primary objective of these initiatives has been to promote DRR education among youth from disaster - prone areas by providing training, including leadership and communication skills development as well as supporting the establishment of DRR Youth Clubs. The initiative turned out to be a real success and generated lesson learned which, in turn, resulted in a series of innovative small-scale DRR projects being implemented by the Youth Clubs. These included awareness-raising campaigns, flash mobs, intellectual games, performances, tree-planting, and environmental clean-up campaigns reaching 60,000 community members with important messages on reducing disaster risks and staying safe in case of a disaster.

### Human Rights Based Approach to Cooperation

**Mostly met benchmarks**

The year 2013 saw the high-level launch of the “Georgia in Transition – Report on the Human Rights Dimension: Background, Steps Taken and Challenges”, prepared by Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, the European Union (EU) Special Advisor on Human Rights to Georgia, which highlighted areas of concern in the protection and realization of children’s rights.

At the end of 2013, the Parliament of Georgia ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, and, as a result of UNICEF’s advocacy with the Parliament’s Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee, also declared 2014 as a Year of Protection of the Rights of the Child.

At the same time, UNICEF remains fully aware of how much still needs to be done for human rights to be ingrained in Georgian policies and practice as well as in child rights monitoring and coordination. Georgia is still lagging behind its Fourth Periodic Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and UNICEF has been regularly advocating with the Government for its completion. According the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
the overdue report will be submitted in 2014. The 2013 CEDAW report was submitted in 2013 will all UN agencies providing their inputs to the report.

In 2013, UNICEF developed Recommendations for Reforming the Justice System for Children in Georgia which are mostly based on the principles of the CRC and Guidelines of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on child-friendly justice.

Child rights are an integral part of UNICEF’s disaster risk reduction education program which builds upon the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015 developed for building the resilience of vulnerable communities to disasters. The CRC and disaster risk reduction are mutually reinforcing; educating a child about disaster risk and empowering the child to use that knowledge supports Article 6 (life, survival and development), while ensuring the participation and voice of a child in disaster risk reduction efforts upholds Article 12 (respect of the child’s views).

UNICEF supports the participation of children, including those who have traditionally been marginalized or excluded from decision-making, such as girls, children with disabilities, and children from minority groups. Participation will build on children's resilience and will play a crucial role in furthering their capacity to protect themselves from hazards. Through their participation, girls and boys will be able to express the problems that they face and their needs and can positively contribute to preventing and addressing disasters.

The Country Office has been applying the Human Rights Based Approach to programming and cooperation with national and international partners to achieve progress in the realization of children’s rights in the country.

**Gender Equality**

*Mostly met benchmarks*

Gender issues continued to be actively threaded throughout all areas of UNICEF’s work in the country.

UNICEF is a part of the UN Gender Theme Group (GTG) that continuously works to strengthen coordinated action in the UN agencies as well as with donors, international NGOs and local foundations working towards greater gender equality and women’s empowerment. GTG regularly meets and discusses how to better promote gender equality in Georgia. Several GTG meetings and a GTG retreat were held during the year, including one specifically focusing on the issue of violence against children. The GTG also organized several high-level meetings with the Prime Minister of Georgia and the Gender Equality Council members of Parliament. The meeting with the Gender Equality Council included discussion of the Preschool Education Policy and its inclusion in the Council’s annual work plan.

UNICEF together with the GTG members contributed to the CEDAW reporting in 2013.

In 2013, UNICEF announced a consultancy to explore further how global gender issues link with UNICEF’s mandate within the Georgia country context and how these factors affect the wellbeing of the population, specific vulnerable groups, women and children, youth, etc. For this purpose, a gender review of the current country program will be carried out together with an analysis to identify opportunities for joint advocacy on gender issues throughout UNICEF’s work.

**Environmental Sustainability**

*Fully met benchmarks*

Georgia is located in a region highly prone to natural disasters. Increased seasonal flooding in Western Georgia exposes communities to significant damages to households, livestock and local infrastructure. Landslides frequently follow flooding, magnifying the negative impact on affected communities. Areas in the north of the country are at risk of earthquakes with potentially significant consequences for the communities residing there. The increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters is, in part, due to global climate
change. The poor and vulnerable, particularly children, are most at risk during disasters, as they often lack the knowledge and necessary life-skills for disaster mitigation.

The environment continues to be an essential part of the development, humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction planning of the UNICEF Georgia Country Office. The "Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction amongst Vulnerable Communities and Institutions" programme plays an important role in the education and skill-building of children and young people on disaster risk reduction and climate change.

As a result of UNICEF's support to the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia, environment protection and disaster risk reduction have been introduce into and are being taught using interactive methods in the core subjects of the National Curriculum – Civil Protection and Safety subject in grades IV and VIII and the Head of Class Hour program in grades V-IX. In addition, as part of a pilot, a network of children from schools throughout Georgia has been established to promote the exchange ideas and good practices in disaster risk reduction and environment protection.

Furthermore, the three-year programme on Youth Participation and Development (YPD) in the conflict affected regions of Shida Kartli, Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti and Abkhazia continues to facilitate youth engagement and social capital development by engaging youth groups in environmental protection activities and in reducing threats to the environment. The programme also contributes to increasing the knowledge and understanding of youth on the environment and associated challenges, such as human health, ecosystems, as well as on developing skills to address these issues.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The Fourth Central Asia Child Protection Forum - Creating Inclusive Policies, Systems and Services for Children with Disabilities was held in the summer of 2013 in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Georgia was invited to the forum to share its experience of and success in reforming the Child Care System with the representatives of the Governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The presentation included sharing the success of shifting the care model for children with disabilities from a medical-based to a social-based one.
**Narrative Analysis by Programme Component Results and Intermediate Results**

**Georgia - 1600**

**PC 1 - Integrated and Inclusive Systems for Children**

- **On-track**

**PCR 1600/A0/04/001** By end 2015, more children and mothers benefit from quality basic and alternative social services (including integrated and decentralized services) that address targeted disparities.

**Progress:** Since 2011, this programme component has been contributing to positive changes in the situation of children and mothers and the following has been achieved:

The Child Action Plan 2012-2015 was adopted and the Government made a commitment to close the remaining large scale residential care institutions; as of 2013, a strong emphasis has been put on developing family support services to prevent the unnecessary separation of children from families.

