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# **YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES & NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

*A desk study*

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Gender, Rights and Civic Engagement Section  
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UNICEF Headquarters, New York  
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# **YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES & NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

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# YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES & NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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## INTRODUCTION

The UNICEF Adolescent Development and Participation Unit commissioned a desk-based study of young people's involvement in Poverty Reduction Strategies and Plans (PRS/Ps) and other national planning and development processes. This study reviewed 159 Country Office Annual Reports (COARs) for 2007 and other related resources in 7 regions – CEE/CIS, EAPR, ESAR, TACRO, MENA, ROSA, and WCAR. The review was finalized with a narrative report that analyzes the outcome of the UNICEF mapping exercise through COARs. This final report includes a narrative summary, a matrix by regions, a chart that shows types of UNICEF office support, and the Specific Monitoring Questions (SMQs) and Management Indicators (MIs) responses for policy advocacy questions that address young people's participation in policy development or programme implementation.

### *Purpose of the desk-study*

1. To analyze children and youth participation in the PRS/P and in other national planning and development processes
2. To review UNICEF country offices' support for young people's involvement in national policy development

### *The six steps of the research process*

#### **1. Review of 159 COARs**

A guide for the COAR review was developed to explore each country's national planning and development process, UNICEF activities (objective, target group, type of support, results) to support PRS/Ps and other national strategies, and UNICEF country office future plans.

#### **2. Literature review on the PRS/Ps and adolescent/youth**

Many resources, including case studies of youth issues integrated in national planning documents, UN agencies reviews, desk studies on young people in the development of national poverty reduction strategies were incorporated into the narrative report. References are listed in the summary report.

#### **3. Map of young people's involvement in national development policies, including PRS/Ps**

A matrix with information on young people's participation in PRS/Ps and other national planning processes in countries in all 7 regions was completed.

#### **4. Analysis of the mapping results**

- 4.1. grouped countries by regions, in their alphabetical order. An easy-to-read version of the matrix that has all countries by their regions was developed.
- 4.2. analyzed types of PRS/Ps.
- 4.3. analyzed roles of UNICEF in PRS/Ps development.

#### **5. Preparation of annexes**

Prepared charts and graphs representing findings from analysis of key aspects of data.

## **6. Consolidation of the final report**

The final report of this desk study includes the narrative summary, the matrix by regions, charts with types of UNICEF office support, and data from MI & SMQs responses.

We wish to thank Ms. Tuul Tsend-Ayush for kindly undertaking this desk study on an internship basis from May to September 2008, and preparing the final report for publication in the ADAP Learning Series. Tuul has a graduate degree from Columbia University, where she majored in social policy and international social welfare. She also worked with the Columbia University Social Intervention Group, a research group specializing in issues that include prevention and treatment of family violence, HIV/STIs and alcohol abuse.

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## SUMMARY REPORT

Based on the UNICEF mapping of young people's involvement in PRS/Ps and other national planning and development

### *What is a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper?*

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are prepared in low-income countries through a participatory process involving domestic stakeholders and external partners, including the IMF and the World Bank. A PRSP describes “*the macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs that a country will pursue over several years to promote broad-based growth and reduce poverty, as well as external financing needs and the associated sources of financing*” (IMF, 2008). According to the World Bank, from late 1999 through 2005, 49 countries prepared national poverty reduction strategies (PRS). During the same period, 11 countries developed their interim PRSs and 10 have started their processes to develop PRS.

A key recommendation of the Expert Meeting on Young People in Poverty Reduction Strategies, organized by the World Bank and UNFPA in 2007, was that young people should be engaged at all stages of the PRS/P process. The report from that meeting shows that some countries have made efforts to involve youth in the PRS/P consultations. For instance: **Moldova** involved youth in PRSP; **Ethiopia** developed Tool for Mapping of Poor Adolescent Girls; **Yemen** conducted Mapping of the Young Poor; **Guyana** organized youth consultations; and UNDESA have implemented “Tackling Poverty Together” project in **Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia**. Moreover, international agencies have been supporting initiatives to get young people involved in the national development plans. For example, UNFPA (2006) released a report on the experiences of 320 young leaders from over 50 countries on youth participation in PRSPs.

Even though many national poverty reduction strategies mention the needs of young people, often these strategies are limited in their analysis of the situation of youth and many national development plans lack consideration of differences in young people's needs, realities, obstacles, priorities, and opportunities. UNFPA (2006) noted that one reason for the lack of quality analysis of the situation of youth in PRS/Ps is the limitation of poverty assessment data. The data does not include information about people in and out of poverty and at-risk populations. In addition, many young people move out of their parental home, and thus are under-presented in household surveys. Lastly, in many countries it is not clear to what extent youth actually participated in PRS/P (UNFPA, 2007), or youth were involved at all. Indeed, in most recent PRS/Ps only 41% of all countries reported that youth were consulted (Curtain, 2006). Also, few of these countries have action plans and budgets with specific focus on youth (UNFPA, 2006).

### *UNICEF Country Offices and their participation in the PRS/P development*

In 2002, the Global Policy section of UNICEF conducted a desk review of 2002 country office annual reports (COARs) that first introduced an annex describing UNICEF's role in PRSPs. The desk review identified 30 countries in which UN agencies supported their PRSP development. Most PRSP activities were in African countries and UNICEF and UNDP were the main supporters. In addition, that review identified another 21 countries that had limited support

from a single UN agency. The COARs identified that there were four different roles of UNICEF in the PRS/P process—advocacy for inclusion of children’s concerns in the PRS/Ps, presentation of information, technical support for working groups, and support to consultation processes. Also, the desk review discussed the UNDG guidance note on PRS/Ps that was released in 2001. A few COARs noted the usefulness of this guidance. Overall, PRS/P processes were participatory but the concern with quality of participation was commonly reported. The challenges that prevented many UNICEF country offices from being part of the PRS/P processes were weak capacity of UNICEF, and different levels of government commitments to PRSPs.

In 2004, the UNICEF Global Policy section also examined 20 PRS/Ps with regards to children and youth issues. This review shows that overall, most PRS/Ps had dialogues between government and civil society; however, the level of participants’ involvement in consultations was not certain, nor was their role in the implementation and monitoring of the PRS/Ps. Likewise, the review report noted that it was not clear from reading the PRS/Ps if the poorest had a say in designing these important country strategies that aim to tackle poverty. Moreover, the PRSPs lacked broader child rights and human rights perspectives that include fighting child labor, violence, and trafficking of children. The majority of the PRS/Ps focused on bringing justice for women through improving the life of the general population (UNICEF, 2004) without considering specific cultural and historical contexts that result in discrimination against women. The review noted frequent reference in PRS/Ps to the MDGs, but few references to *A World Fit for Children*. Country-specific causes of poverty were reported in PRSPs, including HIV/AIDS, low education enrollment, low quality of education, and lack of health personnel. Yet, most PRSPs did not go beyond health and education to cover broader concepts of child rights. Children and adolescents facing specific issues or circumstances such as street children, child labor, trafficking, and sexual exploitation were not considered in these PRSPs. However, almost half of the countries that were reviewed included youth job training in their PRSPs. In general, PRSPs highly emphasized economic strategies but underestimated social policy outcomes. Almost no country used the Human Development Index in poverty measurement and many had no in-depth analysis of the causes of poverty.

The 2004 UNICEF review of PRSPs concluded with several recommendations for country offices. Even though many countries seem to have weak PRS/Ps, on analysis through a child-focused lens, the report found there was an opportunity to strengthen the strategies for the second round. The report also emphasized “*UNICEF participation is crucial [in PRS/P process].*” The global review provided guidance for how UNICEF country offices could support the PRS/P process as UNICEF has many opportunities in areas such as advocacy, lobbying, public discussions, and information dissemination to promote rights of most vulnerable children. First, country offices are advised to actively participate in drafting process of the PRS/Ps in order to incorporate international human rights, child rights principles and commitments into the PRSP framework. Country offices need to assess the situation of girls in the countries, help national NGOs to strengthen their gender-based anti-poverty work, and consult with country CRC and CEDAW committees. UNICEF can motivate academics and human rights groups to be engaged in PRSPs discussions with governments. Secondly, UNICEF can work to promote child-friendly budget analysis in PRSPs. Third, UNICEF can promote information dissemination at local levels and support decentralization in the implementation of PRS/Ps. In addition, UNICEF can stimulate public and media discussion on PRSPs to create public monitoring of their

implementation. Most importantly, UNICEF can work to bring the voices of the poorest and excluded in PRS/P consultations. UNICEF offices are advised to assume responsibility for technical and financial support for governments on PRS/Ps. Lastly, country offices are recommended to establish good collaboration with other UN agencies to monitor implementation of human rights strategies in PRSPs and advocate for broader vision for children's issues in the current World Bank designed PRSP format.

Even though two reviews have examined PRSP development processes and possible roles of UNICEF in promoting the inclusion of children's issues in the PRSP, there has not yet been an in-depth analysis of youth participation in the PRSP or in other national planning processes. For this reason, the Adolescent Development and Participation Unit commissioned this desk-study of young people's involvement in PRSPs. This study reviewed 159 Country Office Annual Reports (COARs) for the 2007 and other related resources in 7 regions –TACR, ESAR, WCAR, MENA, EAPR, ROSA, and CEE/CIS.

The 2007 UNICEF COARs indicate that 75 out of 159 countries have national planning documents. Three out of 159 COARs referred to a national youth policy in their respective countries, those were **Serbia**, **Lesotho**, and **Belize**. Most PRS/P activities are in African countries, with 29 out of 75 countries from ESAR and WCAR. The countries have different types of national planning documents; those include the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (I-PRP), National Development Plan, National Agenda, National Plan for Economic Growth and Equity, Public budget law, the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI), Country Development Strategy (CDS), and Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS). Some countries use different names for the PRSP or PRS, such as National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES), Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EGSPRS), National Economic and Social Development Plan, national Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP), National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan (NPESAP) and Social Inclusion Strategy. In two instances, due to political reason or delay in government approval, PRS/Ps took different names—**Uzbekistan** Welfare Improvement Strategy, and **Mongolia** Socio-economic guidelines.

Numerous national planning documents addressed the rights and needs of children. The “Children of **Belarus**” program for 2006-2010 is specifically designed for children. The **Turkey** Country Partnership Strategy addresses the priority needs of children, especially with respect to education and health, including disability issues. UNICEF country offices have been part of the national planning process by participating in country situational analysis, working group discussions, and contributing data from MICS and other studies on children. Moreover, countries such as **Timor-Leste** and **Vietnam** already have begun to implement national development plans that include anti-poverty initiatives and therefore had no separate PRSP. Likewise, **Angola** five-year development plan includes PRSP targets, MDGs, and commitments for children.

According to the 2007 UNICEF COARs, 60 out of 75 countries have Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRS/P). Eleven of those have their second PRSP. Three different types of PRS/Ps were identified in countries where UNICEF has country offices:

1. The PRS/P was developed in line with UNICEF MTSP focus areas— Child Survival and Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, Child Protection, HIV/AIDS and Children, and Policy Advocacy and Partnerships.
2. The PRS/P was developed with a clear focus on youth
3. The PRS/P was developed with active participation of youth

Countries vary depending on their stages of PRSP processes and inclusion of children's issues. The **South Africa** and **Zimbabwe** PRSPs are government-led initiative unlike the other countries that have strategies launched by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Their PRS/Ps have policy frameworks for children. **Cambodia's** PRSP prioritized key needs of children and women in line with the MDGs. Many CEE/CIS countries have PRSPs that commit community - based alternative services for children without parental care. However, countries reported a long timeline for the adoption of these policies. **Lesotho** and **Albania** reported that their PRSPs have a specific chapter on children and youth. **Rwanda** organized a children's summit for a national policy dialogue, and most importantly, Rwanda PRS has been released in a child-friendly language.

The UNICEF 2007 COARs indicate that 66 out of 75 UNICEF country offices supported governments in development of the national planning documents. The COARs also reported that UNICEF has been involved in PRSP processes at different levels. **Azerbaijan** was one of countries that an external consultant assessed UN engagement in PRS/P process. UNICEF **Montenegro** organized a participatory assessment of the poorest and excluded children. Many UNICEF offices have become members of PRS/P working groups, such as **Serbia** Ministerial Advisory Board, **Tajikistan** State Committee, and technical working group to support MKUKUTA in **Tanzania**. UNICEF offices provided key child-related data... UNICEF supported JamStats-**Jamaican** version of DevInfo, which has been used to measure the progress of the national development plan. In **China**, UNICEF contributes more at programme level than policy. The UNICEF office in **Serbia**, **Uzbekistan**, and other countries led high-level discussions on child poverty and women's issues and lobbied line ministries to engage in further dialogue. Yet, in only 7 countries, **Guyana**, **India**, **Lesotho**, **Moldova**, **Montenegro**, **Rwanda**, and **Liberia**, UNICEF supported consultation with youth and children in PRS/P processes. As a result, in those countries children's issues were formally included in the PRS/Ps.

Based on the descriptions in COARs, UNICEF's level of support to young people's participation in the national planning processes varied depending on the nature of the country programme and the local context. At the highest level, young people actively contributed to the planning process, providing inputs regarding their concerns, and priorities. At a moderate level, UNICEF advocated to promote a child rights framework in the PRS/Ps and provided data for the country analysis, thereby laying the foundation for greater inclusion of children' and young people in future PRS/Ps. At the lowest level, UNICEF has designed future plans to collaborate in drafting the PRS/Ps and/or support commitments for children, creating a platform for their future opportunities to advocate for children in the national planning process. UNICEF's support for PRS/P's can be categorized into seven levels:

1. UNICEF facilitated youth consultation on the PRS/P

2. UNICEF advocated specifically for adolescents and young people issues and concerns in drafting of the PRS/P
3. UNICEF commented on draft PRS/P, advocated to promote child rights framework in the PRS/P and/or provided technical assistance
4. UNICEF provided input to the country situation analysis of the PRS/P by submission of data, surveys, and studies
5. UNICEF contributes through five MTSP focus areas to the PRS/P
6. UNICEF has future plans to collaborate on drafting of the PRS/P and/or support commitments for children in the PRS/Ps
7. UNICEF has no explicit contribution or support to the PRS/P or other national development plans.

Statistics from the report on the MTSP 2007 Specific Monitoring Questions and Management Indicators (SMQs & MIs) supports the UNICEF COARs data on young people's involvement in the national policy planning and development. The MTSP guidelines asked three main questions from each country:

- (a) Does the National Development Plan or Poverty Reduction Strategy or Transition Plan (or equivalent) address key challenges for children, women and gender equality?
- (b) Is there a Government/Civil Society joint system that monitors and analyzes the national budget as a way of promoting improved resource allocations specifically for children and women?
- (c) Are there institutionalized mechanisms for the sustained involvement of children and young people in policy development and/or programme implementation at the local level?

The 2007 data indicates that 86 countries out of 143 have national plans or strategies that address key challenges for children. However, children's involvement in policy development or in local level implementation of the national policies is still limited, as statistics show that only 15-21 countries responded positively.

#### *The challenges for UNICEF country offices*

According to COARs, UNICEF encounters many challenges in ensuring that children's rights are reflected in national policies, and in promoting their participation in planning processes. Most governments expect UNICEF offices to provide financial support in addition to their technical assistance for PRS/P and national plan development, and may be less responsive to UNICEF's advocacy when funds are not attached.

Also, lack of consensus in the UN country team affects UNICEF's capacity to contribute to the national poverty reduction programs. Several country offices reported their disappointment that shared comments were not reflected in revised version of PRS/Ps. Reports also said that political reasons such as the **Angola's** government disinterest in the UNDAF negatively impacted its PRSP. UNICEF **Bolivia** noted that a more comprehensive framework is required for the NDP to address and prioritize children's issues from a human rights perspective. UNICEF

**Honduras** reported that the PRSP is intended to reform police and judiciary system but there is no inclusion of children's rights. In addition, HIV/AIDS is not the priority in the Honduras PRSP despite this being a major problem in the country. Children's right to participation is often not present in PRS/Ps. Many reports noted the lack of budget allocation for PRS/Ps. Though UNICEF **Liberia** ensured participation of children and young people in the PRS process, the current interim PRS is weak on the rights and priorities of children. However, UNICEF continues to be active in the PRS process in that country and they organized crosscutting focus group discussions with children and young people. The 2007 **Senegal** COAR noted the importance of acquiring the capacity to provide more strategic and substantive support to help make national poverty reduction strategies more realistic. Lastly, a number of UNICEF country reports provided no details explaining their limited involvement on PRSP process especially on youth consultations.

