

**Draft Programme of Co-operation
between
the Government of Kuwait and
UNICEF Gulf Area Office
2007 – 2009**

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Framework:

- To fulfill the joint agreement and cooperate in meeting the clauses of the Convention on the Rights Of the Child.
- To build on accumulated experience and the development achieved during the implementation period of the previous cooperation programme.
- To enter a new cooperation stage for 2007-2009.
- To declare that these responsibilities will be carried out in the ambit of a deep-rooted cooperation.

Accordingly, the following has been agreed upon:

Part 1: Relationship basis

This agreement represents the foundation and introduction to a treaty through which assigned work with the UNICEF can be established with the participation and implementation of national parties in Kuwait. It comprises the broad outlines summed up from the general ambit of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Part 2: The current situation of the child in Kuwait

Demography: According to the 2005 population census showing 2.8 million inhabitants of the state of Kuwait, only 33.9% population are Kuwaitis and 66% are non-Kuwaitis, whereas 26.9% of the total are under the age of 18. Almost the entire population live in cities and due to socio-economic development in recent decades, the fertility rate has dropped to 4.1 children per woman in 2005.

Socio-economic situation: The World Bank estimate of the individual's share of total national income has increased to USD 21,123 in 2005, which puts Kuwait and United Arab Emirates at the lead amongst Gulf countries.

Oil constitutes half the gross national product and around 91% of the government budget whereas Kuwait represents 8.97% of confirmed global oil reserve. In 2001, 81% of the non-Kuwaiti workforce and 90% of Kuwaitis were working in the public sector. In addition the unemployment rate has dropped despite the limited opportunities available to youth. Moreover, there is abject poverty; where a poor individual's expenditures can reach USD 21 a day according to a survey of family expenditure and income, carried out in 2000. The human development indicator belonging to the United Nations Development Programme ranks Kuwait 44th out of 177 countries, and ranks it 4th amongst 20 Arab countries.

Legislation and Policies Related to Children: Laws are derived from Islamic Sharia and Arab local traditions. Since Kuwait ratified the Convention on the right of the Child in 1991, it is obliged to give top priority to children's rights. Kuwait has made

great progress in providing children with social services during the last 4 decades. However, as it has not presented the Children's Rights Committee with any reports since 1998, measuring the progress achieved on the field related to children's conditions in general and the Committee's final notes since 1998 in specific has become impossible.

Survival: Kuwait has made major accomplishments in the field of children's health during the past decades. The infant mortality rate for children under 5 has dropped from 128 per 1000 in 1960 to 9.8 in 2005. Despite difficulties in quantities assessments due to the lack of reports, the most recently recorded percentage of maternal mortality rate does not exceed 2 out of 100.000 cases of living infants, which accordingly represents less than 5 cases of mothers dying each year. 95% of deliveries are supervised by a skilled health worker. 98.7% or more of children in Kuwait are given all types of vaccinations. Undoubtedly, the high vaccination rate in hospitals dedicated to children and mothers' health services, in addition to general awareness campaigns have contributed to the decreasing mortality previously mentioned. As for the causes of deaths, they are mostly due to injuries and patterns of diseases common to Kuwait. There has been a great change in Kuwait regarding the increasing number of deaths, injuries resulting from diseases and accidents pertaining to patterns of life; especially traffic accidents.

Accompanying this transformation in health are both malnutrition and obesity. Malnutrition rates in Kuwait have not been determined. However, the most recent rates – although low compared to international rates – are considered higher than expected due to the increase in the level of the individual's share of total national income. Kuwait as well as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are characterised as having the highest rates of malnutrition among Arabian Gulf countries. This is attributed to inadequate knowledge either in nutritional behaviour, weaning methods or in infant feeding practices. According to the Arab Gulf family health survey these shortcomings are accredited to the seasonal changes in food diversity and sickness. Kuwait along with Qatar have had the lowest breastfeeding rates in the Middle East; only 18% of infants were breastfed during the first 3 months of their lives and received low levels of sufficient nutrition. Breastfeeding practices are encouraged through the breastfeeding committee in the Ministry of Health.

There is a lack of statistics regarding teenagers' sexual and reproductive health with regard to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). While local culture and traditions inevitably contribute to lowering the chance of being infected with AIDS, the lack of statistics along with the increase in the number of foreign workers is a cause of concern. Since 1992, 500 to 800 pregnant women have been tested and results show no sign of AIDS. Up to 2005, slight levels were found among blood donors, the highest level of which was 3.5% amongst drug users.

Development: Children between the ages of 6 and 14 enjoy free education, namely from first grade and until 9th grade. In the school year 2005-2006, pre-school gross enrollment was 90%, while the gross enrolment rate in the primary level was 99% for boys and 99% for girls. However, the net enrolment rate was extremely low reaching 88.6% for boys and 89% for girls, as a result of the high rates of academic repetition. 98% of those who are in the primary level reach the 5th grade. The gross enrolment rate for secondary level is 83% for boys and 98% for girls, while the net enrolment

rate for the same level is 57% for boys and 86% for girls. No sufficient information regarding educational achievements is available.