As of the end of 2013, there are no more state-run residential care institutions for children without disabilities aged 6-18 years.

A revision of Child Care Referral Procedures, - major instrument to address violence against children - has been initiated and is in the process of being improved. The individual sentence planning programme for children is now functional. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Strategy 2011-2014 was developed and adopted. In 2013, the number of children in prisons has been further reduced and at the end of the year there were a total 60 children imprisoned. A separate legal framework for convicted juveniles is being developed in the penitentiary and probation systems.

1,455 teachers and 45,000 students in 485 schools with ethnic minorities were equipped with skills to address violence and gender-based discrimination; preschool education training programmes were incorporated in to the curriculum of six State Universities;

In 2013, the Parliament of Georgia - with UNICEF’s direct guidance and technical assistance - initiated the development of a preschool education law;

In 2013, to address the lack of awareness by the most vulnerable groups of the availability of MCH services, UNICEF assessed the quality and organization of preventive and counselling services at the primary level for mothers and children.

Four Clinical Practice National Protocols were developed and seventeen neonatology and obstetrics protocols were re-formatted; Folic acid supplementation during preconception and the first trimester of the pregnancy was added to the clinical care standard for antenatal care; An amendment to the law on ‘Prevention of iodine, other microelement and vitamin deficiencies’ was submitted to Parliament and is awaiting a hearing.

In 2013, UNICEF assessed the key aspects of the current delivery of primary health care (PHC) services for mothers and children (MCH) in rural Georgia and provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA) in reorganizing preventive, treatment and counselling services for mothers and children in rural Georgia in line with international standards.

- **On-track**

**IR 1600/A0/04/001/001** By 2015, 50 per cent of the poorest municipalities ensure preschools provide inclusive and quality education in line with national standards.

**Progress:** In 2013, to address the system gaps and improve the quality of preschool education, the six state universities launched preschool education training courses.

The Parliament introduced free access to preschool education for all children. This positive development brings challenges as the current infrastructure and human resources are not sufficient to adequately respond to the universal access to preschools.

Based on bottlenecks identified through the 10 determinant analysis, the Parliament of Georgia - with UNICEF’s direct guidance and technical assistance - initiated the development of a preschool education law.

- **On-track**

**IR 1600/A0/04/001/002** By 2015 maternal and child health services have resourced programmes which address the gaps in the quality and access to services and the gaps in household knowledge of child birth and parenting.

**Progress:** In 2013, to address the lack of awareness by the most vulnerable groups towards of the availability of MCH services, UNICEF assessed the quality and organization of preventive and counselling services at the primary level for mothers and children.

To help mainstream the WHO nutrition standards within the ongoing health sector reform, UNICEF commissioned a study on the Economic Consequences of Malnutrition in Georgia. Based on the study’s findings, UNICEF recommended the introduction of the Integrated Portfolio of Nutrition Interventions which calls for micronutrient supplementation for 6-26 month old children and pregnant women. Consensus was reached that Georgia has to introduce mandatory flour fortification and micronutrient supplementation for 6-24 month old children and pregnant women. The amendment of the law on ‘Prevention of iodine, other microelement and vitamin...
UNICEF assessed the key aspects of the current delivery of primary health care (PHC) services for mother and children (MCH) in rural Georgia and provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA) in reorganizing preventive, treatment and counselling services for mothers and children in rural Georgia in line with international standard. The assessment revealed that:

- There are significant disparities and inequities in the health of mothers and children
- The quality of care provided at referral level is low
- Managerial capacity at district level is very poor
- A public health approach to MCH is lacking
- Current financing mechanisms are still inadequate to ensure equity, quality and efficiency
- PHC health professional are underutilized and show low motivation
- The population does not trust PHC services
- The human resource capacity shows critical limitations
- Inter-sectoral collaboration with education and social sectors is poor

The survey undertaken among young people related to knowledge about HIV/AIDS’ transmission and prevention measures showed the following:

- 20 per cent of youth still consider that the HIV can be transmitted by a mosquito bite
- 13 per cent of youth still consider that the HIV can be transmitted by sharing a drinking glass
- 24.2 per cent do not know that HIV status can be checked through testing
- Only 10.9 per cent of the respondents undertook testing during their life and 56.5 per cent consider that they have a low risk of acquiring HIV
- 10.9 per cent of respondents plan to take an HIV test in future.

Qualitative survey on “Motivations for and Barriers to HIV Testing among Georgian Youth” revealed that:

- Young people believe they cannot be affected by HIV infection
- Young people do not go in for testing because of stigma
- It is more difficult for girls to go in for testing
- There is a fear of receiving an HIV positive result
- There is a certain distrust of the relevant services
- There is a fear of information disclosure
- The low level of demand for testing became even lower when it became mandatory to present and ID for testing
- Young people know almost nothing about testing
- No standards exist related to youth testing and counselling
- No provision related to MARA in the National Youth Policy
- There is no guide on how the test results for adolescents should be disclosed

**On-track**

**IR 1600/A0/04/001/003** By 2015, the Government strengthens prevention of institutionalization and the social work response mechanisms to protect vulnerable children from abuse, violence, exploitation and loss of family care.

**Progress:**

The Government of Georgia’s Child Action Plan 2012-2015 strongly emphasizes the development of family support services. As a response to this, state day-care and early intervention programmes expanded their geographical and age coverage as well as increased its per capita financing. With UNICEF’s support, a gate-keeping mechanism was developed by the state and non-state actors to prevent unnecessary family separation.

A social work professional supervision system was developed and embedded into the Social Service Agency’s workflows. Social workers were trained to be able to better address and manage the cases of children with disabilities. More emphasis has also been put on recruiting and training foster carers (especially specialized ones) to further support the closure of the remaining institutions.

At the end of 2013, there were no more state run residential care institutions for children without disabilities aged 6-18 years.

A revision of Child Care Referral Procedures, - major instrument to address violence against children - has been initiated and is in the process of being developed and improved. The Government initiated a programme to address the issue of children living and/or working on the streets. With UNICEF’s support, services are being developed to support the reintegration of street children.

A Juvenile Crime Prevention Strategy 2011-2014 was developed and adopted. The number of children in prisons has been reduced from 160 to 60. A separate legal framework for juveniles is being developed.