#### *Future plans of UNICEF country offices*

Although many UNICEF country offices do not have current activities to support development of the PRS/Ps and other national plans in their countries, COARs presented their future plans to support the process. UNICEF **Bosnia-Herzegovina** has an upcoming project to enhance the social protection and inclusion system in the country. This project is expected to help the achievement of national social and economic goals on vulnerable children and families. UNICEF **Vietnam** is planning to support SEDP implementation through building capacity of the government. Similarly, UNICEF is committed to provide child rights training and other technical assistance to strengthen the 32 poorest municipalities in **El Salvador**. UNICEF **Ukraine** plans to participate in the development of the next PRSP, which is anticipated to relate to the results of the 2007 Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities. With availability of MICS data and use of DevInfo as well as youth consultations on the PRSP, UNICEF has contributed to the **Guyana** PRSP. But given that the rights and priority needs of children and women is weak, UNICEF Guyana continues to advocate for integration of children's rights in the PRSP. In order to increase PRSP commitments of investments for children, UNICEF is collaborating with the World Bank to assess the impact of budget and public and private expenditures in **Haiti**. UNICEF in **Egypt** has initiated discussions on the use of DevInfo for poverty mapping and poverty data dissemination. UNICEF **Guinea Bissau** has similar plans. UNICEF **Gambia** intends to undertake a study on Child Poverty and Vulnerability in 2008 to inform the PRSP. Furthermore, UN agencies in **Mauritania** agreed to harmonize their programmes with PRSP and thus prepare a short-term UNDAF for 2009-2010.

#### *Conclusions*

Children and young people's involvement in the PRS/Ps is critical. This is the most effective way to incorporate child rights and children's priorities in PRS/Ps. However, this desk review has identified only seven countries that have organized nationwide consultations of youth as part of national planning processes. Overall, UNICEF country offices support is well appreciated by partners, including governments, other UN agencies, and communities. However, it was often reported that specific situations and rights of children were not prioritized in PRS/Ps. The 2007 MTSP SMQs & MIs shows that children's involvement in policy development or in local level implementation of the national policies is still limited - given that only 15-21

countries responded positively. In general, PRSPs have emphasized economic strategies with underestimated social policy outcomes.

In working towards a greater inclusion of young people in the national policy planning processes, UNICEF country offices face significant challenges. A number of challenges were reported in UNICEF COARs with no details explaining their limited involvement in the PRSP process. Only ten country offices shared their future plans to strengthen UNICEF support to participation of children and youth in national social and economic plans. There is not a strong indication to show that UNICEF country offices have yet begun a planning process to effectively support young people's participation in the PRS/Ps and other national planning and development processes.

*Case Study: Guyana*

Guyana has a PRS but is currently in the process of developing a new PRSP. UNICEF Guyana and the Office of the President have been working together to involve youth in the PRS process. With the availability of MICS-3 results, the use of DevInfo and the Youth Consultations on the PRSP, UNICEF has contributed to shaping the first draft of the revised PRSP on a sounder evidence base with active inputs from children and young people. Support and collaboration with the Office of the President in drafting or reviewing the PRS has intensified over the last two years. However, addressing the issues for the rights and priority needs of children and women is weak in the PRSP. UNICEF funded the youth consultations in 10 administrative regions leading up to the present draft for the revised PRSP.

Collaboration with the World Bank is very constructive and the Bank has a genuine interest in the MICS results. Discussions are currently ongoing to ascertain whether the Child Poverty study scheduled for next year could be done jointly between the Bank and UNICEF using the data sets of MICS and HBS, which were carried out during the same period and using comparative sampling frames. The PRSP is expected to be approved by mid-2008. Moreover, the OP has initiated a Guyana youth-friendly PRSP website and they need support from the Voice of Youth, UNICEF HQ. The Guyana child-friendly budget analysis gets technical assistance from UNICEF HQ so that government budget has formulated, implemented, and constantly assessed the budget to ensure that children are the highest possible priority. Furthermore, the Central office of Statistics of Guyana is interested in developing a Child Rights Index—life expectancy, healthy growth, nutrition, intellectual development, and vaccinations.

*Case Study: Lesotho*

The only African country where the PRSP has a specific focus on children is Lesotho. The PRS includes a chapter on children and youth. In 2001, the Lesotho government developed a technical working group (TWG) for the PRSP. Ten sectoral working groups (SWG) also were organized to conduct situational analysis of their sectors and produce strategies and prioritized outputs for PRSP. Moreover, members of the TWG, UNICEF and other counterparts, were initiated to establish the Children and Youth Thematic Group. This group had six members who

were 11-18 years old. These children prepared a position paper that included real stories of children from the 2002 Children's Forum of the UN Special Session and other resources. The Children and Youth Thematic group presented their position paper to the PRSP technical group. The issues that children reported to them struck members of the PRSP technical group and some could not believe that children in the country could experience such hardships. At the end of reporting, children asked UNICEF and other partners to help with the drafting of children and youth chapter of the Lesotho PRSP. In addition to active participation at the TWG, UNICEF had allocated its programme officers to support government counterparts in 10 SWGs, thereby ensuring the quality of the PRSP.

The Lesotho PRSP children and youth chapter discusses situation and problems of the children and youth. It reports that HIV/AIDS and poverty are major problems that deprive rights of children and youth. Also, this situational analysis shows that as poverty increases unemployment, school dropouts, violence, and numerous other problems are on the rise among children and youth in Lesotho. Moreover, the country legislations and policies were analyzed to address their successes and failures to meet the needs of children in Lesotho. Based on results of the analysis, Lesotho PRSP children and youth chapter concluded with 10 strategies to effectively take actions to address child and youth poverty. These strategies imply an understanding of the specific and unique aspects of poverty for Lesotho younger citizens, and how their situation relates to broader factors that cause poverty.

Participation in PRSP provided UNICEF an opportunity to influence on government budget allocation in favor of children's concerns. UNICEF has provided technical and financial support to actual participation of children in the PRSP process. It led to a greater awareness of children's issues among PRSP working groups and desired outputs in PRSP. Lastly, UNICEF and government counter partners collaboration moved to a higher level, while the involvement of other developmental partners was limited only to comments on draft PRSPs.

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(n.d.) Youth in the PRSP of Bangladesh: An example of youth issues integrated in a PRSP.

## ANNEX 1

### MAPPING: ADOLESCENT AND YOUTH FOCUSED PRS/P's, NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

#### I. Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE-CIS)

##### 1. Albania

###### *Country situation analysis*

The National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) consists of 23 sectoral strategies and 11 crosscutting strategies. One of the crosscutting strategies is the Strategy for Social Inclusion.

###### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF was involved in reviewing Albanian's new PRSP and this has increased space for children, as social inclusion is a major theme. UNICEF provided inputs into 4 sectoral strategies and the Strategy for Social Inclusion, which contains a chapter specifically on children. UNICEF provided key studies, data and analysis on the situation of children and women and evidence on successful interventions to address the rights of children and women. These contributions were appreciated and contributed to children's issues being a specific section in the Strategy on Social Inclusion. It was due mainly to UNICEF's advocacy that children's issues were specifically addressed in the Social Inclusion Strategy.

###### *Reference*

UNICEF Albania 2007 annual report

##### 2. Armenia

###### *Country situation analysis*

The time frame for the first PRSP is from 2003-2006 and two progress reports are available, the first progress report covering the period August 2003 until December 2004, and the second report from 2004 until June 2005. Plan of Action was developed in mid September for enhancement of PRSP monitoring and evaluation system. The revision of PRSP was delayed and it will be accomplished in 2008. The PRSP commits the government to move children from orphanages to biological or foster families and from boarding schools to their families; while establishing community-based alternative services that will both facilitate this transition and prevent further institutionalization.

###### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

During 2007 UNICEF programme officers participated in the PRSP working groups and have been using their presence to influence the revision of the PRSP in a way that is more Rights based, and includes the most vulnerable of populations including socially excluded women and children. The PRSP included budgets for education reform and for health systems strengthening

as also for social protection. However, budgetary allocations are still below expectations and in comparison with EU standards particularly in the area of health. . The agency that was more actively involved was UNDP. Further, the delay in the drafting of the PRSP meant that the state budgets could not include all the recommendations.

*Reference*

UNICEF Armenia 2007 annual report

### **3. Azerbaijan**

*Country situation analysis*

The draft plan has been waiting adoption for the past two years. Initially, it was expected to cover the period from 2006 through 2015: however, as reported last year it is still with the presidential office for review. Unofficial reports indicate that the Programme might be adopted only after the State Programme on Socioeconomic Development of Regions comes to an end in 2008, a programme closely associated with the employment creation promise of the President when elected, but weakly linked to poverty reduction and children's issues.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Azerbaijan was selected as one of countries where the UN's engagement in national poverty reduction processes was assessed by independent consultants reporting to the UNDG. The team leader was Dr Martin Greeley of the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex. The draft report was submitted to the UNDG without a fair reflection of UNICEF's contribution to national poverty reduction programmes and processes.

*Reference*

UNICEF Azerbaijan 2007 annual report

### **4. Belarus**

*Country situation analysis*

Belarus does not have a formal PRS although poverty reduction is one of the key pillars of social and economic development of the country. The major national development plan titled "Main Directions of Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus for 2006-2010". It includes some provisions related to priority needs of children. However, major national planning tool as regards children's welfare is President's Programme "Children of Belarus" for 2006-2010. The main objective of the programme is to improve the quality of life, to protect the growing generation. The programme comprises 6 sub-programmes ("Social Protection of Families and Children", "Disabled children", "Children of Chernobyl", "Children and Law. Personality Development", "Children-orphan", "Baby Food".

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Some activities were incorporated into such sub-programmes as "Disabled children", "Children-orphan" due to UNICEF-assisted policy/situation analysis.

*Reference*

## **5. Bosnia and Herzegovina**

### *Country situation analysis*

The Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS) was developed in collaboration with the WB and is considered as a full PRS. The current MTDS covers the period 2004 – 2007. A revision of this strategy was carried out in late 2005/early 2006 and was more focused and realistic in its targets and recommendations than the original document. Whereas the government is late in the development of a new MTDS, work has begun to prepare the situation analysis for both a new MTDS and a Social Inclusion Strategy, both of which will cover the period 2008 – 2013.

According to UNDESA, the Third Youth National Parliament held in Sarajevo in 2003 discussed the developmental strategy for BiH-PRSP and need to include more Bosnia-Herzegovina youth. Following this, the Youth Information Agency, a NGO in the field of youth policy, assisted in the development of a Youth Coordination Board of PRSP.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The new Country Development Strategy and Social Inclusion Strategy are in the process of being developed. UNICEF has been invited to participate in the working group that will prepare the situation analysis for both documents, thereby ensuring that an analysis of the situation facing children in the country will be integral to the broader analysis of social exclusion and developmental needs in the country. UNICEF attended meetings of specific working groups, namely education, health and social welfare in 2003 when the MTDS was being developed. We then provided detailed comments to the Directorate for Economic Planning on the Revised MTDS in 2006. Very recently, UNICEF has been invited as one of a few international organizations to be a member of the new WG to develop the new Social Inclusion Strategy 2008-2013. Data collected through the MICS survey, DevInfo databases at community level, TransMONEE, the Child Rights Impact Assessment and biological-behavioral surveillance survey on injecting drug users has been provided to DEP for their strategy development purposes.

### *Future Plans*

Further, UNICEF's upcoming project to enhance the social protection and inclusion system (SPIS) in the country includes a sub-project on defining the social protection and inclusion system within wider context of socio-economic reform and development processes in BIH. The analysis of the SPIS within an international and national reform context will ensure that sectoral policies, strategies and plans of action are coordinated and harmonized into an integrated policy approach to rights of vulnerable and excluded children and families and that they are included in the wider process of socio-economic reform as implemented by national governments. As such, the project will support the achievement of national social and economic goals while providing specific focus on vulnerable children and families. In addition, this project will ensure that the SPIS establishes a bridge between social inclusion, poverty reduction and mainstream socio-economic development efforts.

### *Reference*

UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York  
UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina 2007 annual report

## **6. Kyrgyzstan**

### *Country situation analysis*

The CDS was approved by Parliament and the President in May 2007. The stated time frame is 2006-2010. The CDS endorses Health Reform, the Education Strategy, Education for all Goals and the implementation of the Child Code, which collectively address the achievement of all child rights. The Government does not note child poverty as an indicator in its CDS, but although a sizable percentage of the budget is allocated for social protection targeting is acknowledged by the Government as being ineffective. UNICEF will support the Government in this area.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Ultimately, the CDS and its development is the responsibility of the Government and, in fact, any process could be more participatory. Although, UNICEF was disappointed that its many written comments submitted through various channels were not reflected in revised drafts, UNICEF was persistent in its advocacy, which included sharing comments through the Kyrgyz Mission to the UN when the Representative visited NY, meeting the key person in the Presidential Administration who ultimately ensured key issues raised by UNICEF were included, and having discussions with the Secretary of State (the policy advisor for the President).

### *Reference*

UNICEF Kyrgyzstan 2007 annual report

## **7. Moldova**

### *Country situation analysis*

In 2007, the Government released the second annual evaluation report on the implementation of the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, approved in 2004. In December 2006, the EGPRSP was extended for 2007. The second EGPRSP called National Development Plan (NDP) has just been finalized. It was prepared in close collaboration with the World Bank and to an extent of IMF. From UN side, main inputs came from UNDP and UNICEF. UNICEF closely involved in ensuring that the process was a participatory one.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The MET with UNICEF support organized nationwide consultations of children and young people on the NDP, which led to a high level meeting between the Prime Minister and children and young people's representatives. The NDP features important segments on children's issues and child rights. UNICEF recommendations but more importantly, the recommendations of young people and children themselves were formally incorporated in the NDP.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Moldova 2007 annual report

## **8. Montenegro**

### *Country situation analysis*

PRSP was prepared in collaboration with the WB and IMF in 2003. However, no budget was allocated for its implementation. World Bank has provided technical assistance to MONSTAT for monitoring the PRSP, but no update on data contained in PRSP has been done so far. Since IMF advice on PRSP implementation was not accepted, the IMF is not involved in PRSP implementation.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF participated in development of the PRSP by supporting a participatory assessment of the poorest and excluded children and families. UNICEF contributed to developing a national proposal on HIV/AIDS for GFTAM by providing external technical expertise and programme staff support during the whole process. There was no UNICEF contribution to GFTAM 6 round application on Tuberculosis and Malaria.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Montenegro 2007 annual report

## **9. Serbia**

### *Country situation analysis*

The Poverty Reduction Strategy was adopted in 2003. The first report on the implementation was issued in 2005 and the second in 2007.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF support to the Government of Serbia in the upgrading of the national policy framework for children has influenced the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), the Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD), and the Local Plans of Action (LPA) for children. In 2007, UNICEF was selected to represent all UN and other international agencies in the Ministerial Advisory Board responsible for the oversight of articulating and implementing the National Strategy for Youth. The short and mid-term priorities listed in the Social Protection, Health Care and Education sectors of the PRS Second Progress Report fully address the rights and needs of children. The timely release of MICS3 data and the full involvement of UNICEF Serbia in the preparation of the report were instrumental in having children high in the agenda.

In previous years, UNICEF also supported the Government's Council for the Rights of the Child to develop a NPA for children, which is based on the PRSP and is the policy framework for children related strategies and activities (the national development strategies in education, health, youth and social protection are based on PRSP/NPA).

MICS 3 results released in 2007 were among the basic data used for the 2nd Progress Report on the Implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy in Serbia (August 2007) and the 3rd PRS conference (29 November 2007).

### *Reference*

UNICEF Serbia 2007 annual report

## 10. Tajikistan

### *Country situation analysis*

The Government approved the National Development Strategy, 2007-2015 and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), 2007-2009 in June 2007. These two policy documents address the social sector reform as a key priority of the development agenda in the country. The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) has been assigned to coordinate PRS implementation and monitoring.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The State Committee on Statistics currently conducts the TLSS 2007 with joint funding and support from UNICEF, World Bank and DFID. The preliminary results of the survey, expected to be available by February 2008, are seen to contribute to the updated living standard related information for the first annual PRS progress report in 2008. UNICEF provides funding and technical assistance to facilitate this process in close cooperation with the State Committee on Statistics and MEDT. UNICEF was closely engaged in the discussion of the sector-working group of PRS development particularly in health, education and social protection chapter development. In 2008, MEDT plans to work on the update of poverty assessment based on the TLSS 2007 results, for which the World Bank and UNICEF have already expressed its intention of joint support. The World Bank will assist MEDT on the overall poverty assessment with the focus on the issue of migration and remittance aspects, while UNICEF will assist MEDT on the conduct of the child poverty analysis with a focus on the non-income aspects of poverty, particularly in the social sector development indicators and its impact on children.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Tajikistan 2007 annual report

## 11. Turkey

### *Country situation analysis*

In addition to the National Development Plan for 2007-13, there is also a Joint Inclusion Memorandum (JIM) drawn up as part of Turkey's EU accession process, but not yet in effect. There is also a World Bank Country Assistance Strategy (CAS). The JIM is to cover the years 2007-8, initially. The World Bank CAS is about to be replaced by a new Country Partnership Strategy for 2008-11. Both the CAS and the JIM address the rights and priority needs of children, especially in education but also in health including disability. Child justice, children in institutions and child labor are mentioned. In the context of education, the strategy documents highlight gender inequality and pre-school education.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF was specifically invited to do presentations and lead discussion on child poverty and women's issues during the preparation of the JIM. We participated in high-level discussions and advocated with key figures. We met with senior officials at the EU in Brussels. UNICEF also lobbied other line ministries to engage in the dialogue.

