



2021-2025

# UNICEF Country Programme Document



## Country Programme Document (CPD)

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- The Cooperation Framework details the UN's proposed contribution to national development efforts and the 2030 Agenda
- UNICEF's contribution to **support the realization of national priorities for children** and related SDGs are detailed in the Country Programme Document
- The focus is on how key barriers and bottlenecks to achieving outcomes for children will be addressed, with special attention on reaching the most disadvantaged children and groups in the country







# UNICEF'S GOAL

**All children in Georgia, particularly the most disadvantaged, have their rights fulfilled and have improved chances, opportunities and support to develop to their full potential in an increasingly inclusive and protective society, respectful of their voice**

# Situation for Health, Nutrition and WASH



- **Maternal mortality** (25/100,000 live births) higher than ECAR (19/100,000 live births)



- **Infant mortality** (9.6 per 1,000 live births) with most attributed to **neonatal mortality** (6.8 per 1,000 live births)



- 20% of children 0-6 months are **exclusively breastfed**

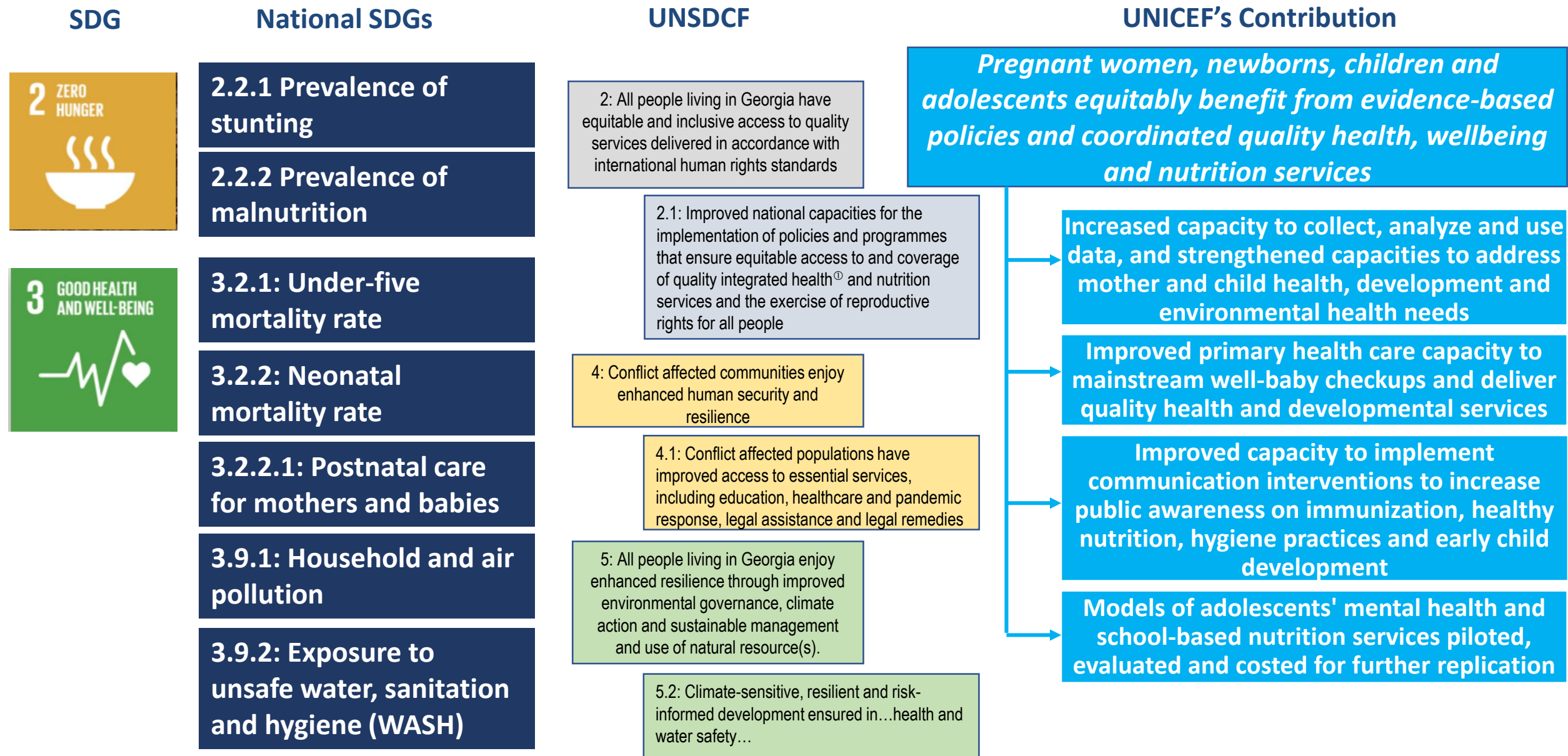


- **Impaired growth and development** from poor nutrition: 6% of children <5 are stunted; 6% of children <5 are overweight
  - 13% of Azeri children are stunted
  - 12% of Armenian children are overweight



- 44% of households lack safely managed drinking water sources
- 25% of the population use **E. coli contaminated water sources**
- 41% of 2 to 7-year olds suffer **elevated blood lead levels**