An individual sentence planning programme for convicted juveniles has been developed in the penitentiary system and the approach is gaining momentum in the probation system. An individual approach has been introduced in pre-trial detention facilities for juveniles. Twenty trained social workers and five psychologists are now in place both in penitentiary and probation offices across the country.
Diversion and mediation have been expanded throughout the country. As of 2013, over 500 children have successfully avoided criminal sentences.

**PC 2 - Social policy, child rights monitoring and communication**

**On-track**

**PCR 1600/A0/04/002** By the end of 2015, Georgia advances the fulfilment of key outstanding CRC observations.

**Progress:** The Programme is implemented through two components and the following results have been achieved since 2011:

- Advocacy efforts with the Parliament’s Child Rights Council resulted in adoption of the Law on Licensing and Improving State Monitoring of the Child Care Services;
- An extensive review of the national legislation vis-à-vis the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was conducted and recommendations prepared in order to harmonize legislation regarding children with international standards;
- In 2011, the Child Advisory Panel was created within the Child Rights’ Centre of the Public Defender’s Office (PDO);
- By the end of 2013, a Child Rights’ syllabus for journalists was incorporated into the curricula of 14 schools of journalism;
- UNICEF’s involvement in different areas contributed to:
  - a decrease in extreme child poverty rates from 11.5 per cent in 2009 to 9.4 per cent in 2011 and further to 6 per cent in 2013;
  - a decrease in the rate of socially excluded children from 9 per cent to 7 per cent and
  - a 100 per cent increase in targeted social assistance (TSA) cash benefits for the most vulnerable population.

Throughout 2013, UNICEF was actively involved in supporting the Ministry of Finance in developing a long-term inclusive economic growth strategy – ‘Georgia 2020’. Among other things, this strategy focuses on the importance of investing in human capital, including early childhood development which it recognizes as an important component of inclusive growth. Once adopted, the strategy will define the major economic direction of the country for years to come and will necessitate the necessity the collection and analysis of the disaggregated data against its indicators. Georgia 2020 is expected to be adopted in early 2014.

The Government of Georgia implemented several recommendations from UNICEF’s Discussion Paper on “Reducing Child Poverty”, developed in 2012. These include increasing the means-tested cash benefit by 100 per cent and launching a comprehensive revision of the social protection system to make it more children sensitive. In September 2013, Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, together with Social Service Agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF on “Reforming Means tested social protection program and making Social Protection System more oriented towards Child needs”. The revision is ongoing we expect to have results in 2014;

- Advocacy efforts pursued throughout 2013 resulted in 2014 being declared the Year of the Protection of the Rights of the Child by the Parliament of Georgia;
- The Child’s Rights Center developed the child rights monitoring standards which are based on international best practice examples.

**On-track**

**IR 1600/A0/04/002/001** By the end of 2015, Ministries access and use integrated and disaggregated data for policy formulation, budgeting and the monitoring of social exclusion and child poverty.

**Progress:** In 2013, UNICEF continued to advocate for evidence based decision making in the social sector. This entailed working closely with governmental and nongovernmental counterparts, as well as National Statistics Office and the statistics departments of line ministries.

In partnership with the National Statistics Office, a third round of the Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS III) was launched. The dataset will be analyzed at the beginning of 2014 and a set of new key social indicators will be developed to analyse data over three different time periods. UNICEF also supported the collection and analysis of Transmonee 2013 data.

The Government of Georgia implemented several recommendations from UNICEF’s Discussion Paper on “Reducing Child Poverty” developed in 2012. This includes increasing the means-tested cash benefit by 100 per cent and launching a comprehensive revision of the social protection system in order to make it more children sensitive. A special working group was created to help this process along, and as a follow up to the Early Childhood Survival and Development Conference of June 2013. In September 2013, the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, together with Social Service Agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF on “Reforming Means tested social protection program and making Social Protection System more oriented towards Child needs”. The revision is ongoing we expect to have results in 2014.

As a part of MoRES, a preschool census was conducted. Data obtained from the census of all public preschools in the whole country is being integrated into Ministry of Education Information System for further analysis and planning.

Throughout 2013, UNICEF was actively involved in supporting the Ministry of Finance in developing a long-term inclusive economic growth strategy – ‘Georgia 2020’. Among other things, this strategy focuses on the importance of investing in human capital, including
early childhood development which it recognizes as an important component of inclusive growth. Once adopted, the strategy will define the major economic direction of the country for years to come and will necessitate the necessity the collection and analysis of the disaggregated data against its indicators. Georgia 2020 is expected to be adopted in early 2014.

**Progress:** Advocacy efforts pursued throughout 2013 resulted in 2014 being declared as the Year of the Protection of the Rights of the Child by the Parliament of Georgia. The concept for the year - including a package of specific legislative changes, parliamentary hearings and public debates as well as conferences and special events - was proposed by UNICEF and was unanimously approved by the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee.

UNICEF supported the strengthening of the Child’s Rights Center of the Public Defender’s Office monitoring capacity and the child specific component in the existing monitoring system. With UNICEF’s support, the Child’s Rights Center hired two experts to conduct regular monitoring in juvenile establishments and preliminary detention facilities. Nine planned monitoring visits were conducted in the detention facilities for juveniles where monitors identified a number of issues and developed specific recommendations to be submitted to the Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance. The Child’s Rights Center developed child rights monitoring standards which are based on international best practice examples. In addition, representatives of the Child Rights Centre were cooperating with NGOs throughout the year to support the ratification of the Third Optional Protocol of the CRC on “Communications Procedures”.

The Georgian Charter of Journalistic Ethics became a lead media ethics body in 2013. UNICEF strengthened its partnership with the Charter in order to build its capacity and help it monitor the Georgian media. In partnership with the Charter, UNICEF helped monitor Georgian media for three-months to assess the extent to which the published articles/stories on children were in compliance with professional and ethical standards. During this period over two thousand articles were monitored. It became evident during the monitoring that considerable progress has been made by the media in observing ethical standards while reporting on children and that journalists and editors are more careful when reporting/addressing the children’s issues than before. The final report of the media monitoring project can be found at [www.unicef.ge](http://www.unicef.ge).

A meeting was held with the Faculty of Journalism of the University in Gori to discuss the further roll-out of the syllabus on media and child rights. Fourteen schools of journalism now have integrated the syllabus in their teaching programmes.