### *Reference*

## **12. Ukraine**

### *Country situation analysis*

Ukraine's Poverty Reduction Strategy was endorsed by the President's Decree on 15 August 2001. Now it is in third stage of the implementation. Although the Poverty Reduction Strategy is a comprehensive policy document, it is outdated - having been adopted in 2001 - and requires revision.

### *Future Plans*

UNICEF Ukraine has not been involved in the preparation or implementation process of the present PRSP. However, UNICEF Ukraine plans to participate in the development of the next PRSP (this process will start in 2008). UNICEF Ukraine anticipates that the development of the next PRSP will relate closely to the results of the Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities to be implemented in 2008.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Ukraine 2007 annual report

## **13. Uzbekistan**

### *Country situation analysis*

For political reason it is called the Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS), prepared in cooperation UNDP/UNCT, WB, and ADB.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The WIS, under the social sector reform, the document has a sub-chapter addressing issues of child wellbeing. It is a result of the UNICEF strategic cooperation with the Cabinet of Ministers, because the National Plan of Action for children developed by the Cabinet of Ministers with UNICEF assistance has been incorporated into the Welfare Improvement Strategy. Through assisting the Government in developing the national plan of action for children, UNICEF provided results of MICS and other studies/evaluations, and UNICEF had been able to provide written inputs to the chapters on health, education and social protection.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Uzbekistan 2007 annual report

## **II. East Asia and the Pacific Region (EAPR)**

### **1. Cambodia**

#### *Country situation analysis*

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) resulted from the merger of the former Socio-Economic Development Plan and National Poverty Reduction Strategy, and is guided by the principles of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGO) Rectangular Strategy for meeting the

CMDGs. The timeframe is 2006-2010, and therefore the second year of implementation has just been completed.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The NSDP is in large part based on the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals and prioritized key needs of children and women, particularly in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation, HIV and AIDS, trafficking and violence against women and children. No specific situation analysis was conducted by UNICEF during preparation of the NSDP. However, UNICEF was very active in supporting the RGOC to have key child-related indicator data available for the report, in particular sections on Capacity Building and Human Resource Development (Health, Education, HIV), Good Governance (legal and judicial reform, decentralization), and Enhancement of the Agricultural Sector (mine clearance, food security and nutrition).

*Reference*

UNICEF Cambodia annual report 2007

## **2. China**

*Country situation analysis*

The main instrument for national long-term development planning, including poverty reduction, is the Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan. There are also more specific sectoral five-year plans such as Health Development Plan and Education Five-Year Development Plan, Five-Year Plan for People with Disability, etc. which all have poverty population group as priorities. Targeting poverty alleviation, the China Rural Poverty Reduction and Development Programme for 2001–2010 is managed by the State Council Leading Group Office on Poverty Alleviation and Development (LGOP). . The 11th Five-Year Plan was adopted by the National People's Congress in March 2006 and covers the period from 2006 to 2010, with 2007 being the second year of implementation. Most of sectoral plans follow the same timeframe. The current China Rural Poverty Reduction and Development Programme covers a 10-year time span from 2001 to 2010, and its midterm review took place in 2005, with progress and existing challenges identified.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

To a limited extent, UNICEF contributed to the development of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This was done through the UNCT policy paper submitted to NDRC. UNICEF participated in preparing the paper, contributing to five of the six chapters (general framework, health, education, social protection and HIV/AIDS) and co-led (with ILO) the drafting of the chapter on social protection. However, UNICEF's support to MOH, MOE, and National Working Committee on Children and Women under the State Council, and to other ministerial-level government partners, provides indirect opportunities to have those ministries integrate UNICEF's recommendations, proposed priority issues and proved effective strategies in their proposals to develop government policies. Moreover, UNICEF hardly contributed to the development of the China Rural Poverty Reduction and Development programme, since, at the time of its preparation, UNICEF still focused on downstream programmes rather than upstream policy and advocacy.

### *Reference*

UNICEF China annual report 2007

## **3. Indonesia**

### *Country situation analysis*

There is an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), prepared in collaboration with the World Bank and presented to the former Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI) and therefore formal. Currently, however, there are two versions of the full PRSP produced by two different Ministries, with donors having basically rejected the first prepared by the Ministry for People's Welfare, and supporting the second and later one produced by Bappenas. The second PRSP was adopted in January 2005.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF commented on the draft PRSP.

### *Future Plans*

There is no planned PRSP but in 2008, the CGI will embark on to the development of the next Medium Term Development Plan 2010-2014. UN Agencies might be requested to align their programme planning (i.e. UNDAF, CPAP) with it.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Indonesia annual report 2007

## **4. Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

### *Country situation analysis*

Though there is no PRSP or National Development Plan in DPRK, the Programme relates to the priority area of Basic Social Service under the UN Strategic Framework for Cooperation for the period 2007-2009 which was signed in 2006. It also directly contributes to MDGs 1, 4 and 5.

### *Reference*

UNICEF DPR of Korea annual report 2007

## **5. Lao People's Democratic Republic**

### *Country situation analysis*

The National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES) is a formal PRS built on a number of government documents including the Interim PRSP and the National Poverty Eradication Programme. It was approved by the National Assembly in February 2004 and transmitted to the World Bank and IMF in September 2004.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

All support to NSEDP has been coordinated through RCs office with UNICEF providing its inputs through thematic working groups. Roundtable meetings and capacity building were

provided by UNICEF office. As a result, although the NGPES does not make explicit references to the "needs" of children or "child protection", there is ample reference to issues such as trafficking, HIV/AIDS, drugs, and UXO.

*Reference*

UNICEF Lao PDR annual report 2007

## **6. Mongolia**

*Country situation analysis*

Finalized its Economic Growth Support and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EGSPRS) in 2004 for the period 2003 – 2006, which was the equivalent of the PRSP. However, the EGSPRS was not approved by the Parliament and currently the socio-economic guidelines (SEG) replace the EGSPRS as the official public investment plan. The SEG for 2006-2008 was adopted by the Parliament including the implementation plan for 2007. Both the SEG and the implementation plan forms the basis for a three-year rolling medium term fiscal and expenditure framework (MTEF) for 2006-2008. Following the April 2005 Parliamentary resolution, the MDG based National Development Strategy has been finalized and awaits Parliamentary approval. The working group led by the National Statistics Office (NSO) to monitor the progress toward achieving the MDGs will support the UN joint programme on MDG monitoring. A recent government resolution has led to revision of the 2015 MDG targets however, intermediate targets need to be identified to ensure that progress on all 25 targets can be measured every 2 years.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF provided technical support on MDG-1 with specific reference to malnutrition and hunger.

*Reference*

UNICEF Mongolia annual report 2007

## **7. Papua New Guinea**

*Country situation analysis*

The Medium-Term Development Strategy 2005-2010 (MTDS) was based on the final draft PRSP prepared with ADB, WB and IMF support.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF hopes to address this gap in the national analysis, in a modest way, through the SitAn process that it has started. It had originally been planned for the second half of 2007, but was delayed due to the delays in the 2006 DHS.

*Future Plans*

The mid-term review of the Medium Term Development Strategy will be held early 2008 by the Government. The Government is currently conducting a Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women (SitAn) jointly with UNICEF and this SitAn will review the MTDS and other

government policies. It is expected that this SitAn will also provide a central reference for the MTDS review.

*Reference*

UNICEF Papua New Guinea annual report 2007

## **8. Thailand**

*Country situation analysis*

No PRS/P. However, country has the Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The UN Country Team including UNICEF participated in the situation analysis supporting the Tenth National Plan through the development of the 2005 CCA as well as support to the Government's MDG national and provincial reports in 2004 and 2005. Moreover, UNICEF office participated at the Socio-Economic Development planning and progress meetings at invitation of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB), the overall coordinating body for the national plan. Moreover, UNICEF shared of key documents including the 2006 CRC Committee recommendations, UNICEF situation analyses.

*Reference*

UNICEF Thailand annual report 2007

## **9. Timor-Leste**

*Country situation analysis*

The country has a NDP 2003-2007, which is in line with MDGs. The NDP included poverty reduction addressing all dimensions of income poverty and social poverty. On that basis, the World Bank has agreed that the country does not need to conduct a separate PRSP.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Currently, working groups are being formed for developing the new NDP. The UNRC met the Prime Minister to offer technical support by UN agencies to the development of new NDP. UNICEF presented the draft of the Situation Analysis of Children and Women (SitAn) in Timor-Leste in early December 2007. The SitAn used the human rights-based framework to stress the issues and their causes affecting realization of the rights of the child. All UN Agencies, UNMIT relevant units, Government counterparts, and civil societies were invited. The presentation was not only to get feedback and comments on the draft, but also to advocate with the Government to use the SitAn for the development of the new NDP.

*Reference*

UNICEF Timor-Leste annual report 2007

## **10. Vietnam**

*Country situation analysis*

In 2002, the Government of Vietnam issued its PRSP, called the “Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS)” (UNICEF Vietnam, 2004). The UNICEF Vietnam COAR for 2007 reports that the country also has the national Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006-2010. The Government adopted the CPRGS at the national level and made a commitment to link the national Socio-Economic Development Plans (SEDP) to CPRGS (UNICEF, 2004). Vietnam is on its way to becoming one of the most decentralized States in East Asia. In 2004, for the first time Provinces have the full right to allocate their own budgets. Hence huge local capacity gaps in this area persist. Therefore, the Vietnamese central Government sees the rollout of the CPRGS as a vehicle to improve the planning capacity of provincial and district authorities (UNICEF, 2004). Moreover, a mid-term review of the National Target Programme on Poverty Reduction (NTP-PR) will be held in late 2008, although details have not yet been worked out by Government (UNICEF, 2007).

According to UNDESA, Save the Children in Vietnam organized three large-scale consultations in Ho Chi Minh City involving over 400 children and young people in national poverty planning. The consultations spanned the full PRSP cycle: from pre-PRSP to getting feedback on the interim and draft PRSP. Also, the consultations resulted in two other local government initiatives to involve children and young people in official processes.

#### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

In order to ensure the best interest of the child in the provincial planning process, UNICEF Vietnam supported the CPRGS rollout workshops in 2004 in two provinces. The main message conveyed was to base socio-economic development plans on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the revised national Law on Protection, Care and Education for Children (UNICEF, 2004). The first draft of the CPRGS hardly mentioned the word “children”. UNICEF Vietnam contributed to the process of elaborating the CPRGS through written technical comments and advocacy with counterparts and UN partners, with the important result that numerous references to children and child rights were included in the final text of the CPRGS. These references included detailed analysis of coverage and quality of services for children (e.g., IECD, HIV/AIDS, Education and Injury Prevention) as well as specific text related to children in need of special protection. However not all of UNICEF's ideas found their way into the PRSP. The CPRGS is focused more on economic growth and public sector reform and less on social investment. It is not rights-based, nor does it address the specific problems of adolescents and young people (UNICEF, 2004). To some degree, UNICEF was successful in getting more reference to children's issues. For example, the SEDP includes a target on child protection. However, the SEDP is fundamentally not rights based, and pursues crude national targets without equity considerations (e.g. provincial minimums for progress indicators in terms of social welfare).

#### *Future Plans*

In this regard, UNICEF will support a social audit of the SEDP, focusing on the social impact of the SEDP implementation. This will involve developing a framework/methodology for the social audit; building a capacity of government counterparts on the framework; reviewing the existing monitoring system (indicators, processes, mechanisms) for the SEDP to see to what extent it can provide the social impact data needed for a social audit; and filling in the gaps where the data does not exist, analysis, reporting and dissemination. This process will start in 2008, with the

development of the social audit methodology and the actual audit itself, and conclude in 2010 with dissemination of the audit's findings and recommendations.

#### *Reference*

UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York

UNICEF and CPRGS in Vietnam (2004). Retrieved July 9, 2008, from

<http://www.intranet.unicef.org/pd/pdc.nsf/f983eca69fad0f9285256c760051e9bf/d26d6f5830e4c24a85256f8700770bc7?OpenDocument>

UNICEF Vietnam annual report 2007

### **III. Eastern and Southern Africa Region (ESAR)**

#### **1. Angola**

##### *Country situation analysis*

The PRSP completed in 2004, and revised in 2006, was never officially accepted by the Government, however, many of the social indicators were incorporated into national development plans. The PRSP and the UNDAF were never officially signed or endorsed by the Government and there is no joint assistance strategy. There were some political reasons for the disinterest of the Government in the UNDAF, but overall, the UN is a very small contributor to the Angolan development budget relative to the large income from oil and diamonds. PRSP is an interim one. The initial focus has mainly been on macro-economic development and priority needs do not offer any breakdown by age or gender. Nevertheless, the 11 Commitments mentioned in Section 1 of this Annual Report represent a breakthrough in the planning policy of the Government and in particular the 16 key ministries that have endorsed the idea of Children as “the absolute priority”.

##### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Through crosscutting support for UNICEF programme sections, and the Social Policy, Advocacy and Communications Programme works towards the MDGs and the national PRSP.

##### *Future plans*

Plans are currently being developed for a five-year period 2009-2013 that should consolidate the PRSP targets, MDGs and Commitments for Children. For the first time, the planning periods between the Government of Angola and the UNDAF will coincide, providing an excellent opportunity for collaboration to move closer towards the 11 Commitments for Children. Altogether, solid groundwork was laid during 2007 to get national data collection capacity up to speed, including preparations for MICS3 combined with a World Bank Household Income and Expenditure Survey (IDR). This survey will be a key milestone in the monitoring MDGs such as infant and maternal mortality ratios, which have not been updated since the previous MICS in 2001.

#### *Reference*

UNICEF Angola annual report 2007

## **2. Botswana**

### *Country situation analysis*

No formal PRSP. Ninth National Development Plan (NDP). There is also a Rural Poverty Reduction strategy.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The NDP covers the range of social services, but is relatively thin on child protection, social protection and early childhood development. The preparation of NDP 9 was not explicitly informed by a UNICEF-assisted situation analysis.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Botswana annual report 2007

## **3. Comoros**

### *Country situation analysis*

The country disposes of an interim PRSP, with detailed sectoral action plans, on the basis of which a medium-term economic programme for 2007-09 has been developed with support from the WB/IMF. The strategic priorities 4 and 5 of the PRSP highlight the importance of improving the health status of the population and promoting education and professional training to strengthen the human capital.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF contributed to the incorporation of these objectives, by generating data from MICS, DHS and other studies on situation of children and women. In addition, UNICEF actively participated to the PRSP review process in 2005.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Comoros 2007 annual report

## **4. Eritrea**

### *Country situation analysis*

I-PRSP was prepared in 2004; its implementation never took place due to the fact that the budget of Eritrea is not shared with WB and the UN system. However, this document has been used as a planning reference tool for UNDAF and other bilateral/multilateral cooperation. The formulation of a second I-PRSP has been in discussion between the World Bank and the government, but this has not yet been approved by the government. The I-PRSP pillar III, Enhancing Human Resources Development, addresses education, health, protecting the vulnerable and gender, with reference to the needs of women and children.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Education and the health sectors in particular reflect UNICEF's priorities and situation analysis.

### *Reference*

## 5. Ethiopia

### *Country situation analysis*

Ethiopia is in the third year of implementation of its second full-fledged PRSP entitled ‘A Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) 2005/06-2019/10’. The PASDEP was shaped after the MDG Needs Assessment undertaken at the end of 2004 by the Government, Development Partners and the UN. UNICEF has initiated and led the UNCT Technical Working Group on disability and commenced discussion regarding common positions for policy reform, lobbying and inclusion of disability issues in the next PRSP/PASDEP. The PASDEP also refers to particular needs of children born into poverty and refers to the National Plan of Action for Ethiopian children (2004-2010). This section however is not addressed comprehensively.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The UN including UNICEF actively participated in the groundwork for the preparation of the PASDEP through its extensive support to the 2004 MDG Needs assessment and in the review of PASDEP drafts. In addition, UNICEF technically and financially supported the development of the sectoral development plans that are forming the core of Chapter IV: ‘Sectoral policies, Programs and Targets for Accelerated Development to end Poverty’. UNICEF also participated in the 2007 review and update of the PASDEP indicators for WASH, Health and HIV/AIDS.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Ethiopia annual report 2007

## 6. Kenya

### *Country situation analysis*

Kenya has a national plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and Economic Recovery Strategy for wealth and Employment creation (ERSWEC). The ERSWEC just concluded in 2007. The Government has developed the Vision 2030” Transforming National Development” strategy, which is the long-term development plan. The new Government that will come to power in 2008 will determine the ERSWEC 2008-2012.

According to UNDESA, in Kenya, young people made several gains during the formulation of the ERSWEC in 2002-2003. Young people were vocal in all of the Participatory Poverty Assessments that took place in ten districts. This led to a Youth Thematic Group and to youth representation in the Poverty Eradication Commission. In planning processes for achievements of the MDGs, young people were invited to be a part of the National Civil Society organization Steering team that undertook country reports and needs assessments. Since these initiatives, young people have seen the creation of a National Youth Policy and the establishment of a new Ministry of Youth. While these are recognizable gains, young Kenyans request greater support in order to enact these policies and plans, in terms of both financial resources and capacity building.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF supports the Economic Recovery Strategy for wealth and Employment creation and education sector strategy programme. In addition, UNICEF commented on the draft PRSP to ensure children's rights there.

