

Agence Française de Développement
Social Welfare Policy based loan 2018-2020
Indicative policy matrix

Social Welfare Matrix – 11 September 2018						
Objectives	Responsible Government Entity	Prior action(s) 2018	Trigger action(s) 2019	Trigger action(s) 2020	Results (indicators, baseline, target)	Scope of TA
Pillar 1. To develop social support and solidarity system						
Improve support to persons with disabilities by developing functional/social model of assessing and granting disability status in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs	The Government of Georgia in collaboration with its partners adapted assessment methodologies for assessing and granting disability status; Adaptation involved modification and addition of questions within the methodology to reflect local characteristics, as well as determination of qualifiers and ensure all person with disabilities (PwD) receive adequate assistance.	The GoG determined and trained professionals, who will be eligible to conduct the new assessment The legal framework is elaborated to run pilot project	Pilot project to test the new assessment methodology has been implemented in Adjara A.R Changes in legal framework to roll out the methodology are prepared and validated with Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs for submission to government approval;	System is ready to be launched Baseline (2017): > No methodology for assessment; > No trained professionals who may conduct assessment; > No legal basis for new methodology Target (2020): > New instrument created; > At least 20 professionals trained; > Legal framework prepared;	
Implement the second phase of deinstitutionalization		A new specialized home care service for children with severe disabilities under the state care has opened in Tbilisi to provide high quality specialised services for 7 children.	Based on the experience gained from operating specialized home care services new relevant standards are approved by Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs for children under state care with severe disabilities.	In order to maintain quality of services, monitoring of standards is conducted (including random inspections) by Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs on a regular basis and recommendations are issued to generalise specialised home care service for children with severe disabilities under the state care.	Number of children with disabilities placed in alternative care (specialized care home service and foster care); Decreased number of children in big institutions (infant house): Baseline (2017): > 7 children in special care small group home; > 53 children in state institution (infants' house); > No standards for specialized care home service; Target (2020): > At least - 14 children in specialized care home service; > Children in state institution (infant house) - maximum 45; > Standards approved, monitoring conducted and recommendations sent;	

Establish new services for children in street situation to protect their rights and promote their integration.		In the view of improving child protection and support mechanisms, a study is conducted (commissioned by UNICEF) to assess the scope, nature and root causes of children in street situation. Any gender dimension that would come out of the report will be analysed.	Based on the study, the government proposes new standards to improve quality of services provided to children in street situation.	Standards are approved by the Government and monitoring is performed by Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs to ensure quality control.	<p>Number of street-children registered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Baseline (2017): 332 identified children > Target (2020): 600 new children are identified over the period 2018-2019-2020 <p>Number and % of children that have used day care centres and 24 hours service shelters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Baseline (2017): 270 children, 81% > Target (2020): At least 540 children have used day care centers and 24 hours service shelters in 2018-2019-2020 representing at least 90% of the total number of new children identified over the period <p>Number of children that are successfully removed from the streets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Baseline (2017): 26 > Target (2020): At least 80 children are successfully removed from the streets over the period 2018-2019-2020 	
Pillar 2. To ensure affordable and quality healthcare and promotion of healthy lifestyle						
Improve effectiveness and efficiency of universal healthcare and other programs	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs	In the view of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of universal health care, the government has commissioned an external survey to identify groups of population that are not adequately covered and the main gaps of the existing health care system (e.g. geographical disparities, access to drugs and services, increasing costs, challenge in payment mechanisms, diverse quality of treatment, etc.)	Based on the evaluation, the government will elaborate strategic purchasing mechanisms (develop principles of contracting for purchasing services, continue selective contracting) in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of universal healthcare and other related health programs	Proposed strategic purchasing mechanisms are piloted and actions are taken to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of universal healthcare, with a particular attention to quality of care and cost containment methods	<p>OOP on drugs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Baseline (2016): 64% > Target (2021): 58% <p>General government expenditure on health as percentage of current health expenditures (GGHE-D as percentage of CHE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Baseline (2016): 38% > Target (2020): 40% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > effectiveness and efficiency of universal healthcare > quality of care > cost containment mechanisms