The fourth Periodic report on CRC implementation is still pending despite active UNICEF advocacy and lobbying.

### PC 3 - Cross-sectoral costs

#### On-track

**IR 1600/A0/04/002/002** By the end of 2015, child rights monitoring bodies and civil society organizations analyse, advocate for and participate in policy dialogue on legislation and budgeting for children, including the advancement of targeted CRC observations.

**PCR 1600/A0/04/003 Cross-Sectoral**

**Progress:** Cross-sectoral costs covered the recurrent costs for activities not directly attributable to one programme, such as travel and equipment and salaries for staff performing cross-cutting functions and the country programme administration.

UNICEF remained a credible source of information about children and during the year the Country Office was approached by various media to provide views on different children’s issues. In total, 175 TV stories, 123 press articles, 56 radio stories and 181 internet articles were produced about UNICEF’s work. There was no negative reporting observed. Timely response on sensitive issues of great public interest contributed to maintaining the positive image of UNICEF.

#### On-track

**IR 1600/A0/04/003/001 External Communication**

**Progress:** UNICEF remained a credible source of information about children and during the year was approached by the media many times. The tragic death of a child due to malnutrition in March 2013 stirred large public debates about poverty and nutrition. UNICEF became the first point of query for the media on these issues as we have the most recent evidence-based data and are working on solutions to the problems facing children.

In total, 175 TV stories, 123 press articles, 56 radio stories and 181 internet articles were produced about UNICEF’s work. No negative reporting was observed. Timely response on sensitive issues of great public interest contributed to maintaining the positive image of UNICEF. Media outreach campaigns around early childhood development and violence against children led to increased media attention on the issues and were instrumental in advocating for specific policy solutions with the Government. Using an art installation turned out to be an innovative and effective way of spreading specific message and increased discussion on the issues addressed. Video discussions, PSAs highlighting major survey findings as well as feature stories were produced about early childhood development, violence against children and child care reform.

Media outreach campaigns also included strategies to boost social media platforms. Additional efforts were undertaken to improve the website of UNICEF in Georgia ([www.unicef.ge](http://www.unicef.ge)). Search engine rankings were maximized while changes were being introduced into the social media platforms. The specific strategies applied to the UNICEF Georgia Facebook page resulted in increased ‘likes’ of the page by
3,366 during the year and reached 4,991 as of now.

The periodic issue of the UNICEF newsletter focused on important developments during the year. The 2013 desk calendar highlighted the main issues facing children in Georgia as well as the relevant UNICEF policy recommendations. In total, up to 20 different publications were produced and disseminated.

Three workshops for lead Georgian journalists and bloggers were held on street children and violence against children (issues that stirred a lot of media attention) and resulted in specific stories.

UNICEF continued to act as an active member of the UN Communication team. The UN Communication strategy and the new UN in Georgia website were developed. UN week was celebrated and UNICEF partnered with other UN agencies on the yearlong UN Radio Talk show series on human rights.

IR 1600/A0/04/003/002 Operating expenses

Progress: In 2013, the funding level of cross-sectoral was kept at the same level as in the previous two years.

PCR 1600/A0/04/800 Programme Support

On-track

IR 1600/A0/04/800/001 Governance and Systems

Progress:

The Country Office (CO) redesigned its governance and oversight mechanisms. All staff are well aware of their role, authorities, function, etc. in the oversight structure. The Office changed the composition of its statutory committees. Work processes were reviewed and simplified. This had an effect on role mapping and Table of Authorities. Staff is informed on the accountabilities related to their specific roles.

During the 2013 annual management planning exercise, the Office developed its objectives and priorities through a participatory and comprehensive process ensuring inclusion and awareness of all staff.

The CMT thoroughly followed up critical issues affecting the various management areas of the Office.

The CO focused on simplifying its transactions. The Operations Section (OPS) was requested to thoroughly review existing Office practices and work processes. The section also conducted a functional analysis of the different staff positions. All data collected was then presented at the annual management planning meeting and was used to come up with recommendations to simplify work processes and transactions.

In addition to work process simplification the Office has taken the initiative to design and implement a broad outsourcing plan, which would cover different administrative, logistical, HR, event management, procurement and other services.

One of the important decisions CMT took in May was to close down the warehouse.

Audit of the Georgia Office resulted with satisfactory ratings in all audited areas including governance.

Risk assessment mechanisms and business continuity plans are in place. During the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) exercise, the Office identified five high and one medium risks. For all identified risks, a respective action plan with mitigation measures was developed.

IR 1600/A0/04/800/002 Financial Resources and Stewardship

Progress:

Efficiency gains: Significant achievement included the revision and simplification of office work processes and practices in 15 different operational areas. Highlights include: the increase of ceilings and authorization levels and decentralization of roles from upper levels to the lower levels; accepting electronic direct cash transfers (T) related documentation; replacing the regular TA work-process per trip with manual 3-month blanket TAs for one-day trips for frequent traveling staff; no CRC/PCARC ceiling to align with globally accepted limits; flexible innovative modalities in PCA management. The main efficiency gain was achieved in the form of staff time.

The office strengthened management and use of long term agreements (LTAs). In particular, the standardization of frequently purchased commodities was improved.

Another successful achievement was the effective use of LTAs for Outsourcing Services. These LTAs cover a wide range of admin, logistics, IT and HR services. They allow sections to contract the same or fewer (max 3) service providers to cover a full range of
services when managing large event or activity instead of contracting separate companies for each and every type of service.

Efficiency was also improved on the UN-collaboration level as well. The CO managed to negotiate cost sharing of warehouse services with UNHCR (UNHCR took over all staff costs while UNICEF pays for the utilities in the space).

The CO managed to significantly reduce communication costs by renegotiating service fees and rates with major service providers (2 ISPs and 2 mobile network operators). This resulted in higher quality/speed data connectivity with less cost and an overall decrease in voice communication.

The Office regularly updates cash forecasts on the intranet. Replenishments were done as per established procedure. Budget monitoring is ongoing and review of its implementation rate is a standing item on the agenda of the monthly CMT meetings. At the end of 2013, the implementation rate was 100 per cent for IB; over 98 per cent for RR and 100 percent for OR.

The Contracts and Partnership Cooperation Agreements Review Committees (respectively CRC and PCARC) have been established and are functioning. In 2013, 11 PCAs were reviewed by the PCARC, and five contracted by the CRC.