#### *Future Plans*

The UNICEF situation analysis will be developed in early 2008. However, the just concluded 2002-2007 ERSWEC contained the MDG targets that are to be achieved by 2015. The Vision 2030 is based on three pillars- economic, political and social. The latter addresses the equities in growth and meeting the needs of the vulnerable populations in the social sector.

#### *Reference*

UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York  
UNICEF Kenya annual report 2007

## **7. Lesotho**

#### *Country situation analysis*

Poverty is a major factor in the lives of most Basotho children and youth and is the greatest threat to the full realization of rights to participation, protection and service provision. The PRSP Child and Youth Thematic Group's Position Paper, "Fight Poverty: Invest in Children and Youth" offers a telling analysis of how children's and the youth's issues are currently seen by the children and youth themselves. Moreover, it specifies the ways in which poverty directly and indirectly affects children and the youth and impacts upon their future as the future citizens and leaders of Lesotho. The Department of Youth Affairs was first established in 1969 as the Department of Youth Affairs and Women's Bureau.

#### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Lesotho is now entering the final stages of producing its first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which contrary to the SC (UK) report on IRIN is the only Southern African PRSP that addresses children's issues, in terms of a chapter on Children and Youth and in terms of sector specific outputs on children. Lesotho is now entering the final stages of producing its first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which contrary to the SC (UK) report on IRIN is the only Southern African PRSP that addresses children's issues, in terms of a chapter on Children and Youth and in terms of sector specific outputs on children. UNICEF realizing the importance of the Sector Working Group process allocated Programme Officers to different sectors such as Justice, Health and Social Welfare and Education to assist counterparts in their task. By doing this UNICEF worked closely with government counterparts to ensure that outputs on child protection, education, health and gender were incorporated in to the sector reports. Sector reports were consolidated upon completion, thereby providing the drafting backbone of the national PRSP document. In June 2002, the Technical Working Group decided to establish Thematic Groups to capture crosscutting issues such as Children and Youth, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition, Population, Gender, Democracy, Environment and Employment.

#### *Reference*

Lesotho children and youth, Lesotho PRSP

## **8. Madagascar**

### *Country situation analysis*

President visions the second generation PRSP to be translated into MAP (Madagascar Action Plan) for 2007-2011. The MAP is fully based on the MDGs and takes very much into account issues pertaining to child' rights: in particular in the fields of education, the fight against HIV/AIDS, mother and child health, nutrition and social protection. The MAP tackles certain protection problems as part of Commitment 1 on Good governance and Commitment 8 on National solidarity. Certain rights such as the rights of children in conflict with the law or the measures for child protection implementation are not cited explicitly, but are part of broader activities.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF was involved in PRSP related meetings at national and regional levels, sectoral and intersectoral meetings, and presidential dialogues. Technical support provided during the elaboration of the National integrated Monitoring System and for the development of key documents to be submitted at the forthcoming donors' round table. UNICEF and sister agencies were involved since the onset of the development of the MAP and are strongly requested to support the Government in its implementation. UNICEF credibility is strong and support very well appreciated by partners.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Madagascar annual report 2007

## **9. Malawi**

### *Country situation analysis*

The formal PRS exists. There is no other forthcoming PRS but there are the MDGs, Vision 2020, Health SWAP, National Action Framework on HIV/AIDS, and NPA for OVC

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF's involvement on the PRS was very limited to a few consultations on drafts.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Malawi annual report 2007

## **10. Namibia**

### *Country situation analysis*

A National Poverty Reduction strategy has been in place since 2000 though it has not been reviewed. However, the National Development Plan III (2008-2012) preparation process has incorporated elements of the strategy for a renewed approach to economic growth and poverty reduction.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF participated in the formation of the PRS. UNICEF technical managers contributed to the development of NDP III.

*Reference*

UNICEF Namibia annual report 2007

## **11. Rwanda**

*Country situation analysis*

With donor assistance and participation, the Government finalized the drafting of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) 2008-2012. The UNCT provided quality technical support in the preparation of the Rwanda second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2008-2012, which contrary to PRSP1, better translates the Rwanda's Vision 2020 into a rights-based and results-based national development programme and clearly links poverty reduction to economic development. The EDPRS has involved extensive consultation over a period of 18 months with a wide range of stakeholders, including children, at both central and local levels. Rwanda's EDPRS sets out the country's objectives, priorities and policies for the next five years. To respond and support the Government commitments for poverty eradication and sustainable development and to national priorities expressed in the EDPRS and the Vision 2020, the United Nations (UN) developed the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and its Common Operational Document (COD)

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

As One" process in Rwanda, the UNICEF Country Programme Document (CPD) 2008-2012 derived from the UNDAF 2008-2012 which is fully aligned with the EDPRS and the GoR Vision 2020. In line with the National Children's Summit, now an institutionalized forum for soliciting the views of children in national policy dialogue, advocacy and decision-making processes, UNICEF supported the National Human Rights Commission, MINECOFIN and MIGEPROF to conduct grassroots consultations with children at local level as part of the EDPRS process. Consultations were organized and implemented at the district level with the participation of national EDPRS sector facilitators and civil society organizations. Child friendly tools were prepared to facilitate discussion on EDPRS priorities, targets and strategies. Children's recommendations were consolidated, endorsed in the Children's Summit and subsequently integrated in the final EDPRS document. In the end, UNICEF support to key ministries in policy dialogue and analysis during the drafting of the EDPRS ensured a strong child perspective in 8 of the 12 strategic areas of the subject development and poverty reduction document. The final EDPRS document has been adapted into a child and community friendly language and it is expected to be disseminated in all primary schools in 2008.

*Reference*

UNICEF Rwanda annual report 2007

## **12. South Africa**

*Country situation analysis*

South Africa does not qualify for PRSP nor does it have SWAPs, however combating poverty is national priority and the State exerts an on-going effort to support those most in need and help them meet basic needs. The preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy is a government-led initiative. This effort is not part of the formal PRSP initiative. It is expected that the work will be completed in 2008.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) has been, until now, an internal process and UNICEF has not been officially consulted. UNICEF has shared and discussed a draft of the ESARO Social Protection Strategy with officials at the Department of Social Development who are also involved in the preparation of the PRS. The objective is to try to influence Government policies in the area of Social Protection. The results of the Situation Analysis, which is currently being carried out in coordination with the Government, have the potential to influence the PRS policy framework for children.

*Reference*

UNICEF South Africa annual report 2007

### **13. Tanzania**

*Country situation analysis*

PRSP came to the country in late 1999. A full PRSP is prepared in collaboration with the WB and IMF. The PRSP is narrower than the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES), Vision 2025 and TAS, in that it covers a shorter time span (until 2003) and in that it further narrows down the priorities set in the earlier documents. The targets of the PRSP are similar to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They focus on reducing income poverty; providing universal access to basic education; reducing maternal, infant and child mortality and malnutrition; and ensuring universal access to safe water and sanitation (UNICEF, 2004). According to UNDESA, the Tanzania Youth Coalition (TYC), a loose network of 78 organizational members, is one of the few organizations that target young people in local communities, has begun a pilot project to let people know about the opportunities stipulated in the PRSP—MKUKUTA (Swahili term for the country's PRSP). This pilot project has been supported by UNICEF.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

According to UNICEF (2004) report, a senior UNICEF staff member was seconded to work with the UN's Resident Coordinator's Office in 1999 to assist in the development of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UNDAF. At that time, the development of UNDAF provided impetus for stronger engagement with the PER, and subsequently with the TAS and PRSP developments. At the macro level, since 1999, UNICEF has been very much involved in the PER working group and in the development and implementation of the poverty monitoring system. It is in linking the macro with detailed knowledge of the sectoral work that UNICEF has tried to ensure that the best interests of children are pursued. Child Info was introduced in Tanzania and it has been adopted by the National Bureau of Statistics as the national system for its socio-economic database and for reporting data, notably from the recent household budget survey. Moreover, later report (2007) indicates that UNICEF is regularly involved in comments on a

variety of documents and reports linked to MKUKUTA/MKUZA implementation and monitoring. UNICEF participates in the technical working groups supporting the MKUKUTA monitoring system– in particular the Survey and Routine data group where our support helps to ensure visibility to women and children in key monitoring processes and survey instruments (UNICEF, 2007).

#### *Reference*

Kajege, C.M. (2008). Civil society participation in PRSP: Tanzania experience. Retrieved July 15, 2008, from <http://www.eeacon.org/econ-focus/vol4%20no3/kajege.htm#top>  
UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York  
UNICEF Tanzania annual report 2007  
UNICEF and the PRSP in Tanzania 2004. Retrieved July 14, 2008, From <http://www.intranet.unicef.org/PD/PDC.nsf/272eeac367a6e1f485256d1600763ba1/fc83346192b22be585256f09006e7141?OpenDocument>

## **14. Uganda**

#### *Country situation analysis*

A full PRSP is prepared in collaboration with the WB and IMF. Poverty Elimination Action Plan (PEAP) has undergone two revisions and has become increasingly important as an instrument for guiding sector policy and strategy as well as the GoU development partner relations, under the overall coordination of the WB and IMF. PEAP 2 was adopted as Uganda's poverty reduction strategy, and it incorporated a set of partnership principles, in which Government expressed that budget support was its preferred aid modality. The current PEAP 3 published in 2004 put greater emphasis on security and income generation amid concern over bias towards social services. PEAP 3 also has a more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy. In 2007, GoU conducted its first Annual PEAP Implementation Review covering the period 2005 to 2006.

#### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Due to UNICEF's advocacy efforts, GoU has established a Task Force on Infant and Maternal Mortality, charged with formulating a comprehensive strategy to effectively address the problem of high infant and maternal mortality rates. UNICEF commented on the draft PRSP but there was no comprehensive advocacy towards children's rights.

#### *Reference*

UNICEF Uganda annual report 2007

## **15. Zambia**

#### *Country situation analysis*

The PRS is termed the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP), incorporating the national poverty reduction strategy into a comprehensive national development plan. Having been delayed in 2005, the FNDP covers the period 2006-2010. Implementation started on time. A mid term review is expected in 2008, although plans are not yet in place to conduct this review.

According to UNDESA, through the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction, a nationwide network that includes youth organizations, youth were active in monitoring o the PRPS implementation. The National Youth Assembly trained young people in participatory methodologies to conduct poverty assessment surveys. After expiration of the 2004 PRSP, young people engaged in formulation of Zambia’s FNDP.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The FNDP addresses children’s rights and needs in a range of chapters, including those on education, health, governance, water and sanitation, social protection, and gender. The plans in these chapters were informed in many respects by the UNICEF-assisted OVC Situation Analysis (2004), and other sectoral reviews and recommendations. Notably, UNICEF contributions have increased focus on accessibility of basic services to the poorest and most vulnerable, on gender issues (particularly concerning education), and on social protection. The FNDP contains a specific chapter on children and youth, but its scope is largely limited services that provide entrepreneurship and livelihood skills, and to sport. In the absence of an overarching framework for results for children, UNICEF has supported a study that draws together all elements of the FNDP that support children’s rights and needs. It is expected that this will form the basis of a National Plan of Action for Children, monitoring results for children and providing the basis for a greater and more specific focus on children in the next National Development Plan.

*Reference*

UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York  
UNICEF Zambia annual report 2007

## **16. Zimbabwe**

*Country situation analysis*

Development of ZEDS (Zimbabwe’s home grown PRS). • The ZEDS consultative process was launched in October 2007 with the orientation of Chairs of the thematic groups followed by orientation for Theme groups held in November. The ZEDS is not a formal PRSP, as the WB and IMF do not have any formal agreement of cooperation with Government. On behalf of the UNCT, the UNDP signed an MOU with government on UN support to the development of the 2009-2013 Zimbabwe Economic Development Strategy, a home grown PRSP that is expected to be completed and legislated by July 2008. UNICEF has been designated co-chair of the Social Services thematic group and actively participated in several of the eleven thematic groups that have been established to provide develop the document.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF is taking part in the development of the Zimbabwe version of the PRSP – Zimbabwe Economic Development Strategy 2009-2013.

*Reference*

UNICEF Zimbabwe annual report 2007

## **IV. Regional Office for the Americas and Caribbean Region (TACR)**

## 1. Belize

### *Country situation analysis*

The National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan (NPESAP) for 2007-2011--Formal PRSP developed with support from the IADB, currently in its first year of implementation. The NPES takes into account the key human rights instruments and its priority areas are focused on the MDG and targets while its Action Plan reflects key attention areas detailed in the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents, 2004-2015.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The NPESAP includes the NPA\_2004-2015, which is a direct consequence of UNICEF's continued engagement in the social sector. In addition, UNICEF is a standing member of the National Human Development Advisory Committee (NHDAC), an advisory body to Cabinet that is responsible for development of the Strategy. UNICEF as Theme Group Chair for HIV contributes considerable staff time and technical assistance to monitoring and supporting implementation of Global Funds in Belize. M & E, DevInfo technical assistance is given continuously, as well as support to improving quality of communication tools and outreach.

### *Future Plans*

Vision 2025 planning process initiated earlier in the year, however later aborted due to low levels of participation and the eminent national elections scheduled for early 2008.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Belize annual report 2007

## 2. Bolivia

### *Country situation analysis*

Bolivia developed a PRSP in 2002 and was formally submitted to the WB and IMF at that time. However, this coincided with a turbulent period in Bolivia's history and because of the constant changes in the Presidency; the PRSP was never formally adopted by subsequent administrations. This particular PRSP functioned also as a type of national development plan. Now, the National Development Plan (NDP, 2006-2011) represents the major government planning tool, which also articulates economic growth and poverty reduction principles, strategies and objectives.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Although children were not consulted during the elaboration of the NDP, key child related issues have been included, mainly with a focus on vulnerable and excluded populations (children from indigenous groups, rural areas, with disabilities, living on the streets, involved in the worst forms of child labour, etc.) There is a very strong focus on health, nutrition, education and other social sectors. Consequently, the NDP articulates most of the issues related to the MDGs as well the UNICEF MTSP, although HIV/AIDS does not figure prominently. Despite the detailed contents of the NDP, a more comprehensive framework is required to address and prioritize children's issues from a human rights perspective and to elevate the cause of children to a much higher level of political recognition. UNICEF has held several meetings with the Vice-Ministry of

Planning and the Vice-Ministry of Gender and Generational Affairs, both of which are the lead institutions on children's issues, in order to promote the inclusion of children's rights framework in the NDP. Several studies such as the Child Index, the Social Expenditure on Children, and the Thematic Human Development Report on children were used in the development of the NDP as well as in the preparation of other policies and sectoral plans.

*Reference*

UNICEF Bolivia annual report 2007

### **3. Brazil**

*Country situation analysis*

UNICEF maintains its leadership in mobilization for evidence-based public policy development through this crosscutting programme component, which is relevant to all UNDAF outcomes. However, no formal PRSP.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF provided technical support for the development of the four programme areas which comprise the Social Agenda for Children (PAC-Criança).

*Reference*

UNICEF Brazil 2007 annual report

### **4. Chile**

*Country situation analysis*

The Chile Solidario/Programa Puente programme is targeting approximately 267,000 families living in extreme poverty. It will eventually become the Social Protection system, covering poorest families throughout the life cycle.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The "Chile Crece Contigo" social protection system for children includes recommendations made by UNICEF for fulfillment of the rights of children aged 0-4 years.

*Reference*

UNICEF Chile annual report 2007

### **5. Costa Rica**

*Country situation analysis*

Poverty reduction plays an important part of the 2006-2010 National Development Plan.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF supported the Plan's elaboration through technical assistance (consultant) for the Ministry of Economic Policy and Planning, and the coordinating Ministry of the Social Sector and Poverty Reduction. UNICEF also advocated for the inclusion of topics related with children and adolescents.

*Reference*

UNICEF Costa Rica annual report 2007

## **6. Ecuador**

*Country situation analysis*

The country does not have a formal PRS; it has a National Development Plan, 2007-2011.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF participated in meetings for the drafting of the Plan. Consultations were conducted by the Planning Ministry to define main social priorities.

*Reference*

UNICEF Ecuador annual report 2007

## **7. El Salvador**

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF support with concrete methodologies for the expansion of the national policies at local level have added quality and change of focus in the implementation of the National Education Plan 2021 and the Solidarity Network National Programme (PRS) covering 32 poorest municipalities. Another aspect is the weak technical capacity and distrust of national partners in project management, which obstructs their start-up and effective implementation. A very special case is the PRS, because it is a very important partner; it has been expecting UNICEF to provide support for training on the rights of the child, in the hopes that as part of these processes “ideas that are contrary” to the programme’s philosophy could be channeled.

*Future Plans*

The UNICEF is planning to support implementation of the PRS. The planned results for the present year were: (i) children and adolescents of 15 municipalities covered by the National Solidarity Network Programme (PRS) and 11 of the most violent municipalities have greater access to an inclusive quality education, through developing life skills and reducing violent practices; (ii) at least 50% of the 15 municipalities selected for the first phase of the PRS have greater knowledge about child rights and applied them into promoting safe and protective community measures for children and adolescents; (iii) at least 50% of the 15 violence municipalities selected for the first phase of the PRS have reduced domestic violence and women have been rehabilitated; and iv) three public recreation spaces has been created for the pacific coexistence of communities in the municipalities of Sonsonate Department.