Strengthen the Mental Health Services		The government has commissioned a study, technically supported by WHO, to analyse current mental health services and patient rights protection mechanisms, with respect to international best practices and standards. The study also proposes recommendations on how to improve the current model and provide better services to the population.	Pioneer initiatives are implemented in line with the promotion of deinstitutionalization and the development of community based services (aligned with the national strategy of mental health adopted in 2014 by the Decree of Government of Georgia N762). Elaborated monitoring mechanisms for protection of Human rights in mental health institutions (public and private)	The Government of Georgia has prepared a mental health legislation according to EU legislation (the proposed legislation has been validated by GoG/Minister)	Budget dedicated to mental illnesses > Baseline (2017): 16,000,000 GEL > Target (2020): increase 20% Ensuring continuity of time-keeping outpatient services after hospitalization > Baseline (2017): 37% > Target (2020): 50%	> EU mental health care and legislation
Pillar 3. To optimize resources allocated to IDP needs						
Accelerating the resettlement of IDPs living in Collapsing Collective Centers (the “CCCs”) and closing down of such centers	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs	At least 20 CCCs have been closed, and IDP families lawfully living there (about 350) have been sustainably resettled in adequate housing over the last 12 month at the time of assessment.	At least 20 additional CCCs have been closed, and IDP families lawfully living there (about 350) have been sustainably resettled in adequate housing over the last 12 month at the time of assessment.	At least 20 additional CCCs have been closed, and IDPs families lawfully living there (about 350) have been sustainably resettled in adequate housing over the last 12 month at the time of assessment.	Policy objective: all IDPs are living in housings, which are safe for their lives and health Baseline: about 2,500 IDP families are living in 110 CCCs (2018) Target: By the end of 2020, at least 1,050 IDP families, who are lawfully living in CCCs in 2018, have been sustainably resettled in adequate housing.	
Raising awareness about the necessity to reform the IDP allowance system	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs	An awareness raising campaign has been planned by Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs with technical support of UNHCR and at least 15 consultation and information meetings have been rolled out involving relevant stakeholders, especially IDPs and their representatives (CSOs).	In order to make IDP monthly allowance better tailored to IDP needs the government of Georgia will continue in 2019 consultations with wider groups of the society, especially with IDPs, with the purpose to reach a consensus about an acceptable IDP monthly allowance model. At the end of the campaign, and based on collected feedbacks, and with the support of a policy consultant, a report is prepared and published to propose policy options for the IDP monthly allowance reform.	Based on the 2019 report, a policy option has been further detailed and costed as part of a report that clearly identifies those whom disposable income will be diminished by the reform and delineates supporting measures for vulnerable groups Information campaign involving relevant stakeholders, especially IDPs and their representatives (CSOs) will continue. A draft law is developed for the implementation of the selected policy option and discussed with Cabinet	Policy objective: Awareness of all relevant stakeholders is raised about the necessity to reform the IDP monthly allowance system Indicator Estimated percentage of IDPs well informed on the proposed reform (phone interview of a representative sample defined by MRA with basic questions on the logic of the reform) Baseline: <10 % (estimation to be confirmed) Target: at least 33 %	
Identifying and assisting vulnerable IDPs	Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social	A study has been carried out in order to identify vulnerabilities among IDPs, and particularly those who are not eligible to the TSA programme.	Based on the outcomes of the study and in parallel to elaborating an IDP monthly allowance policy option, an assistance program has been elaborated for such vulnerable IDPs, which might be affected by the reform and do not qualify for TSA, and approved by the Ministry. The target population has	The suggested assistance program is piloted with at least 200 vulnerable IDPs with a view to be up-scaled once the reform is adopted by the Parliament.	Policy objective: Better support is provided to vulnerable IDPs who are not eligible for TSA assistance. Baseline: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs operates	Assessment of existing livelihood state programs with the perspective of vulnerable IDP needs. Elaborating

	Affairs		been identified and an estimative amount of beneficiaries is available.		<p>different programs, but none of it targets IDPs who are not eligible for TSA assistance.</p> <p>Target: Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs assists at least 200 vulnerable IDPs which might be terminated from receiving IDP monthly allowance, and which do not qualify for receiving the TSA</p>	<p>recommendations. Submitting of the recommendations to the Steering Committee and Inter-Ministerial Committee for consideration.</p> <p>International experiences on Active Labour Market Policies for vulnerable populations</p>
--	---------	--	---	--	--	---