On-track

IR 1600/A0/04/800/003 Human Capacity

Progress:

There were some changes in the staff structure of the Office in 2013. More significant changes were related to the Zone office in Sokhumi. The Emergency Officer post based in Tbilisi but which was managing the Sokhumi office was abolished and instead the Head of Zone Office post was established. The TFT Health Officer post based in Sokhumi was converted into a FT. In the Country Office, 2 OR driver positions were abolished at the beginning of the year and a Child protection TFT post was converted into FT. All the post changes were decided using a results-based approach and consultative process with respective programme sections.

The performance appraisal process is well established and clearly understood by all staff. The supervisors together with supervisees set out clear individual objectives linked to the office priorities set out in the management plan. The respective PAS deadlines are regularly monitored by the CMT and met by all supervisors and supervisees.

All staff is well aware of available staff counselling services in Office as well as in UN house. Funding limitations (2013-2014) resulted in the abolishment of several posts and no extensions given in 2013. As a result, both peer support volunteers (PSVs) had frequent meetings, discussions and consultations with affected staff and on certain occasions participated in mediation between the affected staff and supervisors and senior management.

The UN HIV/AIDS Joint Team appointed UNICEF as the focal point for the implementation of the UN Cares program in 2013-2014. Three priority areas out of 10 minimum standards of HIV in workplace were targeted for implementation during the reporting period: 1) Information about UN Policies and Benefits relating to HIV and Preventing Transmission of HIV and about Accessing Treatment and Care Services; 2) Rapid Access to PEP and Confidential handling of Personal Information; and 3) Managerial Commitment. The UN Cares work plan was developed and agreed upon with the UNFPA regional office based on these targets.

HIV/AIDS-related activities in 2013 included: an HIV/AIDS information-education campaign launched in Tbilisi commemorating World AIDS Day; free HIV testing and counselling; and public performances demonstrating the importance of HIV prevention. Children of UN staff were also invited to participate in this event. The following activities were carried out in 2013 to increase the knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention among youth: UNICEF, together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF organized an information-education campaign in Tbilisi to commemorate World AIDS Day. This was done in close cooperation and partnership with the Georgian Youth Development and Education Association and the Public Union Bemoni; free of charge voluntary, confidential testing and counselling was offered to youth at the Tbilisi Medical University on December 1, 2013; public performances were organized demonstrating the importance of HIV prevention, eliminating stigma and discrimination; the movie "Philadelphia" which addresses the stigma of HIV was shown to youth and followed by a discussion. Children of UN staff were invited to participate in the event."
Effective Governance Structure

During the 2013 Annual Management Plan (AMP)-related staff retreat, the Office developed its objectives and priorities using a participatory and comprehensive process. The retreat was attended by the staff from both the Tbilisi Office and the Sukhumi Zone Office. All staff members were engaged in the development of the programme and the annual objectives were aligned with the CCC, the Country Programme needs, and the current country specific context and environment.

The 2013 Annual Management Plan (AMP) staff retreat enabled the review and redesign of the overall governance and oversight mechanisms which also helped staff familiarize themselves further with their own roles and authorization functions as well as the overall oversight structure. The Office changed the composition of the statutory committees. In addition, work processes were carefully reviewed and simplified, which had an effect on role mapping and the Table of Authorities.

In 2013, the Country Management Team (CMT) continued to thoroughly follow up the critical issues affecting the various management areas of the Office. At the beginning of the year, the CMT focused on E&E initiatives and the further simplification of some transactions. The Operations (OPS) Section was requested to thoroughly review the existing Office practices and work processes. The OPS Section also conducted a functional analyses of the staff different positions. All data collected was presented and discussed during the 2013 AMP staff retreat and was used to make recommendations on simplifying the work processes and transactions. These recommendations were endorsed by the CMT and approved by the Representative.

In addition, the Office embarked on an initiative to design and implement a broad outsourcing plan which would cover different administrative, logistical, human resource, event management, procurement and other services. The CMT took active part in both finalizing this plan and monitoring the procurement process.

The CMT also initiated the establishment of an Expert’s Roster which helped the Office develop a range of criteria related to the different areas of expertise and specialization. This will result in a database of experts and other specialists which will continue to be regularly updated.

Guided by E&E principles, in May 2013, the CMT discussed the closure of UNICEF’s warehouse in Tbilisi, in favour of warehouse sharing with UNHCR. Cumbersome national and UNICEF inventory procedures related to the hand-over of USD $ 180 thousand worth of emergency supplies that were in the warehouse since 2008 to the Government slowed down the closure of the warehouse.

The 2013 Georgia CO audit showed satisfactory ratings in all audited areas including governance. The CMT took an active part in the audit and continued to monitor the implementation of the OIAI’s recommendations in line with the established implementation plan.

The status of key performance indicators has been a regular item on the CMT’s monthly meeting agenda. The CMT also regularly discussed a broad range of programme as well fundraising related issues.

Strategic Risk Management

The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) document continued to be used. In 2013, the annual risk assessment and review took place during the AMP-related staff retreat. All staff members actively participated in this exercise and provided inputs based on the context of their respective programme/sections and associated risks. As a result of this exercise, the Office identified five high and one medium risks. The action plans, containing mitigation measures, were developed for all identified risks. The risk library was also uploaded onto the UNICEF ERM portal.

UNICEF Georgia continued to update its Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) risk analysis, including documents related to key early warning and preparedness actions. The EWEA mechanism, aligned with the Office Annual Management Plan, identifies key roles and responsibilities for emergency response. At the end of 2013, CEE/CIS Regional Office (RO) shared the results of their review of the Georgia Office’s EWEA. The review
sought to provide a fresh look and check for basic compliance (e.g. frequency of updates, correct files uploaded) and at the consistency and overall logic of the provided data. It paid greater attention to the overall socio-political context of the country and checked if we as UNICEF in our analysis were on the same page with a range of other actors, both UN and external. On a scale of 0 – 10, the Office’s EWEA scored an 8. This review also generated advice related to updating two areas and adding one more risk. This will be addressed in 2014.

In addition, UNICEF continued to be active on the Disaster Management Team of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and took part in the UNCT Contingency Planning. UNICEF has been also actively involved in coordination of a humanitarian response in conflict-affected areas, directly engaging in preserving access to these areas and continued humanitarian action in accordance with the Core Commitments for Children.

