

*“Investing in Children:
the UNICEF Contribution to Poverty Reduction
and the Millennium Summit Agenda”*

**Medium Term Strategic Plan
2006-2013**

Ex. Bd. Informal Meeting – 17 Jan. 2012

For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY



Goal 1: Eradicate extreme Poverty and Hunger	Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education	Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality/empower women	Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality
Young Child Survival and Development Policy Advocacy & Partnerships for Children's Rights	Basic Education and Gender Equality	Basic Education and Gender Equality	Young Child Survival and Development HIV/AIDS and Children
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health	Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	Goal 7: Ensure Environmental sustainability	Goal 8: Partnerships for Development
Young Child Survival and Development	HIV/AIDS and Children Young Child Survival and Development	Young Child Survival and Development	Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights
Millennium Declaration (esp. Section VI)	Child Protection: Preventing and Responding to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse		

UNICEF aims to contribute to the following MDG targets

MDG 1 Target 1C – Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

MDG 2 Target 2A – Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

MDG 3 Target 3A – Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015

MDG 4 Target 4A – Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate

MDG 5 Target 5A – Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

MDG 6 Target 6A – Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 6C – Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

MDG 7 Target 7C – Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

As well as contribute to various targets under MDG 8 and the Millennium declaration related to Child Protection

Focus Area 1 – Young Child Survival & Development

- No. of deaths of children under five declined from 12.4 m in 1990 to 8.1 m in 2009.
- Despite progress, the poorest children have made slowest progress – children living in rural areas are twice as likely to be underweight as are of their urban counterparts.
- Over 2.6 billion people still lack access to improved sanitation; sanitation coverage for the poorest 40% of HHs hardly increased.

Focus Area 2 – Basic Education and Gender Equality

- Net enrolment ratio in primary education progressed slowly at 7% points since 1990, reaching 89% in 2009.
- Sub-Saharan Africa made the greatest strides in education – 18% points gain between 1990 and 2009.
- Being poor, female or living in a conflict zone increases the probability that a child will be out of school.
- Even in countries close to achieving universal primary education, children with disabilities are the majority of those excluded.

Focus Area 3 – HIV/AIDS & Children

- Between 2001 and 2009, the HIV incidence rate declined steadily, by nearly 25% worldwide.
- In 2009, there were 2.5 million children under age 15 living with HIV. Although children receiving ART rates increased, it is still only 28 per cent of the 1.27 million children in need.
- HIV prevalence among young people declined more than 25 per cent in 22 key countries in sub-Saharan Africa between 2001 and 2008
- Most countries in sub-Saharan Africa have made significant progress towards parity in school attendance for orphans and non-orphans 10–14 years old.

Focus Area 4 – Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

- In developing countries, girls from the poorest households are 3x more likely to be married before age 18, compared with those from the richest.
- Children from the richest households are 2-3 times as likely to be registered as those from the poorest.
- Between 500 million and 1.5 billion children experience violence annually, often by those they should be able to trust.
- Younger women are less likely to have undergone FGM/C.

Guiding principles

- Human rights perspective using CRC as the principal reference
- Mainstream gender issues in all areas of work and concentrate programmes and advocacy on marginalized children and families in poverty
- Support national priorities within nationally owned policies and processes
- Advocate for and support rights of children in all situations, including in emergencies and post-conflict transition
- Focus on LDCs, sub-Saharan Africa, Low and middle income countries
- Intensify contribution as a member of UN Country team

Focus Areas:

- 1. Young Child Survival and Development**
- 2. Basic Education and Gender Equality**
- 3. HIV/AIDS and Children**
- 4. Child Protection : Preventing and responding to Violence, Exploitation & Abuse**
- 5. Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights**

Young Child Survival & Development

UNICEF's work in the 2006-2013 period and beyond in support of **MDG 4** on reducing child mortality. This focus area also encompasses several other MDGs, including

MDG 1 on reducing poverty and malnutrition;

MDG 7 on the environment, through UNICEF support for safe water and sanitation;

MDG 6 on Prevention and Control of Malaria; and

MDG 5 on reducing maternal mortality.

Basic Education and Gender Equality

contributes to

MDG 2 (achieving universal primary education)

MDG 3 (gender equality, including parity in basic education).

UNICEF's focus on Girls Education and on equity with a focus on the marginalized included in this Focus Area in a clear and explicit manner. This focus area also includes support to school readiness and early learning among pre-schoolers, and good parenting initiatives. It also includes support for water, sanitation and hygiene in schools to create a child friendly and conducive environment for learning.

HIV/AIDS and Children

UNICEF's contribution to **MDG 6**

focused on the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and families, with emphasis on prevention. UNICEF leads a global campaign on Children and AIDS in partnership with other organizations and activists in support of this focus area.

Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse

constitutes UNICEF's response to the **Millennium Declaration Section VI**

on the protection of vulnerable groups in emergencies, and issues related to violations of human/child rights as a result of violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination. This focus area also addresses the commitments contained in the World Fit for Children Plan of Action by helping create a protective environment around vulnerable children, especially the protection needs of children affected by conflict and humanitarian crisis.

Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's rights

UNICEF's contribution to **MDG 8**.

Aims to put children and the reduction of child poverty consistently at the centre of national and international socio-economic policy agendas and decision-making - through partnerships and policy-oriented advocacy based on evidence and analysis.