Participation: The Ministry of Social and Cultural Affairs has worked on establishing a number of clubs as well as developing other activities for children. Moreover, the National Council for Arts, Culture and Literature encourages the participation of children between 3-12 years and 13-18 years of age in specific activities. Although there are radio and television programmes made especially for children, the participation of children in the development and production of such programmes is limited.

Protection: There is no sufficient information pertaining to child abuse and violence in Kuwait. As a result, conducting more studies and research on the subject is highly crucial. Orphans are taken care of in nursery schools or through families willing to host them according to the provisions of Islamic law. In 1993, a committee was formed to review the juvenile justice law with a view to making it conform with international conventions. In 1998 the children's rights committee emphasised the need for more reforms. The Trafficking of children in camel racing was a subject of concern in all Gulf countries including Kuwait. The need to use follow up measures to prevent the usage of children in camel racing increased in Kuwait, which led the government to issue laws preventing it. Recently, measure were taken to provide equal health and education services for the children of non-citizens.

Children Rights Committee Agreement reports: In its report for the year 1998 the Children Rights Committee stressed in its report for the year 1998, among other things, the Kuwaiti government's need to proceed with its efforts to establish a system for collecting information that provides classified data about children related to all aspects covered by the Children Rights Agreement, including the most vulnerable children. It also emphasised the importance of a systematic approach involving civil society in executing the Children Rights Agreement, ensuring that the agreement is generally wide spread and that adolescents have access to proper care, consultation and rehabilitation facilities.

Part 3: Prior Cooperation and Learned Knowledge

Main results achieved

In the last 25 years, the partnership between UNICEF and Kuwait changed from direct support providing basic social services to programme strategies based on consultation on policies, improvement of abilities and surveillance of children rights. On the other hand, the partnership was extended to include joint efforts aiming at improving the status of children outside Kuwait. This was a result of the huge leap in Kuwait in services provided for children, indicated by the low percentages of infant mortality. Hence, the 2004-2006 cooperation programme between Kuwait and UNICEF focuses on 3 sub-programmes: Advocacy, advocay and surveillance of the Children Rights Agreement, early childhood care and involving and developing Kuwait's youth.

In 2005, the UNICEF Gulf office and the UN Development Programme in Kuwait, UNDP, participated in a consultation process aimed at choosing a female Kuwaiti consultant from Kuwait University to conduct a legal review. The review included legislations, policies and the laws pertaining to the legal protection of children afflicted with HIV etc. After completion of the review, the consultant put forward a Kuwaiti delegation who then participated in November 2005 in the UN joint conference that was held at the Arab League in Cairo, focusing on the legal review of children and their families' status.