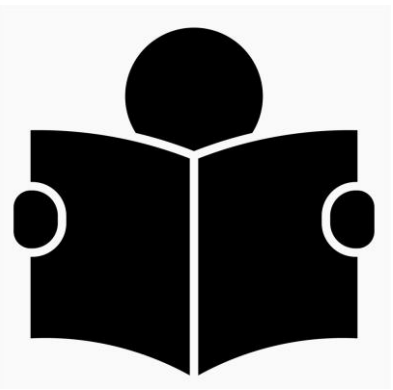
# Alignment with global and national goals



# Situation for Education



- 70% of children aged 2-5 are **enrolled in preschool**
  - 61% of children from the poorest families attend preschool vs 87% from the richest families
  - 41% of children in Kvemo Kartli region are enrolled vs 88% for Tbilisi



- Despite some improvements, Georgia's results in the 2018 Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) were among the lowest of participating countries and territories.
  - 36% of students attained at least Level 2 proficiency in reading, 39% in mathematics and 36% in science compared with the OECD average of 77%, 76% and 78% respectively)



- 13% of children are **out of school (OOS)**, with 23% in Kvemo Kartli
- 8,500 children with **special educational needs** are enrolled in mainstream public schools
- 30% of teachers did not receive any **initial teacher training**
- **Violence** against and among children in preschools and schools is widespread

# Alignment with global and national goals

## SDG



## National SDGs

4.1.1/4.6.1 Proficiency in reading and mathematics

4.1.2. Children left beyond formal education

4.1.3. Dropout rate

4.2.1: Children < 5 developmentally on track

4.2.2 Children in preschool

4.3.1 Youth in education and training

4.5.1: Parity indices

4.a.1: Schools adapted for CwD and improved WASH

4.c.1. Qualified teachers

## UNSDCF

2: All people living in Georgia have equitable and inclusive access to quality services delivered in accordance with international human rights standards

2.2: Improved national capacities for the implementation of policies and programmes that ensure equitable access to educational programmes that meet international quality and inclusiveness standards

4: Conflict affected communities enjoy enhanced human security and resilience

4.1: Conflict affected populations have improved access to essential services, including education, healthcare and pandemic response, legal assistance and legal remedies

## UNICEF's Contribution

*Children, especially those who are vulnerable, at risk and/or with disabilities, participate in educational programmes that meet national quality and inclusiveness standards*

Improved capacity and coordination to implement national preschool standards

Enhanced capacity to develop and implement inclusive, student-centred and skills-based general education policies, national curricula, and scale up successful programmes, including for OOS, CwD and train teachers and school administrators

Enhanced capacity, ability and willingness to roll out models for violence-free schools

# Situation for the most vulnerable children

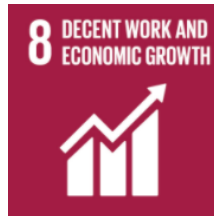
- 8% of children between 2-17 years have functional difficulties
- 4.3% of all households (6.8% of children) were living below the extreme poverty line (GEL82.8 per month)
- 15.8% of households (22.1% of children) are below the subsistence minimum (GEL148.3 per month)
- Targeted Social Assistance Programme covers 16% of children
- 4.2% of children in Georgia aged 5-17 years are involved in child labour (6.3% of boys and 1.9% of girls)





# Alignment with global and national goals

## SDG



## National SDGs

**1.1.1: Population below the international poverty line (\$ 1.9)**

**1.2.1: Population below the national poverty line**

**1.3.1 Persons registered in social assistance**

**1.a.2 Government spending on services**

**8.7.1 Children engaged in child labor**

**17.18.1: Proportion of SDG indicators with full disaggregation**

## UNSDCF

1: All people in Georgia will enjoy good governance, open and accountable institutions, rule of law and equal access to justice and human rights and participation in decision making

1.1: Inclusive national and local governance systems have greater capacities to ensure participatory policy-making, measure inequalities and deliver quality services to all

1.2: National legislation and practices enhance peoples' rights and equal access to justice in Georgia

2: All people living in Georgia have equitable and inclusive access to quality services delivered in accordance with international human rights standards

2.3: Improved national legislation that protect people living in Georgia, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, and ensure equitable access to and coverage of quality social services

3: All people living in Georgia benefit from a sustainable and inclusive economy

3.3: Full and productive employment and decent work complemented by the strong social protection system

## UNICEF's Contribution

*Children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, have increased access to inclusive social protection policies and programmes that focus on enhanced realization of the rights of all children and are monitored through a robust child rights mechanism*

Increased capacity to develop child- and gender-sensitive evidence-based social policies and budgets

Improved capacities for planning, public finance for children (PF4C), and implementing and monitoring social protection programmes

Increased capacity to identify and provide assistance based on the social model of disability

Strategic partnerships are strengthened to contribute to the promotion and protection of child rights

National child rights monitoring mechanisms are reinforced and data and evidence are generated on children and adolescents