*Reference*

UNICEF El Salvador 2007 annual report

## **8. Guyana**

*Country situation analysis*

Economic policy will continue to be shaped in principle by a poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP) agreed with international financial institutions. Wide-ranging reform of government institutions outlined in the PRSP progressed unevenly. The challenge will be to address weaknesses in implementation of governance reforms (particularly procurement and financial monitoring) and to begin to address more fully the issue of competitiveness, which is required to raise private investment and growth and which the President, Bharrat Jagdeo, has set out as a the central issue of his current term of office. The challenge for fulfilling child rights and the protection of children is to ensure that macro-economic frameworks, national development strategies and evidence based policy development reflect priority issues for children, putting them at the centre of socio-economic policy agendas and decision-making, including Poverty Reduction Strategies and Sector Wide Approaches. The UNICEF Child Protection and Public policy programme therefore addresses strategic information, policy research and analysis as well as advocacy.

Moreover, UNDESA reported that an organization called Youth in Development facilitated the gathering of young people from 27 different organizations in Georgetown to formulate a Youth Agenda for the PRSP. The meeting resulted in a report that was presented to the National Government's PRSP Secretariat. The participating organizations considered it essential for young people to be part of this PRSP process and aimed to prioritize youth concerns related to reducing poverty.

#### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

A new PRSP is currently being developed. The current PRSP we were only invited to comment on progress reports at very end, but for the current drafting exercise we are being consulted. Consultation meeting on progress report and on the new PRSP. Advocacy for integration of children's rights as an ongoing discussion with the World Bank and the President's office. With the availability of MICS-3 results, the use of DEVINFO and the Youth Consultations on the PRSP UNICEF has contributed to shaping the first draft of the revised PRSP on a sounder evidence base with active inputs from children and young people. Support and collaboration with Office of the President in drafting or reviewing the PRS has intensified over last two years. However, still addressing the issues for the rights and priority needs of children and women is weak in the PRSP. UNICEF funded the youth consultations in 10 administrative regions leading up the present draft for the revised PRSP. Collaboration with the World Bank is very constructive and the Bank has a genuine interest in the MICS result. Discussion are currently ongoing to ascertain whether the Child Poverty study scheduled for next year could be done jointly between the Bank and UNICEF using the data sets of MICS and HBS which were carried out during the same time frame and using comparative sampling frames. The PRSP should be approved by mid-2008.

#### *Future plans*

A new PRSP is being elaborated and should be approved by mid-2008.

#### *Reference*

UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York  
UNICEF Guyana Suriname Trinidad Annual report 2007

## 9. Haiti

### *Country situation analysis*

The study uses national health and demographic survey data from 2000 and 2005-2006, widely respected as reliable (EMMUS III and IV). Preliminary results were also discussed during consultations and a series of seminars for the finalization of the strategy, in order to encourage decision makers to support policies for meeting children's rights, as well as to help them consider the impact of proposed macroeconomic reforms on children. The DSNCRP/PRSP has just commenced and will be implemented over 2008-2011; progress will be assessed annually.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Preliminary results were examined at a workshop on child poverty with Government, UN and NGO representatives involved in preparing the PRSP. During the 2007 annual review, UNICEF, government and NGO partners drew on study results to explore how child poverty rights interventions relate to the PSRP. However, these objectives are extremely limited in scope. UNICEF strongly believes the DSNCRP fails to defend rights to education, maternal and child health and protection. UNICEF and the World Bank worked closely together to advocate for more investment on children and younger people, and to attempt to foster commitment to policy response for meeting women and children's rights and for addressing the specific nature of poverty they experience.

### *Future Plans*

The support provided by UNICEF to the WB team working on to develop and EFA fast track initiative was highly appreciated. UNICEF also worked together to begin to prepare a Haiti/Dominican Republic education project, which should start in 2008. Future collaboration is also planned on assessment of the impact of the budget and public and private expenditure on children.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Haiti 2007 annual report

## 10. Honduras

### *Country situation analysis*

A comprehensive national plan or strategy on economic growth and poverty reduction exists. It is a formal PRS prepared in collaboration with the WB and IMF and the paper is in Progress Report Phase. The strategy implementation has started in 2001. Presently, the third progress report is in preparation. A revised version of the PRS is expected by the end of 2007. The revised PRS is intended to strengthen public security and justice issues through the strengthening of the police and the modernization of the Judiciary. However, there is not an explicit bias for the protection of children's rights in these issues. Prevention and care for HIV/AIDs, in spite of being a major problem in the country, is only mentioned in the PRS but not included into its core targets and programmes (there is, withstanding, a national Policy agreed by the main actors, PENSIDA III). Children's rights to participation are absolutely absent from the PRS. Moreover, UNDESA reported that the Save the Children and local partner organizations facilitated five consultations with children and young people that shaped advocacy around

Honduras's PRSP. In the largest consultations, involving 3,000 children and young people from across the country, viewpoints were sought on child labour. The results raised issue of protection exploitive child labour, an issue authorities had not addressed in the interim PRSP. A commitment was secured to use funds released by fulfillment if the PRSP towards education initiatives of young workers. The youth consultations also sounded important warning bells about the long-term impacts of poverty, such as damage to psychological health because of an increasing bleak outlook for the future.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF has been participating in some instances and is still in dialogue with national authorities for the revised version of the PRS to include these issues. In addition, UNICEF participates in the PRS implementation mechanism based on "Sector Roundtables" which involve Government, Civil society and Donors.

*Reference*

UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York  
UNICEF Honduras 2007 annual report

## **11. Jamaica**

*Country situation analysis*

The national growth/poverty reduction strategy addresses the key issues for the rights and priority needs of children and women in the country. Most targets are centered on children (health, education, violence reduction), and they are informed with various specific planning processes supported by UNICEF, including the WFFC+5 report, the National Framework for Children, the Intersectoral National Plan on Children and Violence, the National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS, the MICS and implementation of Jamstats (the Jamaican version of DEVINFO). The Jamstats is now selected as the monitoring tool for the National Development Plan.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The UNICEF Jamaica office commented on the draft of the PRSP with attendance at planned meetings. An advocacy for integration of children's rights through on going very close collaboration for key input activities with the same units in the Planning Institute of Jamaica in (such as Jamstats, launch of SitAn updates, development of specific plans, support to the Social Investment Initiative for Children) that are in charge of the development of the National Development Plan. The UNICEF-supported JamStats - Jamaican version of DevInfo- strong of a 157-odd indicator base with a strong child focus, has now been firmly implemented in Jamaica and adopted as the main monitoring tool for the 2030 National Development Plan. Feeding into JamStats , the 2005 MICS launched in November of this year provides a critical baseline against which to measure progress towards national development goals, most of which relating to children. Such effort will also contribute to positioning the UN more strategically in its support to data and monitoring at the country level, a new crosscutting joint programme decided by the UNCT in support of the UNDAF.

*Reference*

UNICEF Jamaica 2007 annual report

## **12. Mexico**

*Country situation analysis*

Not the formal PRSP but the country has the National Development Plan (NDP) 2007 - 2012 and the Social Development Programme. Both have a clear focus and specific strategies for poverty reduction that are very close to the concept and strategies of the Oportunidades programme, although not explicitly mentioned in either of the policy documents. Oportunidades has been the largest and most successful poverty reduction strategy of the Mexican social policy in the past two government administrations. The NDP was launched last October and the Social Programme more recently, in late November. Both extend from 2007 to 2012.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF commented on the draft PRSP and participated in roundtable discussions to advocate for integration of children's rights in the PRSP.

*Reference*

UNICEF Nicaragua 2007 annual report

## **13. Nicaragua**

*Country situation analysis*

PRSP I (2001), the National Development Plan -2006- (PRSP II). However, the new government is totally disregarding it. A new plan has not been made public yet. . The National Development Plan was taken to be a de facto PRSP II in 2006. There are three- to five-year health, HIV-AIDS, education and special protection sectoral plans, which started in 2005.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF commented on the draft PRSP and participated in roundtable discussions to advocate for integration of children's rights in the PRSP.

*Reference*

UNICEF Nicaragua 2007 annual report

## **14. Paraguay**

*Country situation analysis*

No PRS/P. However, there are two major documents, namely a National Plan for Economic Growth with Equity and a National Strategy for Poverty Reduction, both endorsed by the National Government. The National Strategy for Poverty Reduction has a five-year framework defining short- and medium-term MDG-related goals for the current presidential period (2004-2008); intermediate MDG-related goals for 2008-2011; and long-term MDG-related goals for 2012-2015. In general, goals coincide with MDGs, being more ambitious (than the MDGs themselves) in the area of Education.

As regards poverty analysis and priorities, the strategy addresses children and women's issues. As regards resources allocations, the strategy does take into consideration children and women, but in the context of broader poverty phenomena such as rural poverty and urban poverty.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF, through Social Expenditure in the Budget Project, actively supported the development of the intermediate objectives and the estimated costs, which were incorporated into the National Plan for Economic Growth with Equity.

*Reference*

UNICEF Paraguay 2007 annual report

## **15. Peru**

*Country situation analysis*

Even if there is no specific document on Poverty reduction or economic growth, national policies and public budgets emphasize MDGs, child rights issues, and pro-poor social protection programmes. In particular, an effective conditional cash transfer programme (Juntos) targets over 300,000 extremely poor rural families and an inter-ministerial national programme against chronic malnutrition (Crecer) is progressively being implemented in the provinces with high malnutrition rates.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF participates in both, with advocacy, technical assistance and capacity development, both at the national and decentralized levels. Further to this, the 2007 Public Budget included 11 priority activities for children and the 2008 public budget law has embedded these activities into four result-based budgetary programmes aiming at MDGs and social development.

*Reference*

UNICEF Peru 2007 annual report

## **V. Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA)**

### **1. Djibouti**

*Country situation analysis*

The current PRSP as well as the new national planning tool INDS, address key issues for children and women rights. INDS is focused on the development of social services with a special attention to vulnerable people and national production to eradicate poverty, create jobs to reduce unemployment.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF has played a key role in investing in evidence based information generation through support to implementation of MICS survey that is one of the scarce recent sources of information on social indicators. UNICEF commented on the draft PRSP. Members of the Government were

targeted in 2005 to accept to conduct the MICS survey. It was a great challenge at that time because there was reluctance.

*Reference*

UNICEF Djibouti annual report 2007

## **2. Egypt**

*Country situation analysis*

Despite the fact that Egypt does not qualify for PRSP there is “A Poverty Reduction Strategy for Egypt”, prepared by Ministry of Planning with the WB in 2004, as reported in 2005 and 2006. The strategy is not time bound and no resource allocations are specified. It is used as a reference in the National Development Plan. The latter however do not specify resource allocations for poverty reduction.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

In the area of poverty analysis, the World Bank will be a member of the Steering Committee on the Child Poverty and Disparities study. Furthermore, the World Bank has been asked to lead the Donor Assistance Group (DAG) on social protection, and UNICEF is exploring its role in that area. Lastly, UNICEF initiated discussions on the use of DevInfo for poverty mapping and general poverty data dissemination.

*Reference*

UNICEF Egypt annual report 2007

## **3. Jordan**

*Country situation analysis*

It is part of the so-called National Agenda for Jordan. As a short-term strategy to poverty alleviation, the government provides cash contribution to selected families on a monthly basis under the National Aid Fund programme.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Poverty reduction strategies of the National Agenda are focused on employment and fiscal reform, but indicators are not broken down by sex and age. UNICEF has only now been requested to provide guidance and advice on social policy, particularly in the area of social protection systems.

*Reference*

UNICEF Jordan annual report 2007

## **4. Yemen**

*Country situation analysis*

Third Socio-Economic Development Plan for Poverty Reduction (EDPPR) for 2006-2010. No comprehensive integration of key issues of rights and priority needs of children and women.

Though a part of the process, recommendations of UNICEF assisted policy and situation analysis were only partially incorporated.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Data on child mortality, nutrition (family health survey 2003) was given for the development of the EDPPR. In addition, UNICEF was a part of the thematic group on integrating MDGs into the plans.

*Reference*

UNICEF Yemen annual report 2007

## **VI. Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA)**

### **1. Bangladesh**

*Country situation analysis*

A full PRSP was finalized in November 2005, prepared in collaboration with the WB and IMF. The main planning tool- National Five Year Planning was discontinued since 2002. The PRSP covers the period of July 2005- June 2008. The government planned to initiate the planning of new PRS in 2008.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF has participated in the thematic group on children and women in the preparatory stage of the PRSP. Upon the finalization of PRSP, UNICEF and other UN agencies attended the PRS Implementation Forum in November 2005. Since 2005, no PRS Implementation Forum meeting was held. The Local Consultative Group (LCG), a consortium of development partners in Bangladesh has proposed a restructuring of current 25 LCG sub-groups aligning with seven national priority areas selected by the current government. Clustering sub-groups to seven priority areas is expected to streamline engagement of development partners with PRS and national priorities better and increase efficiency. The discussion on restructuring LCG is still on going and not concluded, while the current care taker government postponed the planned PRS forum for indefinite date.

*Reference*

UNICEF Bangladesh 2007 annual report

### **2. Bhutan**

*Country situation analysis*

No formal PRSP but it is part of the government's successive development plan - The current plan is the 9th FYP. The timeframe for the 9FYP is 2002 to 2007. However, in view of the changing political scenario of the country, the government decided to extend the 9FYP by one more year. Hence it will end by mid-2008 and is thus at the terminal stage of implementation. The new 10th FYP is at an advanced stage of finalization. The new parliamentary government will approve the plan by mid-2008.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The ninth FYP was based on the situation of the country. The Bhutan Living Standard Survey of 2003 and the Poverty Assessment of 2004 helped the government to identify regions of poverty across geographical areas. The PHCB 2005 put an end to the confusion in population figures of Bhutan, which was confirmed as 634,982. Hence, the national plan towards the latter part of the 9th FYP became more focused in addressing the issues of rights and priority needs of children and women in Bhutan. The UNICEF SITAN of women and children in Bhutan, which was carried out in 2005 assisted the government to recognize the problem of disparities in the fulfillment of the rights. It has also contributed to the CCA, which was one of the main reference documents used by the government in developing the 10th FYP.

*Reference*

UNICEF Bhutan 2007 annual report

### **3. India**

*Country situation analysis*

India develops five-year national development plans; the 11th Five Year Plan will guide the development planning process in the country between 2007-08 and 2011-2012. The 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-2012) was finalized in December 2007. An Approach Paper, which provides the guiding vision, and approach for the five-year period was released in December 2006.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF's role in relation to the 11th Five Year Plan has been far more visible than in previous plan processes. UNICEF supported and co-organized a National Consultation on Children and the 11th Five Year Plan in 2006, which was inaugurated by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and attended by senior government officials from the Centre and the states, academics and civil society organizations. At state level too, UNICEF was active in organizing and supporting state government plans. In West Bengal, UNICEF's advocacy resulted in the first distinct chapter on Women and Children in the State's Five Year plan.

*Reference*

UNICEF India 2007 annual report

### **4. Pakistan**

*Country situation analysis*

Pakistan has a comprehensive national plan or strategy on economic growth and poverty reduction. However, the PRSP-I formally ended in 2006 and while the PRSP-II has been drafted, it is expected to be finalized only in early 2008. No decisions have been made official on the budget for the PRSP II. There is also a Medium Term Development Framework for the period 2006-2010 which is currently under implementation. In addition, a "Vision 2030" document has been launched for stakeholder comments.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF has participated in meetings on the PRSP-II development and financed provincial workshops but the UN's participation in the process has been dominantly led by UNDP. DevInfo shared with PRSP Secretariat, collaboration with the UNESCAP initiative to introduce Dev Info as an option for PRSP monitoring.

*Reference*

UNICEF Pakistan 2007 annual report

## **VII. West and Central Africa Region (WCAR)**

### **1. Cameroon**

*Country situation analysis*

Cameroon adopted a comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy for the first time in 2003, and developed a new growth-oriented Macro-economic Programme for 2004-2007, supported by the IMF with the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF). The process of revision of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) is currently ongoing, and the Government is committed to align the new PRSP to the MDGS as well as other development plans and strategies. Moreover, UNDESA reported that a project entitled "Young People in the PRSP" united young leaders from 30 different organizations across the country with the aim to increase youth participation in the national PRSP process. The group organized trainings for other youth to understand PRSP procedures, particularly as it related to debt cancellation, to ensure that young people could benefit from the resources made available from the cancellation.

*Future Plans*

The on going revision of the PRSP will make possible the elaboration of a new Development Plan (to be implemented from 2009) and related strategies, which in turn will provide the opportunity to accelerate the progress towards achieving the MDGs. UNICEF is expected to play a very active role in the PRSP revision, and has been requested to contribute by providing tools and information related to children and women, in order to ensure their incorporation and that of social policy in general in the new document.

*Reference*

UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York  
UNICEF Cameroon annual report 2007

### **2. Cape Verde**

*Country situation analysis*

The Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP) is for the period 2004- 2007. This paper reflects the national goals and priorities identified in national programmes drawn up on the basis of wide-ranging consultation with all representative social groups in Cape Verde, and with international development partners.

