

LYAYMOBORMU AMMANL, 5)6AMDORMANLY EY LMBNYDAMN EYBBNL LYANANANAN LYANANANAN

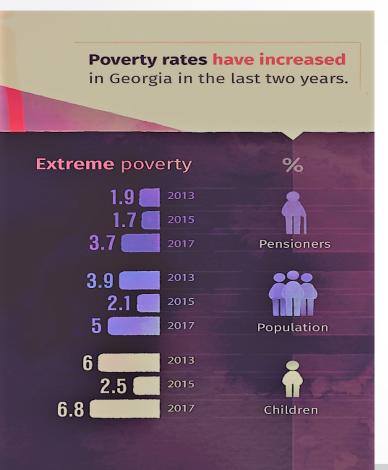


Social Protection systems

- 1. Universal Social Pension;
- 2. Targeted Social Assistance-PMT formula
- 3. Categorical Benefits
- 4. Various Services for the most vulnerable



Poverty on Increase UNICEF Welfare Monitoring Survey



Pension Effect:

If pension income was removed from household consumption, extreme poverty among pensioners would have risen sharply from 3.7% to 34.1% and among children from 6.8% to 13.1%. The survey results suggest that pensions have the highest impact on pensioners.



Poverty and Social Assistance Effect



If TSA income was removed from household consumption, extreme poverty among children would have risen from 6.8% to 12.9%, and among pensioners from 3.7% to 5.6%. If TSA with child assistance was removed from household consumption, extreme poverty among children would have increased from 6.8% to 13.1%. These findings demonstrate that TSA+CB has the highest impact on children.



Categorical Benefits

- Disability benefit;
- Orphans benefit;
- IDP allowance;

If categorical benefits were removed from household consumption, extreme poverty among households with a disabled person would have increased from 11.2% to 23.8%. For those households including an internally displaced person (IDP), extreme poverty rate would have risen from 8.5% to 15.6%. It should be emphasized that around 60% of all households receiving categorical benefits also receive either pensions or TSA, so the net effect of social transfers is underestimated.



Services

- Early Childhood Development service;
 - Day centres;
- Services for victims of trafficking/domestic violence/gender based violence;
 - Children lacking parental care
 - Disabled/elderly needing 24 hour care



Children in Street Situations (Children living and working on the streets)

- Fall of the system; 1990-ies
- NGO Response; 2005-2011
- Donor Response; 20012-2014
- Government Response; -2014 onwards



Since the summer of 2012, The **Ministry** of **Labor**, **Health** and **Social Affairs** of Georgia, with the support of LEPL **Social Service Agency**(SSA) and UNICEF have embodied EU funded project -"Reaching Vulnerable Children in Georgia" (Children Living or Working on the Streets).

➤ On 14th of April 2014, government Decree #291 on funding services Children has commenced and it fully embraces the services needed for Children living and working on the streets



Taking over **Services in 3 Cities:**

Specialized 6 Day Care Services and 5

Shelters with difficulties of integrating these

children in mainstream system



Challenges after take over

System "leaving them behind", substantial barriers to access essential services and opportunities:

- Legally they didn't exists;
- There was a limited referral and complicated response mechanism concerning violence against children;
- Their inclusion in major systems (SDG 1, 3, 4,) was impossible due to lack legislation;



Challenges addressed after takeover

- Amendments to several laws in 2016: Law on Social Assistance, Domestic Violence; Law on Registration and identity Verification of citizens and aliens residing in Georgia;
- Government decree on referral of violence against children approved;
- Common trainings for police and SW's



New Challenges

A new research (2018) on children living and working on the streets suggests:

- Composition of Children has Changed migration;
- Push and pull factors have changed;
- Programmes need to be adjusted to changed;
- Multi Agency approach needs to be agreed upon;