This area will also contribute to Child Poverty Reduction and thereby to **MDG 1**. Some of UNICEF actions in this area involve engagement with PRSPs, SWAps and national decision-making on budgets and legislation; and promoting sustained investment in and leveraging of resources for children, including through alliances with private sector and civil society partners.

Cross-cutting strategies

- A. Human rights based approach to cooperation
- B. Gender equality and mainstreaming
- C. Results based management – plan and report by targets;
- D. Generation and use of knowledge, including good practices and lessons learned
- E. Strengthen evaluation
- F. Communication for Development
- G. Partnerships for shared success: furthering UN reforms and work with civil society, leveraging resources and improved results for children.

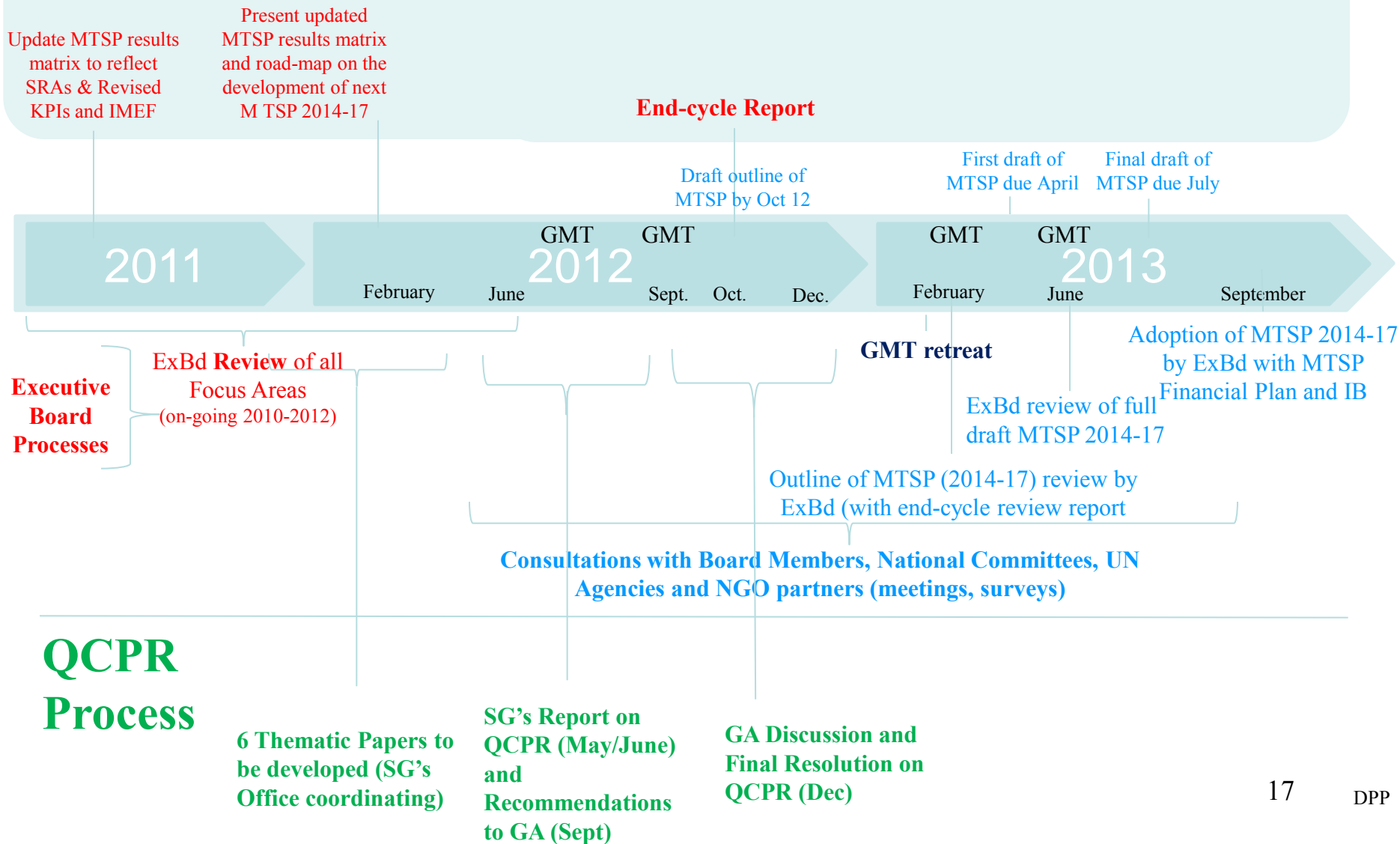
Results-based management

- UNDAF and MTSP **results matrices** together with the organizational **targets** as the basis for UNICEF supported country programmes;
- **Annual reports on achievements against targets as well as specific monitoring questions** (SMQs) based on indicators to measure progress towards MTSP targets (Reports include an extensive Data Companion published with the Executive Director's annual report in June every year)
- **Performance management system**
 - ❑ programme performance based on country level indicators derived from DevInfo/MICS/DHS and other reports;
 - ❑ KPIs based on internal performance management

End-of-Cycle Review of MTSP 2006-2013 & Development of MTSP 2014-2017

End-of-Cycle Review

Development of MTSP 2014-2017



thank you

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