*Future Plans*

The latest GPRSP will be elaborated in the first trimester of 2008. Three national groups have been trained on the integration of population and MDG issues in the GPRSP.

*Reference*

UNICEF Cape Verde annual report 2007

### **3. Central African Republic**

*Country situation analysis*

This year, the GoCAR has finalized and adopted a PRSP that operates on 2008-2010. The PRSP was submitted to the Brussels' Round Table of CAR donors of October 2007. The Government has also assessed the financial needs to achieve the MDGs.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF's five priorities of the medium-term strategic plan and the priorities of the UNDAF, based on the PRSP. Indeed, the new programme includes the following five priorities: Child Survival and Development; to fight AIDS and diseases; Basic Education and Gender; Child Protection; and Advocacy.

*Reference*

UNICEF CAR annual report 2007

### **4. Gambia**

*Country situation analysis*

A new poverty reduction strategy, PRSP II, (2007-2011), which is consistent with the UNDAF programme cycle was approved by Cabinet and implementation started in 2007. However, the new strategy has a large financing gap of US\$441 (Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs, 2006). The government is hopeful that this gap could be reduced now that HIPC completion point has been reached. In addition, a Donor Round Table Conference is scheduled to take place in London in early February 2008 to seek financing for the gap.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The initial version of PRSP (SPA II) did not bring out well the key issues for the rights and priority needs, particularly, that of children. However, during 2007, the fine-tuning of the SPA II was done with UNICEF support for the development of the sectoral operational plans, particularly for Education and Health. This created the opportunity for incorporating UNICEF's perspective on the situation analysis of children and women, using the MICS III data, which are already available. In addition, in the context of the 2007-2011 CP, UNICEF intends to undertake a study on Child Poverty and Vulnerability in 2008, in collaboration with the University of The Gambia (UTG) using the MICS datasets of 2000 and 2005.

*Reference*

UNICEF Gambia annual report 2007

### **5. Ghana**

### *Country situation analysis*

Ghana Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) is the main national planning tool, guiding sectoral plans. The second GRSP was developed in 2005, and it covers the period of 2006-2009.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF was the lead development partner for “Vulnerability and Exclusion” and attended meetings of the group. UNICEF also provided substantial input regarding mainstreaming of Gender. The Social Policy Advisor attended general meeting related to the GPRS. UNICEF Ghana is part of the Global Study on Child Poverty and Disparities, as well as two regional studies on PRSP and budgeting and social protection.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Ghana annual report 2007

## **6. Guinea Bissau**

### *Country situation analysis*

A PRSP was completed in 2006. It is a medium-long term document with objectives set up to 2015. The monitoring of the PRSP implementation is difficult because of lack of national coordination mechanism and of quantified national budget allocation. The PRSP budget is dependent on expected international assistance.

### *Future Plans*

In collaboration with the Secretariat of State for Planning and Regional Development DevInfo will be strengthened and its national template developed and promoted as a tool to assess, analyze and monitor the national situation of children and women.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Guinea Bissau annual report 2007

## **7. Liberia**

### *Country situation analysis*

In mid 2007, Liberia embarked on the process of developing the full Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). The full PRS is under development and it will cover the period of 2008 – 2012. The interim PRS covers period July 2006 to June 2008. The UN is using a joint approach in engaging with the government in the development of the PRS and emphasizing the importance of focusing the PRS on the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). UNICEF has ensured participation of children and young people in the PRS process so that their issues are included. A key constraint in Liberia is the paucity of quality data to facilitate policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation. A national population and housing census is planned for early next year but the budget is not yet fully funded. Government's effort to produce and implement an interim PRS (iPRS) focused budget is commendable, but the resource base is still too small to tackle the challenges that country face: general budget support is essential. Also,

a key concerns of girls and women as revealed during the current PRS development process related to their personal safety. Moreover, Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) is spearheading the implementation of projects such as LiberiaInfo, a national monitoring database based on the DevInfo platform.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF is providing technical support to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to develop a social welfare policy, this will create a frame work for dealing with vulnerable children and other vulnerable groups in a more strategic and concise manner. The Policy will be a corner stone in addressing child vulnerability. UNICEF is a member of the PRS M&E sub-working group as well as UNDAF M&E crosscutting group. The current interim poverty reduction strategy is weak on rights and priority needs of children. Consequently, UNICEF is very active in the current PRS process under which a crosscutting group on children and young people has been formed. Also, high-level technical assistance on social protection and public financing has been provided to the Ministry of Finance. UNICEF has participated in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) development process where children and youth are considered as a cross cutting group for all the major working pillars of the PRS. Including children in the PRS is important, as it is crucial in developing pro-child poverty reduction strategies.

*Reference*

UNICEF Liberia 2007 annual report

## **8. Mali**

*Country situation analysis*

PRSP 2007-2011 in its preparation used two major documents on UNICEF SITAN 2005 and the analysis of PRSP 2002-2006 in light of human right based approach to planning. Moreover, the preparation team benefited in capacity reinforcement in HBAP and Result based approach to planning from UNICEF support.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNICEF is involved in all steps of the preparation, formulation and implementation of the PRSP 2007-2011. UNICEF participates in technical working groups and in strategic decision-making level. . UNICEF is highly involved in the preparation and implementation of two major sector wide approaches in health and education.

*Reference*

UNICEF Mali annual report 2007

## **9. Mauritania**

*Country situation analysis*

The analysis of the requirements for the achievement of the MDGs was derived from, and based on, sectoral medium term policy frameworks, strategic plans and the 2006-2010 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP): increasing the geographic access to health facilities for the

whole population and decreasing IMR to 60‰, U5MR to 70‰ and MMR to 400/100,000. A new PRSP cycle will be completed in 2010 for the period 2011 – 2015.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

Education for All programs contributes to the implementation of the PRSP. Current PRSP is mid way (2006-2010). UN agencies have agreed to harmonize their programmes with the PRSP and will thus prepare a short-duration UNDAF for 2009-2010. The 2001-2005 PRSP did not attend to children's priorities and needs. As a result, in 2006 a special Technical Group for Children was created and operated within the then State Secretariat of Women's Affairs which contributed to the enrichment of the planning and in the apparition of the child dimension in the PRSP for 2006-2010 and now continues the monitoring of the national budgets. UNICEF supported the national retreat for the enhancement of the Child PRSP related documents in early 2006.

*Reference*

UNICEF Mauritania annual report 2007

## **10. Nigeria**

*Country situation analysis*

Government describes National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy as a poverty reduction strategy but does not want to include the word "poverty" in the title. The government completed the drafting of NEEDSII and widely disseminated the document early in the year. It was widely expected that the National Planning Commission will extend NEEDS for a bridging year in 2008 to allow the new administration design its own strategy. It was on that premise that the UNCT requested and got approval for a similar extension of the current UNDAF. However, the President announced his own economic policy manifesto and the NPC, not viewing this as incompatible with NEEDSII has now embarked on harmonizing the two documents in preparation for implementation in 2008.

Under the leadership of a youth-led organization called Development Partnership International, a study has been undertaken called "Meeting of our every need: Young people's reflections on the NEEDS". The study was prepared through interviews, youth FGDs, and other information collection efforts carried out by young people across Nigeria. It aims to reflect on how young people have fared within the context of NEED I and to ensure that their needs are more effectively integrated into NEEDS II (UNDESA, n.d.).

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

UNCT was able to consolidate inputs to the NEEDS2, which is the Nigerian version of PRSP. Based on a strong Country Analysis and national vision, UNCT generated 4 key priority areas for the focus of UN interventions. These include governance and accountability, raising productivity, transforming social service delivery and conflicts & emergencies). Strategy Prioritization Retreat (SPR) was conducted to validate the priority areas and agree on the strategic role of United Nations support to Nigeria.

*Reference*

UNDESA (n.d.). Young people and consultative processes for Poverty Reduction Strategies: Justification, Challenges and Opportunities. New York

## 11. Senegal

### *Country situation analysis*

A formal DPRSP. Also, DSRP-2 2006-2010.

### *Future Plans*

UNICEF and the UN system need to acquire the capacity to provide more strategic advice and substantive support to help make the national poverty reduction strategies (PRSPs) more credible and effective. If not, the UN system is in danger of being marginalized in relation to this and other major development issues, including the Millennium Declaration/Objectives.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Senegal annual report 2007

## 12. Sierra Leone

### *Country situation analysis*

Children's issues figure prominently in the current poverty reduction strategy paper (UNICEF, 2007). According to World Bank (2005), government's policy initiative and programmes undertaken to address the concerns of youth so far include: the creation of Ministry of Youth and Sports, the national youth policy, national drug control strategy, national HIV/AIDS policy, the national youth development programme, expanded training and educational opportunities for youth across all districts, a baseline study to develop profile of youth in all districts, and the existence of a national Youth Coalition.

### *Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The UNICEF programme contributed to improved understanding of the situation of children through the generation of new knowledge, including MICS3; best estimates of key social indicators; an analysis of the situation of child protection; and studies on orphaned and vulnerable children (OVCs), and child and maternal health and child trafficking. These studies contributed to prioritization of children's issues in the 2008-2010 PRSP and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

### *Reference*

UNICEF Sierra Leone draft country programme 2007.

World Bank (2005). Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction Strategy final draft. Sierra Leone.

## 13. Togo

### *Country situation analysis*

The country has the 2007-2010 interim poverty reduction strategy Programme (PRSP). The implementation of the 2007 Annual Work Plans was based on the 2007 annual review and on the implications of the revision of the PRSP, the drafting of the UNDAF and the 2008-2012 CPAP. The Bretton Woods institutions and the African Development Bank had missions to Togo in

December 2007 to discuss clearing debt arrears in order to pave the way for a resumption of cooperation. However, the institutions have made it clear that this would be dependent on significant capacity building for government and review of government and fiscal systems and a new PRSP for 2009. Based on the model used by UNICEF in Cote d'Ivoire UNICEF Togo is negotiating with the African Development Bank and World Bank to treat Togo as a country emerging from crisis (albeit not armed crisis) and urging significant scaled up intervention in child survival and the education sector in order to improve MDG indicators and create impetus for development.

*Description of UNICEF activity (objective, target group, type of support, results)*

The UNICEF Health/Nutrition programme falls in line with strategic axis of #3 of the 2007-2010 interim PRSP relating to the development of the social, human resources and employment sectors, and the effect of the 2007 revised UNDAF on the reduction of maternal and child mortality. The Basic Integrated Services and Social Planning Programme supports government policies, particularly the PRSP I, National Development Strategy based on the MDGs, through a regular updating and analysis of the situation of children and women.

*Reference*

UNICEF Togo annual report 2007

## ANNEX 2

### TYOLOGY OF UNICEF's SUPPORT TO PRS/P's

#### *1 UNICEF facilitated youth consultations on the PRS/P*

- 1.1 Guyana
- 1.2 India
- 1.3 Lesotho
- 1.4 Moldova
- 1.5 Montenegro
- 1.6 Rwanda
- 1.7 Liberia

#### *2 UNICEF advocated specifically for adolescents and young people issues and concerns in drafting of PRS/P*

- 2.1 Belize
- 2.2 Costa Rica
- 2.3 El Salvador
- 2.4 Serbia
- 2.5 Zambia (PRS contains a specific chapter on children and youth)

#### *3 UNICEF commented on draft PRS/P, advocated to promote child rights framework in the PRS/P and/or provided technical assistance*

- 3.1 Armenia
- 3.2 Azerbaijan
- 3.3 Bangladesh
- 3.4 Bolivia
- 3.5 Bosnia-Herzegovina
- 3.6 Brazil
- 3.7 Chile
- 3.8 China
- 3.9 Djibouti
- 3.10 Ecuador
- 3.11 Ethiopia
- 3.12 Ghana
- 3.13 Haiti
- 3.14 Honduras
- 3.15 Indonesia
- 3.16 Jamaica
- 3.17 Kenya
- 3.18 Kyrgyzstan
- 3.19 Lao PDR
- 3.20 Madagascar

- 3.21 Mali
- 3.22 Mauritania
- 3.23 Mexico
- 3.24 Mongolia
- 3.25 Namibia
- 3.26 Nicaragua
- 3.27 Nigeria
- 3.28 Pakistan
- 3.29 Paraguay
- 3.30 Peru
- 3.31 Tanzania
- 3.32 Thailand
- 3.33 Turkey
- 3.34 Uganda
- 3.35 Ukraine
- 3.36 Uzbekistan
- 3.37 Vietnam

**4 *UNICEF provided input to the country situation analysis of the PRS/P by submission of data, surveys, and studies***

- 4.1 Albania
- 4.2 Belarus
- 4.3 Bhutan
- 4.4 Cambodia
- 4.5 Comoros
- 4.6 Gambia
- 4.7 Sierra Leone
- 4.8 South Africa
- 4.9 Tajikistan
- 4.10 Timor-Leste
- 4.11 Yemen
- 4.12 Zimbabwe

**5 *UNICEF contributes through five focus areas to the PRS/P***

- 5.1 Angola
- 5.2 Central African Republic
- 5.3 Eritrea
- 5.4 Malawi
- 5.5 Togo

**6 *UNICEF has future plans to collaborate on drafting of the PRS/P and/or support commitments for children in the PRS/Ps***

- 6.1 Cameroon

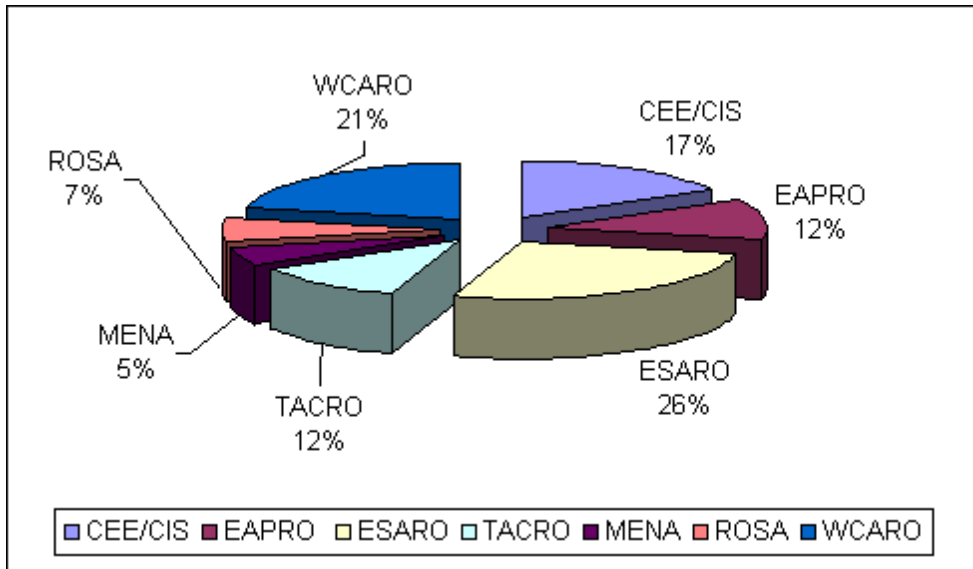
- 6.2 Egypt
- 6.3 Guinea Bissau
- 6.4 Papua New Guinea (The Government is currently conducting a Situation Analysis of Children, Youth and Women jointly with UNICEF)
- 6.5 Senegal

7 *UNICEF has no explicit assistance on the PRS/P or other national development plans*

- 7.1 Botswana
- 7.2 Cape Verde
- 7.3 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 7.4 Jordan