The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is updated annually. Preparedness issues requiring financial and human resources are reflected cross sectorally (IT/Communications’ equipment, airtime of emergency connectivity, backup office maintenance, etc.). The Office continued to undertake bi-quarterly testing of BCP scenarios - e.g. a pandemic situation when all staff is requested to stay at home and critical staff works remotely through backup mobile facilities (EVDO modem connectivity).

### Evaluation

The Office has an up-to-date IMEP which is used to plan and implement evaluations in key programme, strategic and management areas. The Office does not have a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and the Social Policy Specialist acts as Monitoring and Evaluation Focal Point. There were several evaluations planned for the 2013, including two multi-country evaluations in which Georgia participated - one on a child’s right to a supporting and caring family environment (RKLA1) and another on justice for children: enabling justice systems to respect and protect child rights (RKLA2). Georgia was also planning to undertake a specific evaluation of the child care reform, piggybacking on the multi-country evaluation within RKLA1. None of the evaluations were finalized in 2013. In addition, the Office planned to evaluate the DRR in education project. However due to the slow pace of project implementation by the Ministry of Education and Science, this has not yet taken place.

### Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

In 2013, the Information Communication Technology (ICT) expertise was used to prepare the terms of reference for special education software to be used by the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Education programme. Technical expertise was also provided to the Youth Drug Awareness Project and the Strengthening Capacity of Non-State Actors (NSA) for HIV/AIDS Testing and Counselling of Most-at-Risk Adolescents and Young People project. The Operations Section (OPS) also requested the procurement of IT equipment (laptops, computers, Projectors, Photo cameras and etc.) for several interventions focusing on child care system reform, children living and/or working on the streets, youth participation, and DRR in Education.

With respect to joint UN efforts for business continuity, the Office further strengthened the connectivity backup solutions with UNDP. Both offices established technical preparedness and ready structures to easily switch on each-others network in case of connectivity.

To reduce IT costs, the OPS renegotiated roaming communication fees and rates with service providers. The regular SIM roaming was replaced with a special international roaming service for staff members traveling abroad. This solution reduced roaming phone bill charges by around 80 per cent. In addition, the OPS section successfully negotiated mobile connectivity service rates with GSM. This resulted in a 70 per cent cost reduction over the year.

The Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) strategy announced by ITSS was fully implemented. Other solutions for remote access such as VPN, Citrix, inter-notes, and notes traveller technology has been updated to enable better remote access for staff members. A new WIFI system, offering better coverage, was set up in the...
UNICEF Office.

There were three types of IT related LTAs in place in 2013: LTA for international roaming services; renewed LTA with the internet provider; and LTA with hardware suppliers.

In line with the approved Local Property Survey Board (LPSB) recommendations, most of the disposed IT equipment was donated to active implementing partners. Only one piece of equipment was repurposed and none were destroyed.

UNICEF’s applications and interfaces are functional as per prescribed practices. The Office connectivity is covered by two internet providers – one provides support for UNICEF’s corporate needs such as VISION, Lotus, Citrix, etc. and the other for Web browsing by ISP connections-so that web services do not have an impact on corporate traffic. This ensures more stability for the SAP/VISION and Lotus systems. In addition, both lines serve as back up option for each other.

The BCP required backup office was established in a remote location. The SAP/VISION connectivity from this location was successfully tested through BGAN SIM cards from IEC telecom, which is a new LTA partner of UNICEF in emergency telecommunication.

UNICEF Georgia Country Office is fully BCP and MOSS compliant.

**Fund-raising and Donor Relations**

In 2013, the Country Office had to submit twelve donor reports. According to the report "Donor Reports Status-Overview", 100 per cent of the donor reports were submitted by the end of the year and met the quality standards of donor reporting. As five out of total twelve reports were due in December 2013 and in order to further improve the quality of different programme documents submitted in the last quarter of 2013, the Office contracted a consultant – Document Quality Reviewer and Editor – to ensure the quality of donor reports and other programme documents.

The Office managed to mobilize 65 per cent of the ORR (as per 2011 – 2015 the CPD’s ceiling), already at the beginning of the year and in April requested that the ORR ceiling be raised from the originally approved US $25,300,000 to US $27,000,000.

The regular monitoring of grant utilization helped ensure that available resources were appropriately and fully used. Monthly Country Management Team (CMT) and Programme Management Team (PMT) meetings provided additional budgetary oversight. The VISION Transaction Management and VISION Performance Management systems were used to regularly monitor spending. However, since the reports generated by the systems were not found to be user friendly, a separate and more user-friendly summary report was produced outside the systems and circulated among the PMT and CMT members. The whole set of documents together with the minutes of the PMT meetings has been uploaded to a specific folder in the Office internal shared drive and is accessible to every staff member. Established mechanisms to monitor budget expenditure enabled the timely use of funds.

UNICEF continued to regularly update its fundraising strategy. The EU, the Government of the Netherlands and USAID remained major donors and strategic partners to advocate for the pressing issues concerning children. UNICEF also worked with National Committees to update them on the situation of children and to explore fundraising opportunities. In April 2013, the Swedish National Committee for UNICEF visited Georgia with a film crew and Goodwill Ambassador to get footage for a fundraising campaign targeting street children. The Georgia Office continues to work with donors and embassies to engage them actively in advocacy initiatives around children’s issues.

**Management of Financial and Other Assets**

The Georgia Office was audited in 2013 and the audit resulted in satisfactory ratings in all audited areas,
including operations.

Regular monitoring by the Programme Management Team as well as the Country Management Team (CMT) throughout the year ensured that contributions management, budget control and financial procedures, bank reconciliations, accounting and liquidation of cash assistance were well in order.

As of 31 December 2013, 98 per cent of Regular Resources were spent as well as 61 per cent of the total Country Programme available Other Regular Resources (ORR), with almost 100 per cent of the ORR spent during the respective grant validity period. Effective monitoring of budget utilization minimized the need for grant extensions - 97 per cent of ORE grants were spent during the original life-cycle of the grants.

At the end of the year, the Georgia Office had no DCTs over 9 months.