# Protecting Children

- 81 children in state institutions and ~900 children in private institutions
- **Alternative care** established: 1,483 children in foster care and 333 children in small group homes
- 28% of parents use positive (non-violent) methods of child upbringing
- 66% of parents use **psychological violence**
- 31% of parents use **physical violence** with 5% of parents using severe physical punishment daily.
- 14% of women aged 20-44 report being **married before age 18**
- The number of children deprived of their liberty has been dramatically decreased, with a very low rate of re-offending (9%)



# Alignment with global and national goals

## SDG



## National SDGs

**16.2.1: Children who experienced physical or psychological punishment**

**16.2.1.1 Cases of child violence for which prosecution was launched**

**16.2.3: Young people 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18**

**16.3.1.1. Mechanisms of equal access to justice for all**

## UNSDCF

1: All people in Georgia will enjoy good governance, open and accountable institutions, rule of law and equal access to justice and human rights and participation in decision making

1.1: Inclusive national and local governance systems have greater capacities to ensure participatory policy-making, measure inequalities and deliver quality services to all

1.2: National legislation and practices enhance peoples' rights and equal access to justice in Georgia

1.3: Legislative frameworks, policies and governance systems mainstream gender and combat GBV, violence against children and other harmful practices towards women and girls

2: All people living in Georgia have equitable and inclusive access to quality services delivered in accordance with international human rights standards

2.3: Improved national legislation that protect people, especially the most vulnerable, and ensure equitable access to and coverage of quality social services

4: Conflict affected communities enjoy enhanced human security and resilience

4.1: Conflict affected populations have improved access to essential services

## UNICEF's Contribution

*National legislative and implementation systems increasingly provide for a protective and caring family environment that enables families and children to demand and benefit from enhanced access to and use of community-based child and family services, quality alternative care, justice system, and protection systems against violence in all environments*

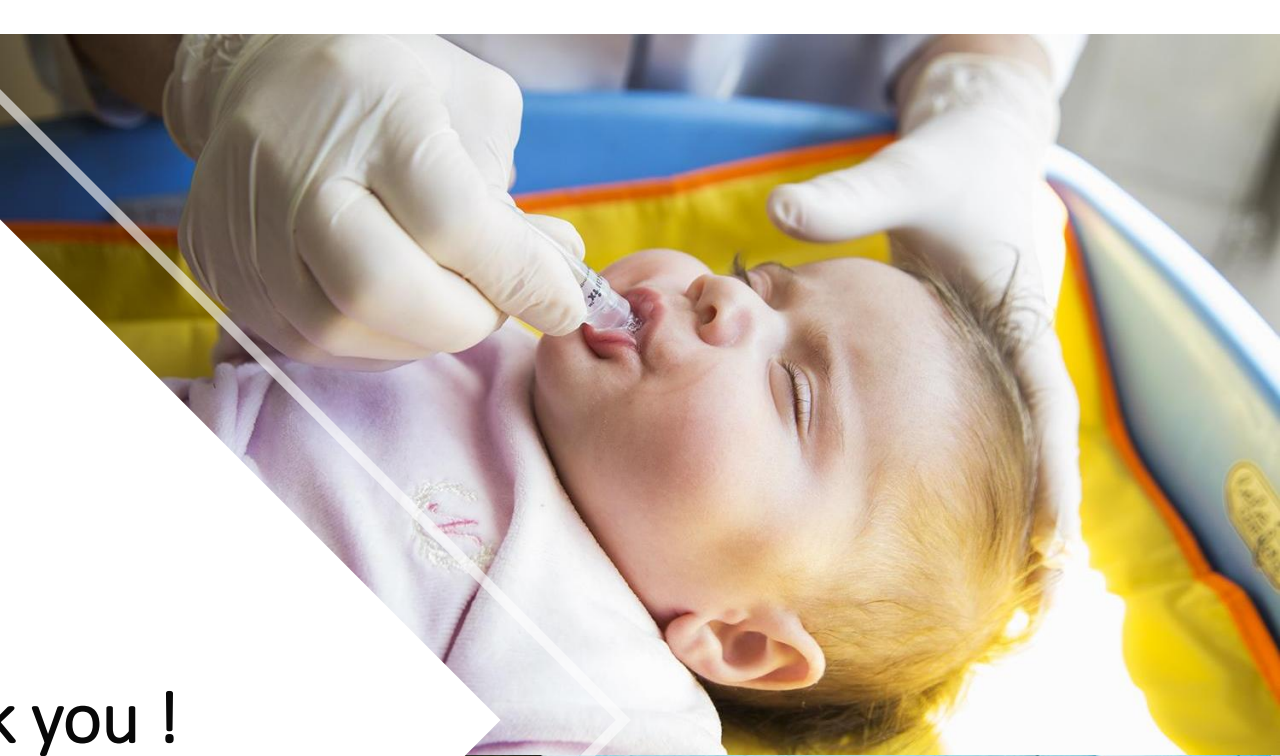
Improved capacities to develop and deliver evidence based programmes that provide a more protective environment for children

Increased capacity to implement social work, including strengthening pre-and in-service training and on-going support to social service workforce staff

Improved capacity to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that provide access to justice for children in contact with the law.

Communities are able to end harmful traditional practices, based on enhanced knowledge of positive parenting methods





Thank you !