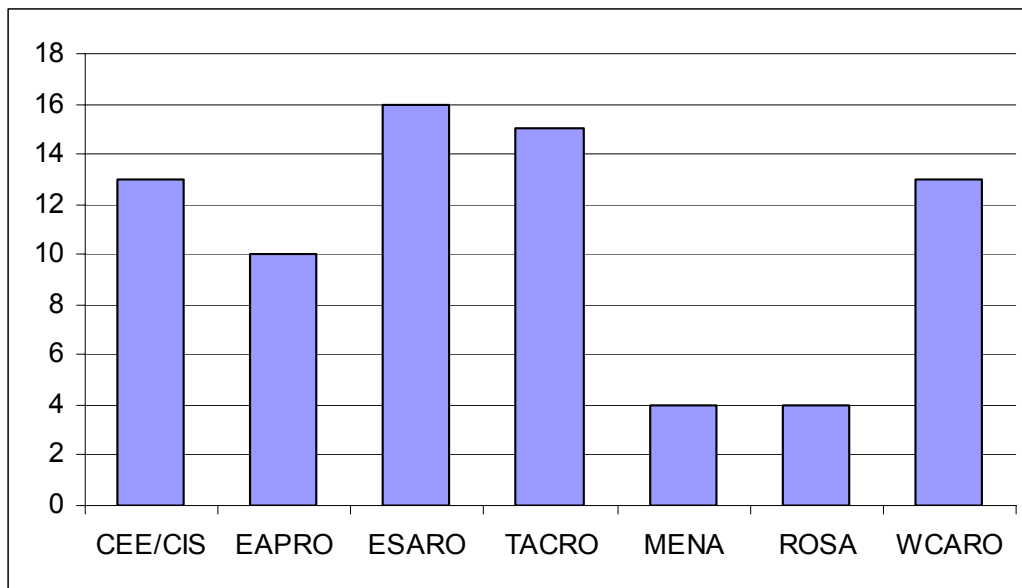
### ANNEX 3

#### COUNTRIES WITH PRS/Ps



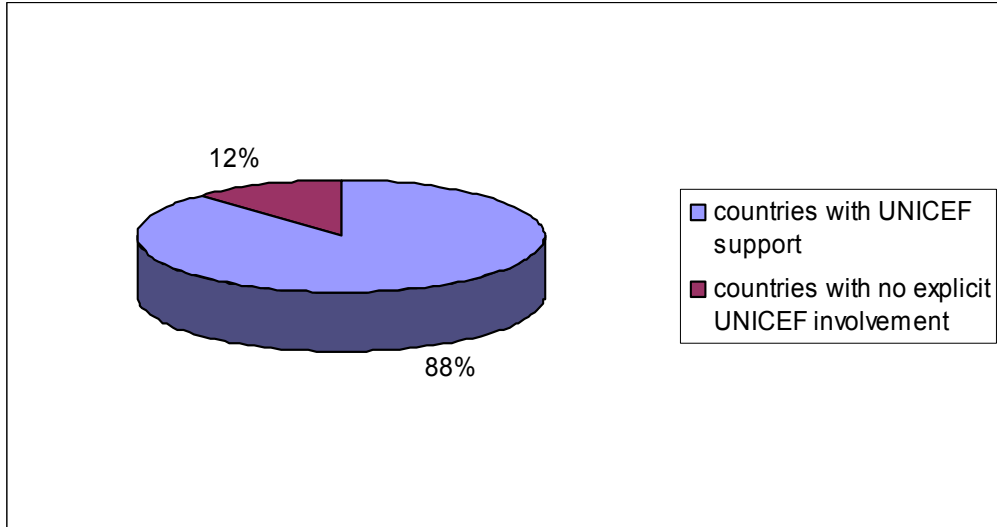
### ANNEX 4

#### NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS (+PRS/Ps) BY REGIONS



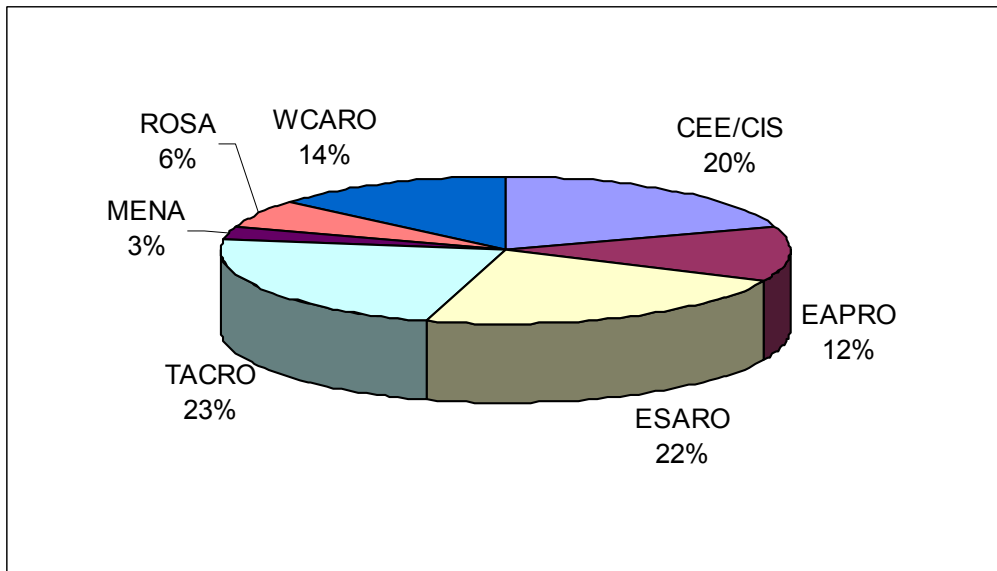
## ANNEX 5

### UNICEF SUPPORT ON NATIONAL PLANNING (+PRS/PS) BY COUNTRIES



## ANNEX 6

### UNICEF SUPPORT ON NATIONAL PLANNING BY REGIONS



## ANNEX 7

### MTSP Specific Monitoring Questions - Regional Data on the children's involvement in the national policy planning and development

<b>I. REGIONAL DATA YEAR: 2007 and 2006</b>						
Question number	35		36		39	
Focus area	POLADV		POLADV		POLADV	
MTSP Specific Monitoring Questions and Management Indicators (#56 to #66) <b>Data Year: 2007 and 2006</b>	Does the National Development Plan or Poverty Reduction Strategy or Transition Plan (or equivalent) address key challenges for children, women and gender equality?		Is there a Government/Civil Society joint system that monitors and analyzes the national budget as a way of promoting improved resource allocations specifically for children and women?		Are there institutionalized mechanisms for the sustained involvement of children and young people in policy development and/or programme implementation at the local level?	
Regional Summary						
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total responses	143	130	141	137	139	137
Total responses not counting n/a	133	122	141	136	139	137
Yes	86	74	15	17	21	20
No	11	11	92	92	61	64
Partially	36	37	34	27	57	53
Not Applicable	10	8	0	1	0	0
Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	65%	61%	11%	13%	15%	15%
<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						
Average						
Median (for selected indicators)						
High						
Low						
No. at zero						
No. equal to or greater than 50%						
No. equal to or greater than 75%						
No. at 100%						
Totals						
<b>CEE/CIS</b>						
Total responses	23	21	23	22	23	22
Total responses not counting n/a	23	19	23	22	23	22
Yes	10	9	1	0	0	1
No	4	4	15	19	7	9
Partially	9	6	7	3	16	12
Not Applicable	0	2	0	0	0	0

Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	43%	47%	4%	0%	0%	5%
<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						
Average						
Median (for selected indicators)						
High						
Low						
No. at zero						
No. equal to or greater than 50%						
No. equal to or greater than 75%						
No. at 100%						
Totals						
<b>EAPRO</b>						
Total responses	16	16	15	16	14	16
Total responses not counting n/a	14	15	15	16	14	16
Yes	8	8	0	1	2	2
No	1	1	12	14	7	9
Partially	5	6	3	1	5	5
Not Applicable	2	1	0	0	0	0
Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	57%	53%	0%	6%	14%	13%
<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						
Average						
Median (for selected indicators)						
High						
Low						
No. at zero						
No. equal to or greater than 50%						
No. equal to or greater than 75%						
No. at 100%						
Totals						
<b>ESARO</b>						
Total responses	20	20	20	19	19	20
Total responses not counting n/a	19	19	20	18	19	20
Yes	14	15	3	3	3	3
No	0	0	11	9	6	7
Partially	5	4	6	6	10	10
Not Applicable	1	1	0	1	0	0
Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	74%	79%	15%	17%	16%	15%

<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						
Average						
Median (for selected indicators)						
High						
Low						
No. at zero						
No. equal to or greater than 50%						
No. equal to or greater than 75%						
No. at 100%						
Totals						
<b>MENA</b>						
Total responses	18	11	18	13	18	13
Total responses not counting n/a	11	9	18	13	18	13
Yes	6	5	0	1	3	3
No	0	0	13	7	9	5
Partially	5	4	5	5	6	5
Not Applicable	7	2	0	0	0	0
Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	55%	56%	0%	8%	17%	23%
<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						
Average						
Median (for selected indicators)						
High						
Low						
No. at zero						
No. equal to or greater than 50%						
No. equal to or greater than 75%						
No. at 100%						
Totals						
<b>ROSA</b>						
Total responses	8	7	7	8	8	8
Total responses not counting n/a	8	7	7	8	8	8
Yes	7	6	1	1	0	0
No	0	0	5	4	5	5
Partially	1	1	1	3	3	3
Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	88%	86%	14%	13%	0%	0%

<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						
Average						
Median (for selected indicators)						
High						
Low						
No. at zero						
No. equal to or greater than 50%						
No. equal to or greater than 75%						
No. at 100%						
Totals						
<b>TACRO</b>						
Total responses	35	32	35	35	34	34
Total responses not counting n/a	35	31	35	35	34	34
Yes	22	17	7	6	7	5
No	4	5	19	21	20	20
Partially	9	9	9	8	7	9
Not Applicable	0	1	0	0	0	0
Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	63%	55%	20%	17%	21%	15%
<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						
Average						
Median (for selected indicators)						
High						
Low						
No. at zero						
No. equal to or greater than 50%						
No. equal to or greater than 75%						
No. at 100%						
Totals						
<b>WCARO</b>						
Total responses	23	23	23	24	23	24
Total responses not counting n/a	23	22	23	24	23	24
Yes	19	14	3	5	6	6
No	2	1	17	18	7	9
Partially	2	7	3	1	10	9
Not Applicable	0	1	0	0	0	0
Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	83%	64%	13%	21%	26%	25%
<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						

Average					
Median (for selected indicators)					
High					
Low					
No. at zero					
No. equal to or greater than 50%					
No. equal to or greater than 75%					
No. at 100%					
Totals					
<b>CHECKSUMS</b>					
Total responses	0	0	0	0	0
Total responses not counting n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
No	0	0	0	0	0
Partially	0	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable	0	0	0	0	0
<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>					
Average					
Median (for selected indicators)					
High					
Low					
No. at zero	0	0	0	0	0
No. equal to or greater than 50%	0	0	0	0	0
No. equal to or greater than 75%	0	0	0	0	0
No. at 100%	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0

<b>II. COUNTRY DATA YEAR: 2007and 2006</b>						
<b>Question Number:</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Focus Area:</b>	POLADV		POLADV		POLADV	
<b>MTSP Specific Monitoring Questions and Management Indicators (#56 to #66) County Data Year: 2007and 2006</b>	Does the National Development Plan or Poverty Reduction Strategy or Transition Plan (or equivalent) address key challenges for children, women and gender equality?		Is there a Government/Civil Society joint system that monitors and analyzes the national budget as a way of promoting improved resource allocations specifically for children and women?		Are there institutionalized mechanisms for the sustained involvement of children and young people in policy development and/or programme implementation at the local level?	
<b>Year</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Afghanistan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially

Albania	Yes		Yes	Partially	Partially	Yes
Algeria	n/a	n/a	No	No	Partially	Partially
Angola	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Antigua and Barbuda (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No
Argentina	No	No	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes
Armenia	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	Partially	Partially
Bahrain (Gulf Area Office)	n/a		No		No	
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Barbados (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No
Belarus	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Belize	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Benin	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Bhutan	Yes	Yes	No	Partially	No	No
Bolivia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	No	Partially	Partially	No	No	No
Botswana	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No
Brazil	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
British Virgin Islands (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Partially		No	No	No	No
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	Partially	Partially
Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes	Yes
Burundi	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Cameroon	No	No	No	No	Partially	No
Cape Verde		Yes		No		No
Central African Rep	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Chad	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Chile	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
China	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No
Colombia	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	Partially	Partially
Comoros	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Congo Brazzaville	Yes	Partially	No	No	No	No
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cook Islands (Pacific Islands Office)						

Costa Rica	Partially	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Cote d' Ivoire	No	n/a	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Croatia	Partially	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Cuba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Djibouti	Yes		No	No	Yes	Yes
Dominica (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	No
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	Partially	Partially
Ecuador	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially
Egypt	Partially		No	No	Partially	Partially
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Partially
Equatorial Guinea (Southern Gulf of Guinea Office)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Eritrea	Yes	Yes	No	n/a	No	No
Ethiopia	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	Partially
Federated States of Micronesia (Pacific Islands Office)						
Fiji (Pacific Islands Office)						
Gabon (Southern Gulf of Guinea Office)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Gambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ghana	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Grenada (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Guatemala	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guinea	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	Yes	Yes
Guinea-Bissau	Partially	Partially	No	No	Yes	Yes
Guyana	No	No	Partially	Partially	No	No
Haiti	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Honduras	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
India	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Indonesia	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No
Iran	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	No
Iraq	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	No	Partially
Jamaica	Yes	Partially	Yes	Yes	No	No
Jordan	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Kenya	Partially	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	No

Kiribati (Pacific Islands Office)	Partially	Partially	No	No	Partially	Partially
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	n/a	n/a	No	No	No	No
Kosovo	Partially	Partially	No	No	Partially	Partially
Kuwait (Gulf Area Office)	n/a		No		No	
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes		No		No
Lebanon	Partially	n/a	No	No	No	No
Lesotho	Partially	Yes	No		Yes	Yes
Liberia	Yes	Partially	No	No	No	Partially
Macedonia FYR	Partially	No	No	No	Partially	Partially
Madagascar	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Malawi	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	No
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Maldives	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mali	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially
Marshall Islands (Pacific Islands Office)						
Mauritania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Moldova	Partially	Partially	No	No	Partially	Partially
Mongolia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Montenegro	Partially		No		Partially	
Montserrat (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Yes		No	No	No	No
Morocco	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Mozambique	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially
Myanmar	n/a	Partially	No	No	No	No
Namibia	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes
Nauru (Pacific Islands Office)						
Nepal	Partially	Partially		Partially	Partially	Partially
Nicaragua	Partially	Partially	No	No	Partially	Partially
Niger	Yes	Partially	No	No	No	No
Nigeria	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Niue (Pacific Islands Office)						
Oman	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	No
Pakistan	Yes		No	No	No	No

Palau (Pacific Islands Office)						
Palestine (occupied Palestinian territory)	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Panama	Yes	n/a	Yes	No	No	No
Papua New Guinea	Yes	Yes	Partially	Yes	Partially	No
Paraguay	Yes	Yes	No	Partially	No	Partially
Peru	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Philippines	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	Yes	Yes
Qatar (Gulf Area Office)	n/a		No		No	
Romania	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Russia	No	No	Partially	No	Partially	No
Rwanda	Yes	Partially	No	No	Partially	Partially
Samoa (Pacific Islands Office)						
Sao Tome & Principe (Southern Gulf of Guinea Office)	Yes		No	No	No	No
Saudi Arabia (Gulf Area Office)	n/a		No		No	
Senegal	Partially	Partially	No	No	Partially	Partially
Serbia and Montenegro	Yes	Partially	No	No	Partially	Partially
Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
Solomon Islands (Pacific Islands Office)	Partially	Partially	No	No		No
Somalia	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Partially
South Africa	Yes	Partially	No	No	No	No
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No
St. Lucia (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Partially	Partially	No	No	No	No
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Yes	Yes	No	No		No
Sudan	n/a	Partially	No	Partially	Yes	No
Surinam (Guyana office)	Partially	Partially	No	No	Yes	No
Swaziland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	No
Syria	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	No
Tajikistan	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	Partially	Partially
Tanzania	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially
Thailand	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Timor-Leste (East Timor)	Yes	Yes	Partially	No	Partially	Partially
Togo	Yes	Yes	No	No	Partially	Yes
Tokelau (Pacific Islands Office)						

Tonga (Pacific Islands Office)						
Trinidad and Tobago (Guyana report)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Tunisia	Partially	n/a	No	No	Partially	Partially
Turkey	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Turkmenistan	No	No	No	No	No	No
Turks and Caicos (Eastern Caribbean Office)	Yes		No	No	No	No
Tuvalu (Pacific Islands Office)						
Uganda	Partially	Partially	Partially	Partially	No	No
Ukraine	Partially	Partially	No	No	Partially	No
United Arab Emirates (Gulf Area Office)	n/a		No		No	
Uruguay	No	No	Partially	Partially	No	No
Uzbekistan	Partially	n/a	No	No	Partially	Partially
Vanuatu (Pacific Islands Office)	No	No	No	No	No	Partially
Venezuela	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially	No	No
Vietnam	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yemen	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Zambia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partially	Partially
Zimbabwe	n/a	n/a	Partially	Partially	Yes	Partially
Total responses	143	130	141	137	139	137
Total responses not counting n/a	133	122	141	136	139	137
Yes	86	74	15	17	21	20
No	11	11	92	92	61	64
Partially	36	37	34	27	57	53
Not Applicable	10	8	0	1	0	0
No Answer/No Data	12	24	14	17	16	17
Percentage 'yes' of total non blank and non n/a answers	65%	61%	11%	13%	15%	15%
<i>For 3, 18, 29, 32, 48, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64 and 66:</i>						
Average						
Median (for selected indicators)						
High						
Low						
No. at zero						
No. equal to or greater than 50%						
No. equal to or greater than 75%						
No. at 100%		0		0		0
Totals		0		0		0