To meet business process simplification requirements and increase efficiency and effectiveness during the AMP 2013 development process, the Office increased the financial limit for PCA/CRC Review Committees from US $20,000 to US $50,000 which enabled significant reduction in the lead time for contractual arrangements. The Office outsourced conference services (venue selection, translation, IT services, courier, copying, etc...) as well as a range of goods and services providers and entered into Long Term Arrangements with the selected companies. This enabled the Office to reduce the human and financial resources required to process solicitation and contractual arrangements.

Supply Management

Supply management was efficient and effective throughout the year. The value of procured supplies (emergency procurement of MMR vaccines (US $289,000) and some supply procurement for the new programme interventions focusing on youth in conflict affected areas) increased from US $140,127 in 2012 to US $740,662 in 2013 while the value of Government Orders via Procurement Services increased three fold i.e. from US $995,391 in 2012 to US $2,999,066 in 2013.

The use of Long Term Arrangements and the Regional Office’s permission on solicitations outside of VISION, as well as competent programme and supply staff positively reflected on timeliness of supply inputs. The supply inputs were of good quality and timely delivered throughout the year.

Fifty-eight per cent of all supplies were procured locally. This figure does not include low value procurements done by the Programme Section staff. The constantly-developing local market, timely delivery, and after sale warranties and commodities resulted in a preference for local procurement.

UNICEF contributed to the joint procurement work of UNOMT, conducting bids on behalf of UN Agencies and providing the ITB and LTA templates for most of the joint bids. In May, the CO signed an MOU with UNHCR on the sharing of warehouse space. UNICEF also used UNHCR trucks (parked in the warehouse compound) to deliver supplies to the region of Abkhazia.

In 2010, the Government allocated warehouse space measuring some 700 square meters free of charge. According to an agreement signed between UNICEF and UNHCR in 2013, the majority (approximately 500 square meters) of that warehouse will be used by UNHCR. The remaining space will be mainly used to house UNICEF Office’s archives and for temporary storage of some programme supplies (with an anticipated value of less than US $70,000) as needed (i.e. for the programme in Abkhazia).

In-country logistics and delivery to end-users are used mostly for programme and some minor operations supplies intended for the Abkhazia region. In 2013, these supplies represented about 70% per cent of all procured supplies. The transportation of supplies was mainly done by UNHCR trucks and UNICEF vehicles.

The services provided by the Supply Division were at adequate level and included offshore and procurement services as well as advice relating processing in the SAP/VISION.

In the area of capacity development, in 2013 the Supply Assistant participated in the Contracting of Services...
training. The online Certification in Logistics course is still ongoing.

Lessons learned:

**SAP/VISION related**: The system was found to be inadequate to meet the programme needs. To be able to timely respond to emergency related needs, the Office had to proceed with procurement and delivery without using SAP/VISION and then input the transactions about two weeks after receiving the numbers.

### Tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of all supply input (goods &amp; services) in USD</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme supplies</td>
<td>540,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational supplies</td>
<td>96,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>260,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction (where applicable)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL VALUE OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED IN 2013 (irrespective of procurement location)</td>
<td>897,572</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of supplies channeled via Procurement Services</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channeled via regular Procurement Services</td>
<td>1,246,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channeled via GAVI</td>
<td>453,066</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL VALUE OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED IN 2013 (irrespective of procurement location)</td>
<td>1,699,821</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of locally managed procurement</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme supplies</td>
<td>303,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational supplies</td>
<td>94,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>306,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL VALUE OF LOCAL PROCUREMENTS</td>
<td>704,873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Office facilitated procurement/shipment of UNICEF calendars on behalf of the Sierra Leone Office and shipment of blood samples on behalf of the Azerbaijan Office. UNICEF played a leading role in joint UN procurements of goods and services, conducting bids on behalf of UN Agencies and providing the ITB and LTA templates for most of the joint bids.

The Office supported the Government throughout the supply chain - from request for cost estimate up to the shipment – in the procurement of UNICEF vaccines and immunization materials. As a result, the Government placed orders for direct procurement valuing of US $2,999,006.
There were changes in the staffing structure of the Office in 2013. The Tbilisi-based post of Emergency Specialist, P3 which was also directly coordinating the UNICEF supported programme in Abkhazia and managing the Sokhumi Zone Office, was abolished and instead, the Head of Sukhumi Zone Office post was established. The TA P3 Health Specialist post based in Sokhumi was converted into FT. In the Tbilisi Office, two ORR funded G2 driver posts were abolished at the beginning of the year and the NOB TA Child Protection Officer post was converted into FT. All the post changes were decided using a results-based approach and in consultation with relevant programme sections.

The performance appraisal process is well established and clearly understood by all staff. The supervisors together with supervisees set out clear individual objectives linked to the office priorities set out in the management plan. Through informal consultations with the Operations (OPS) Section, the supervisors often coordinate the rating criteria to ensure comparable rates throughout the Country Office. The CMT regularly monitors the PAS deadlines and ensures that they are met by all supervisors and supervisees.

All staff has been made well aware of available staff counselling services in the Office as well as in UN house. Funding limitations (2013-2014) resulted in the abolishment of several posts and no extensions given in 2013. As a result, both peer support volunteers (PSVs) had frequent meetings, discussions and consultations with affected staff and on certain occasions participated in mediation between the affected staff and supervisors and senior management.

The UN HIV/AIDS Joint Team appointed UNICEF as the focal point for the implementation of the UN Cares program in 2013-2014. Three priority areas out of 10 minimum standards of HIV in workplace were targeted for implementation during the reporting period: 1) Information about UN Policies and Benefits relating to HIV and Preventing Transmission of HIV and about Accessing Treatment and Care Service. 2) Rapid Access to PEP and Confidential handling of Personal Information; and 3) Managerial Commitment.