Check sums	0	0	0
	0	0	0

<b>III. COMMENTS FOR DATA YEAR: 2007</b>			
<b>Question Number:</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Focus Area:</b>	POLADV	POLADV	POLADV
<b>MTSP Specific Monitoring Questions</b>	Does the National Development Plan or Poverty Reduction Strategy or Transition Plan (or equivalent) address key challenges for children, women and gender equality?	Is there a Government/Civil Society joint system that monitors and analyzes the national budget as a way of promoting improved resource allocations specifically for children and women?	Are there institutionalized mechanisms for the sustained involvement of children and young people in policy development and/or programme implementation at the local level?
<b>Comments for data year: 2007 (including Management Indicator comments #56 to #66)</b>			
Afghanistan			
Albania			Progress was noted in youth participation mechanisms with locally elected bodies. There is much room to make this more systematic.
Algeria			
Angola			Local level CNAC being progressively developed
Antigua and Barbuda (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
Argentina		System with periodical measurement established for children not for women.	There are some significant experiences at the province and municipality level, not generalized.
Armenia	PRSP II is being finalized	civil society participates in the finalization of the prsp	Child friendly standards were developed with inputs from children
Azerbaijan	However, the process of adoption of SPPRS D seems to have stopped	The NGO budget group monitors and analyzes the national budget, but not specifically for children and women. UNICEF has started work in 2007 with Parliament and Azerbaijan Economists' Union in this regard.	Children and young people were involved in establishment of local consultative structures to ensure that children participate at the decision making process (School Parliaments) at local level, but it was not systematic
Bahrain (Gulf Area Office)			
Bangladesh			
Barbados (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
Belarus			
Belize		Initial efforts to establish "social policy observatory"	

Benin			Children's parliament represented at Departmental level but not solicited by decision makers.
Bhutan			
Bolivia	The National Development Plan seeks to continue reducing infant mortality rate, eradicate child labour and eradicate malnutrition.	This area is a planned result for next cooperation cycle	Municipal Commissions on Children and Adolescents.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	UNICEF initiated a situation analysis of the budget allocations based on legal frameworks - to be completed in 2008	Not as part of government system but through work of UNICEF and SCF alliance	
Botswana	partially gender analysis is weak in both the national strategy for poverty reduction and NDP	This is an area that needs advocacy	This will be implemented from 2008 onwards as part of implementing the Revised Children's Act
Brazil			
British Virgin Islands (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
Bulgaria			
Burkina Faso	The MDGs are reflected in the PRSP in particular axes 2 "Ensuring access of the poor to basic social services" and 3 "Expanding opportunities for employment and income generation for the poor."	There is not a committee for monitoring and analysis of the budget involving civil society, but it is involved as an observer in the analysis and monitoring of policies, programs and conventions (PRSP, CDE, MDE, CEDAW, Beijing, etc.), allowing a better allocation of resources for children and women.	Taking into account the concerns of children by the structures (governorates, High Commissions, technical services); contribution of structures of children and young people (the regional and provincial children, associations ...)
Burundi			Children journalist
Cambodia	National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010		Through "CAMP" NGO: Strengthen capacity in advocating on child rights issues for children's group
Cameroon			Only in some areas where UNICEF-supported projects for adolescents are implemented
Cape Verde			
Central African Rep			
Chad			A few young associations are involved in HIV/AIDS and Education programmes implementation

Chile		Civil society and UNICEF are invited by parliamentarians to provide inputs on children issues.	There are mechanisms for child participation in parliaments, through councils and mediation groups. All schools have school councils, and student organizations are officially recognized at the secondary school level. Nonetheless, there is room for improvement
China	The 11th 5-year plan refers to most of China's child rights challenges but provides little detail. It restates NPA targets for child and maternal survival and vaccination coverage. The China National Poverty Reduction and Development Programme	So far, there is no such a joint monitoring and analyzing system, but that could be a direction to go, especially when the Government is seriously improving budget transparency and budget disclosure, in areas including education and health budgets.	
Colombia			Participation of Youth Councils (Law on Youth)
Comoros			The same as above - 37
Congo Brazzaville			
Congo, Dem. Rep.		This issue will be addressed in the 2008 AWP	
Cook Islands (Pacific Islands Office)			
Costa Rica	The 2006-2010 National Development Plan is complementary to other special protection plans.	This is one of the key areas of intervention in the 2008-2012 Costa Rica Country Programme Action Plan.	Limited mechanisms exist at the local level such as those established by the General Law for Young Persons and the participation of at least one adolescent in Local Protection Boards and Child Safeguard Committees.
Cote d' Ivoire			
Croatia			Child Friendly Cities Initiative is providing such frame in some cities.
Cuba			
Djibouti			The National Council for Youth will ensure the systematic involvement of young people in policy development and programme implementation at local level

Dominica (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
Dominican Republic			Municipal Youth Councils, supported by UNICEF is an initiative that promotes children and adolescents participation in decision-making processes at municipal level.
Ecuador			There are consultative committees for children and adolescents in various municipalities of the country.
Egypt			
El Salvador			
Equatorial Guinea (Southern Gulf of Guinea Office)			Operating in a high politically centralized context and environment.
Eritrea	the Interim PRSP addresses issues related to children and women under Pillar III on basic social services		
Ethiopia	'unleashing the potential of women' is a PASDEP component. Reference is made to the National PoA for Children, but not fully integrated with sectors. UNICEF CO identified with counterparts areas for improvement for the next PRSP (prep.2008 start 2009) e.	The process has begun. Government is increasing its allocation to social sectors. Sectors such as education and health independently monitor resource allocations.	In 2005/06, all Regions have with UNICEF's assistance, organized children's symposia in which children interact with government officials and parliamentarians in their respective regions. The 'institutionalization process' however is slow.
Federated States of Micronesia (Pacific Islands Office)			
Fiji (Pacific Islands Office)			
Gabon (Southern Gulf of Guinea Office)			
Gambia			National Youth Council is present at all local levels
Georgia			
Ghana			through some NGO initiatives
Grenada (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
Guatemala	Guatemala has no National Development or Poverty Reduction Plans	The Great Campaign in favor of Education (85 participant organizations) analyzes the government's budget and establishes the costs of education at each level.	Children and adolescents -- representatives of the school governments-- participate at the COCODES (municipal level) in formulating,

		It has a bearing on the Ministries of Education, Public Finances and the Congress.	executing and evaluating municipal public policies in favor of children, adolescents and women.
Guinea			
Guinea-Bissau			Child parliament at regional level.
Guyana	UNICEF has supported consultations with children in 2007 for the new PRSP to be approved in mid-2008		
Haiti			
Honduras	Some issues, particularly those related to education and basic health are included. However, malnutrition, violence and abuse against children and women, impact of HIV/AIDs on children and participation of children are not dealt with properly in PRS.	The monitoring of the national budget between the government and the NGO but not either an emphasis on children and women.	There exist some initiatives backed by UNICEF and other international agencies and NGOs to incorporate the voice of the children into local policies through "cabildos infantiles", COMVIDAs and other initiatives; however, they are not universally or systematically established.
India			
Indonesia			
Iran	National strategies on poverty reduction address the households as the targets. However there are particular projects by some government organizations (State Welfare Organization) and major charities (Imam Khomeini Committee supported by the Supreme Leader), with specific components for children and women.	Management and Planning Organization provides an analysis on resource allocation in the national budget. For specific projects on women and children, there are analyses on the national budget. But for items that are mainstreamed in allocations for the general public, analysis is not there and needs to be calculated first.	
Iraq	The NDS addresses rule of law, poverty reduction, and respect for human rights- all of which address key challenges for children and women.	The Ministry of Women Affairs, CWC, and Child Rights Task Force were established and have been tasked with addressing this matter.	
Jamaica	Through The National Development Plan - Jamaica 2030 which is currently being drafted	The Planning Institute of Jamaica coordinates the intersectoral working group on Social Investment for Children Initiative. The University of the West Indies, undertakes some monitoring through a	

		Graduate Course on Social Investment for Children	
Jordan			
Kazakhstan	National Development documents to some extent address these key challenges; Kazakhstan is not a PRSP country and the national plan on poverty eradication ended in 2005. Focus is now on quality of life.	In April 2007 UNICEF, Government & Parliament of KZ held an int'l conference 'Increasing Social Orientation of Budgets and Efficiency of Public Expenditures at National and Local Levels in the Best Interests of Children and Families in Kazakhstan'	children have an access to local authorities and encouraged to take part into the policy discussions
Kenya	The issues of women are addressed but children are rarely mentioned. As a result of lobbying with MoF, we hope to influence this in the coming budget year.	The social observatories in 3 districts and at the national level were established for this purpose. But they need more support on a continuous basis to become strong advocates.	
Kiribati (Pacific Islands Office)	National Development Strategies (2004-2007) addressed issues on children and women, but not specifically on gender equality		Youth Panel was set up in September 2007 by the Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs to involve young people in discussions for preparation of CPAP for 2008-2012 and Annual Work Plans for 2008
Korea, Democratic People's Republic			
Kosovo			
Kuwait (Gulf Area Office)			
Kyrgyzstan			
Lao People's Democratic Republic			
Lebanon	The current version of the Social Action Plan does not explicitly address children and women as groups prone to special vulnerability; implicitly, most of suggested interventions should have, if implemented, a positive effect on the entire population.		
Lesotho			
Liberia			
Macedonia FYR		However the newly established Gov. National Committee for children will take on this role in 2008	

Madagascar	Map Commitment 8 on National Solidarity includes a Challenge on Gender Equality and empowerment of women		Child Parliament in two regions exists.
Malawi	The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy does	Not a joint system but GoM has Public Expenditure Review and civil society has a shadow report on PER	There are Children's Parliaments at district level but children's views are not systematically thought
Malaysia			
Maldives		UNICEF held social sector review as a regional initiative	
Mali	PRSP 2007-2011 takes into account these key challenges	The national Committee for CRC in Mali	Through Regional children Parliament
Marshall Islands (Pacific Islands Office)			
Mauritania	Unicef has been involved to support fully addressing children and women's interests as well as gender equality in the PRSP.	The Parliament Group and the Children's Parliament have been established recently but have not yet achieved their designed key roles. The Child National Council will be restructured to allow it to lead in future in the monitoring, analysis and in advocacy	UNICEF has supported this initiative in Brakna region along with an international NGO (AFVP). UNFPA is also active in this sense in other regions implementing different approaches.
Mexico			
Moldova			
Mongolia			
Montenegro	The PRSP and NPA address key challenges but implementation is still weak. Regarding precession process to EU there are the challenges to be addressed and supported		The mechanisms are developed within the LPA and also within (YFHS, HLS, Youth parliament)
Montserrat (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
Morocco	National Initiative for Human Development ( INDH) focuses on fight against poverty - women and children are part of its targets		
Mozambique	The PRSP 2006-2009 is a child friendly plan with time-bound and measurable targets for child survival, development and protection. Progress to address linkages with budgeting (MTEF) has been made this year through advocacy efforts	Civil society participates in sector working groups and Provincial Development Observatories. These fora include budget analyses.	Provincial Children's Parliament allow some child and youth voice in policy development. In addition, children and NGOs promoting child rights are participating in Provincial Development Observatories. These

	and research		mechanisms, however, need to be further institutionalized
Myanmar	Myanmar does not have PRSP. Although government reports mention a National Development Plan which includes a 5-Year Economic Plan, no official copy had been shared. Some sector development plans do address key challenges for children & women		
Namibia	NDPIII, Vision 2030, and MTP III (HIV/AIDS Strategic Response)		
Nauru (Pacific Islands Office)			
Nepal	The Interim Plan better addresses many issues left out of the Tenth Plan; UNICEF engaged in the preparation process through technical support and advocacy	Since 1995, UNICEF has supported the NPC to analyze public expenditure on basic social services; most recent study was completed in 2006; another study planned for 2007	Positive examples in DACAW, where DDCs, VDCs, and SMCs have involved children's participation in the planning process, and development of plans
Nicaragua		just civil society	
Niger			
Nigeria		CSO and groups conduct adhoc advocacy for increased budgeting for children and women but not in systematically	states have children's parliament but no mechanisms at Local Government level
Niue (Pacific Islands Office)			
Oman			
Pakistan			
Palau (Pacific Islands Office)			
Palestine (occupied Palestinian territory)		A social sector budget analysis is proposed in 2008-2009 in addition to costing of a package of essential services for children	
Panama	The NDP establishes objectives, strategies, and indicators for improving women and children health conditions, nutrition, HIV-AIDS, education and child protection	The NDP will establish in 2006 a public/private task force in charge of monitoring the achievement of the plan's objectives (including those related to children and women).	

Papua New Guinea		Child Rights Monitoring Council in place, but not very active.	Often requires technical support from development partners.
Paraguay		The joint project UNDP-UNICEF-UNFPA "Investing in People-Social Expenditure in the National Budget" performs this role.	Although children and young people have been involved in programme implementation at the local level, there are NO INSTITUTIONALISED MECHANISMS for their sustained involvement.
Peru			
Philippines			
Qatar (Gulf Area Office)			
Romania		Some initiatives in this regard have begun, but there is no effective joint, national system in place. A sectoral study was initiated in 2006 related to the budget allocations within the child protection and assistance systems.	
Russia	As mentioned above, Russia does not have a National Development Plan or a comprehensive poverty reduction strategy. However, President Putin did set as a priority reduction of the population's poverty to 10%.	The tools for gender expertise on budget expenditures are developed by civil society institutions and partially used.	The Moscow Government has a youth parliament, and other cities in Russia also involve children in decision-making in various ways.
Rwanda			National process exist, district level processes are in development
Samoa (Pacific Islands Office)			
Sao Tome & Principe (Southern Gulf of Guinea Office)			
Saudi Arabia (Gulf Area Office)			
Senegal	Challenges are addressed (but without in-depth analysis) for children and women (without being complete) but gender-sensitivity of PRSP is weak	Not yet in place but foreseen starting 2008	
Serbia and Montenegro			In few municipalities, Youth Offices are established. New Ministry of Youth and sports plans to support their development in new municipalities. LPAs for children aim at promoting and supporting children

			participation and institutionalize mechanisms
Sierra Leone			Children Forum Network has district level representation
Solomon Islands (Pacific Islands Office)	As above, there is a government policy document, which includes some objectives relating to women and children's rights		One provincial youth parliament was held in 2007
Somalia	No PRSP, but the JNA/RDF covers these issues		
South Africa	South Africa's comprehensive constitutional and legislative framework addresses key challenges for children, women and gender equality. ASGISA identifies constraints (skill shortages, deficiencies in the state organization, capacity and leadership) affect	South Africa has a vibrant civil society, advocacy and think tanks sector which is highly engaged in the discussion on budget allocations and efficiency and effectiveness of expenditures specifically for children and women	
Sri Lanka			
St. Kitts and Nevis (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
St. Lucia (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
Sudan	However, the Joint Assessment Mission looks at basic services and how these can be provided for children and women		NSAP says that kids are involved through CFCI. SSAP says that "Child Radio by Children" pilot has been established for children and young people to produce radio programme that affect their livelihood and become change agent in their schools and communities
Surinam (Guyana office)			There are resort councils in the districts, which feed into the National Youth Parliament
Swaziland			Not all districts have the mechanism

Syria			This is done through pioneers and youth unions. However these are linked directly to the Baath party and there role is getting smaller
Tajikistan	Addresses key challenges for children and women. Based on the recent assessment the challenges on gender equality is introduced only on issues related to land access by women and in positioning high level authority, involvement in parliament and access t	Some NGOs and International Agencies make frequent analysis	It is expected that National Plan of Action for Youth Participation be introduced at district level
Tanzania	Through MKUKUTA, the national Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty in the mainland, and its equivalent MKUZA in Zanzibar.	PER brings together government, development partners and NGO representatives for regular monitoring and analysis- a crosscutting PER working group on children exists. Parliament scrutinizes budgets and NGOs conduct independent public analyses	Through Junior Councils at district level; participation in school committees in some schools; other? (Zanzibar, colleagues...)
Thailand			
Timor-Leste (East Timor)		UNICEF participated in the preparation for the 2008 budget through sectoral working groups.	UNICEF will provide technical and financial assistance in realizing the implementation of the approved Youth Policy.
Togo	UNICEF, SNU Agency and other partners are assisting in more evidence - based goals and strategies on the update of DSRPI	There is no coordinated mechanism and tools in Togo that brings government and civil society to monitor the budget	
Tokelau (Pacific Islands Office)			
Tonga (Pacific Islands Office)			
Trinidad and Tobago (Guyana report)			
Tunisia	Children, women and gender equality are cross cutting issues addressed explicitly in the National Plan		same as above
Turkey	Joint Inclusion Memorandum does so		under development
Turkmenistan			
Turks and Caicos (Eastern Caribbean Office)			
Tuvalu (Pacific Islands Office)			

Uganda	These challenges often implied in the social sector aspects, mainly due to inadequate sex & age disaggregated data at analysis & reporting level.	Efforts to link CSO led process and Social budgeting work in progress.	Refer to comment above.
Ukraine			In 10 municipalities covered by Child Friendly City Initiative child participation in decision making on local level has been institutionalized.
United Arab Emirates (Gulf Area Office)			
Uruguay			
Uzbekistan	welfare improvement strategy does		youth parliament has deputies from all the 209 districts. Their involvement is sporadic.
Vanuatu (Pacific Islands Office)			There are no sustainable mechanisms for children and young people to be included in policy development
Venezuela		The government continues to support the creation of social community comptrollerships.	
Vietnam			
Yemen			
Zambia		The Child Budget Tracking Network and related initiatives still need to be substantially strengthened	The same comment for No. 49 above applies
Zimbabwe	No PRSP in Zimbabwe	There are civil society budget initiatives, which monitor and analyze budgets. However the partnership is between civil society and Parliament e.g. Gender and Child Friendly Budget Initiatives	