The following activities were carried out in 2013 to increase the knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention among youth: UNICEF, together with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), organized an information-education campaign in Tbilisi to commemorate World AIDS Day. This was done in close cooperation and partnership with the Georgian Youth Development and Education Association and the Public Union Bemoni; free of charge voluntary, confidential testing and counselling was offered to youth at the Tbilisi Medical University on December 1, 2013; public performances were organized demonstrating the importance of HIV prevention, eliminating stigma and discrimination; the movie “Philadelphia” which addresses the stigma of HIV was shown to youth and followed by a discussion. Children of UN staff were invited to participate in the screening of the movie.
Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

Some of the Effectiveness and Efficiency (E&E) gains are directly or indirectly mentioned in different parts of the Annual Report. This part summarizes these achievements. One of the significant achievements of 2013 was the thorough review and simplification of the existing work processes and practices in 15 different operational areas. Highlights include:

- An increase of ceilings and authorization levels and decentralization of roles from upper level to the lower levels;
- Accepting Electronic DCT related documentation;
- Replacing the regular TA work-process per trip with 3-month blanket TAs for one-day trips for frequently traveling staff;
- CRC/PCARC ceiling alignment with globally accepted limits;
- Flexible innovative modalities in PCA management.

The main efficiency gain was increased staff time which can be used for other work.

The Office strengthened the management and use of LTAs, improving the standardization of frequently purchased commodities such as printing materials and IT equipment for implementing partners. The LTAs resulted in a much faster procurement lead time than with regular procurement where the items being purchased are not standardized.

Another successful achievement was the effective use of LTAs for Outsourcing Services. These LTAs cover a wide range of admin, logistics, IT and HR services. They allow sections to contract the same or fewer (max 3) service providers to cover a full range of services when managing large event or activity instead of contracting separate companies for each and every type of service.

Efficiency was also improved on the UN-collaboration level as well. The Office managed to negotiate cost sharing of warehouse services with UNHCR (UNHCR took over all staff costs while UNICEF pays for the utilities in the space.

The Office significantly reduced communication costs by renegotiating service fees and rates with major service providers (two ISPs and two mobile network operators). This resulted in higher quality/speed data connectivity with less cost and an overall decrease in the cost of voice communication. Local GSM roaming was discontinued for all staff except senior management.

Changes in AMP & CPMP

The fact that the Georgia Country Office succeeded in mobilizing 65 per cent of the approved ORR ceiling for the programme cycle 2011 – 2015 already at the beginning of 2013 and used 61 of the available ORR and 97 per cent of the ORE by the end of the year as well as the significantly reduced possibility for resource mobilization from Georgian and other donors including UNICEF’s National Committees, made it apparent in 2013 that the Office would have to further review and revise both the Country Programme priorities and the staffing structure for the remainder of the programme cycle. This foresees a number of possible changes to the 2014 AMP, including:

- A review and revision of programme and management priorities and strategic directions with respect to ORR reduction;
- Further optimization of work processes and practices to meet reduced staff capacity;
- Revision and adjustment of management and coordination mechanisms including statutory committees, teams, panels and boards;
- Readjustment of the SAP/VISION role mapping and authority delegation to reflect above changes;
- A review and redesign of work-process diagrams as needed to reflect workflow changes.
### Summary Notes and Acronyms

#### Acronyms
- **AMP** - Annual Management Plan
- **BCP** - Business Continuity Plan
- **C4D** - Communication for Development
- **CEDAW** - Convention on Eradication of All Forms of Violence against Women
- **CMT** - Country Management Team
- **CPD** - Country Programme Document
- **CRC** - Convention on the Rights of the Child
- **DRR** - Disaster Risk Reduction
- **ECD** - Early Childhood Development
- **E&E** - Effectiveness and Efficiency
- **EU** - European Union
- **EWEA** - Early Warning Early Action
- **GEL** - Georgian Lari
- **ICT** - Information Communication Technology
- **IDP** - Internally Displaced Person
- **IMEP** - Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
- **LPSB** - Local Property Survey Board
- **LTA** - Long Term Arrangement
- **MCH** - Mother and Child Health
- **MoES** - Ministry of Education and Science
- **MoJ** - Ministry of Justice
- **MoLHSA** - Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
- **MoRES** - Monitoring of Results for Equity Systems
- **NGO** - Non-governmental Organization
- **PMT** - Programme Management Team
- **OECD** - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- **OSCE** - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
- **PISA** - Programme for International Student Assessment of the OECD
- **PSA** - Public Service Announcement
- **RKLA** - Regional Knowledge Leadership Area
- **Sida** - Swedish International Development Agency
- **TCJ** - Training Centre of Justice
- **TSA** - Targeted Social Assistance
- **UNDAF** - United Nations Development Assistance Framework
- **UNCT** - United Nations Country Team
- **UNDP** - United Nations Development Programme
- **UNFPA** - United Nations Population Fund
- **UNOMT** - United Nations Operations Management Team
- **WASH** - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- **WMS** - Welfare Monitoring Survey
- **YPD** - Youth Participation and Development
## Evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Sequence Number</th>
<th>Type of Report</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for 2013</td>
<td>2013/001</td>
<td>IMEP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violence Against Children in Georgia</td>
<td>2013/002</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preschool Census</td>
<td>2013/003</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>SURVEY OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE CONDITIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS</td>
<td>2013/004</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quantitative survey of HIV T&amp;C/adolescents/young people</td>
<td>2013/005</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<td>PRIMARY HEALTHCARE SERVICES FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN IN GEORGIA</td>
<td>2013/006</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia PISA secondary data analysis</td>
<td>2013/007</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Benefits for Children: A case for Cash benefits</td>
<td>2013/008</td>
<td>Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessment of Effectiveness of SMS system</td>
<td>2013/009</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring Out-of-School Children and Children at Risk of Dropping Out in Georgia</td>
<td>2013/010</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<tr>
<td>Effect of attending alternative preschool centres on school readiness</td>
<td>2013/011</td>
<td>Study</td>
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<td>Effect of attending alternative preschool centre on school readiness, report #2</td>
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## Other Publications

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Reaching Vulnerable Children in Georgia – Children Living or Working on the Streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Georgia: Reducing Child Poverty (Reprint)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Comprehensive Costing and Finance Strategies for the Early Learning System in Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Sport for children with special needs – inclusive education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Parent-baby book for Abkhazia</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Immunization Poster (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Immunization Poster (II)</td>
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<td>8 Rotavirus Poster</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Haemophilia Poster</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 TB Poster</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 State Youth Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 Violence Against Children in Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Keeping our promise to children: an agenda for action (Reprint)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 UNICEF Newsletter – UNICEF in Georgia #1 December 2013 (#17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Guidelines for juvenile justice reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Decisions of the European Court of Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 International standards for Juvenile Justice (Reprint)</td>
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<td>18 UNICEF Georgia 2014 Calendar</td>
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