Part 4: the Suggested Programme

Results and Strategies of the Country Suggested Programme

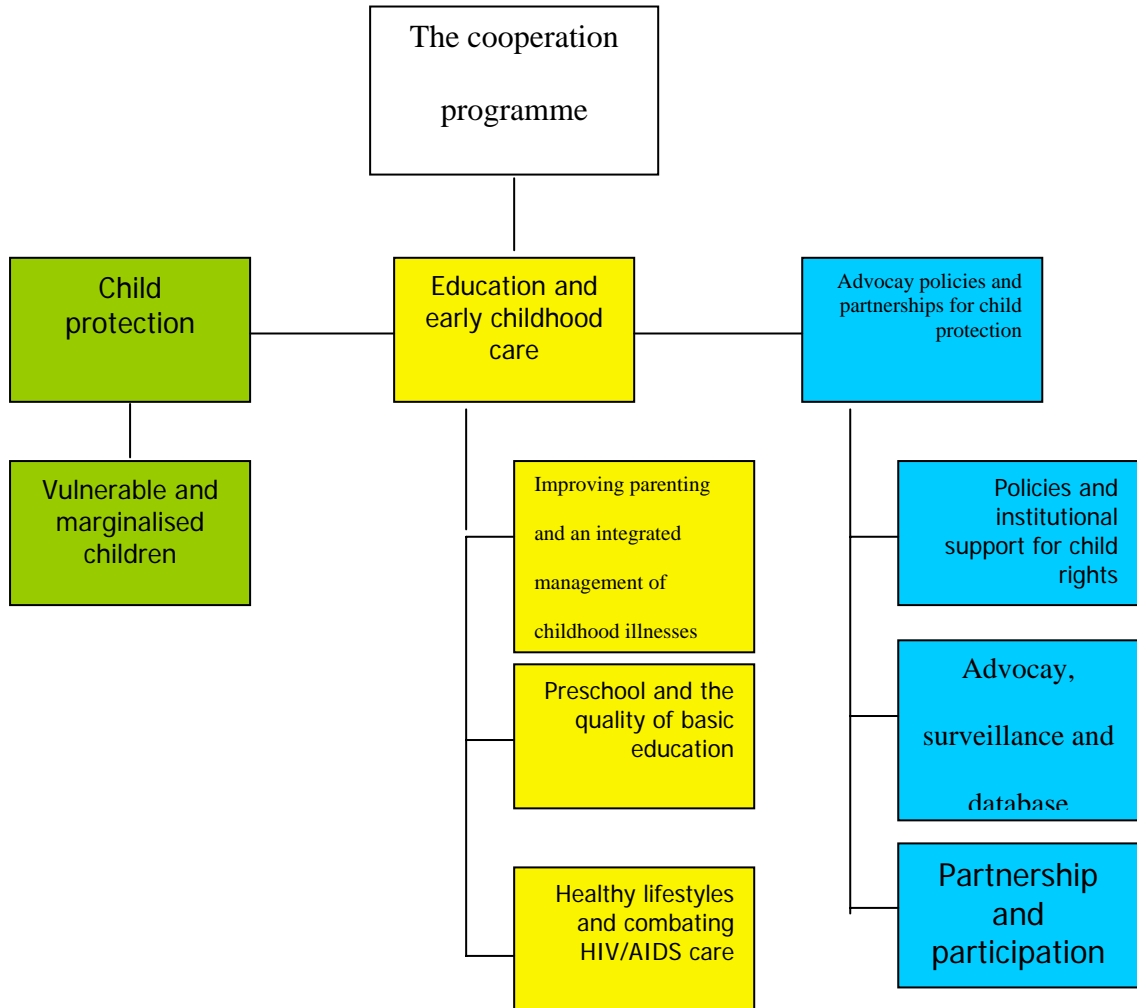
The ultimate goal of the 2006-2007 cooperation programme lies in supporting Kuwait to ensure that children and youth, including the most vulnerable and marginalised, enjoy their full rights. The strategic results to be achieved by the end of 2009 include the following: A) Children and youth to take advantage of improved laws and policies based on the Children Rights Convention, and involving them in the decision-making process; B) Children and youth to receive quality care and learning opportunities that enable them to achieve their utmost potential, while leading a healthy and dynamic life, C) Providing better protection from violence, exploitation and abuse, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalised.

The main programme strategies are based on human rights, and in the light of Kuwait's achievements in the previous decades, the programme will continue to focus on advocacy, advocay and building abilities, and will be confined to a few main initiatives in the strategic field. The programme will seek to take full advantage of UNICEF's special position in the areas of advocay and advocacy as much as possible in order to include the main topics in the government agenda. It is decided that the UNICEF will basically work on supporting the process of building capacities on the central level, with a special emphasis on the Women and Children Administration in the Ministry of Social Affairs, which is the secretary of the higher committee of family and children, and reinforce the partnership with it. The multi-sector approach will guarantee the accomplishment of a comprehensive perspective that revolves around children. Based on this experience, immediate and creative initiatives for protecting children will be supported and employed on the widest range possible. The best practices between Gulf countries will be promoted, and used to highlight the results achieved from these creative initiatives. Surveillance will be promoted as well, and various knowledge to be acquired for better understanding of the size and nature of the problems that face children in Kuwait.

UNICEF will continue to create partnerships with the governments, development funds, the private sector and NGOs in order to mobilise resources for the advantage of children in and outside Kuwait. Based on experience, UNICEF will devote itself to designing quality programmes in the best interests of Kuwait's children, in addition to reinforcing alliances and advocay funds for the most vulnerable and marginalised children throughout the world.

The programme's structure:

The country programme comprises 3 sub-programmes and 7 projects, as explained below:



Programme structure and projects' objectives

This table summarises the organisational structure and the links between the programme and projects' objectives

The country programme's objective	The programme	The strategic results of the programme	The project	The project's outcomes
Helping Kuwait's government to ensure that children and youngsters, including the most vulnerable and marginalised, enjoy their full rights	Advocay policies and partnership to protect children	Children and youth to take advantage of improved laws and policies based on the Children's Rights Convention, and involving them in decision-making	Supporting the policies and institutions of the Children's Rights Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing the abilities of the high committee for family and child - Improving policies, legislations and guidelines in some main fields, in accordance with the Children's Rights Convention and preparing the national strategy for children's rights - Improving surveillance and reporting systems pertaining to the Children Rights Convention - Adopting optional protocols within the Children Rights Convention
			advocay, surveillance and data base regarding the Children Rights Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishing a support facility for DevInfo project - Developing special indicators of childrens rights in Kuwait - Stronger advocay to enforce the Children Rights Convention - Increasing the percentage of parents and teachers who have a basic knowledge of children's rights

			Participation and partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing better opportunities for the participation of adolescents - Improving consultation with adolescents through the existing entities - Increasing the percentage of parents, teachers and decision makers who are aware of key issues regarding adolescents' rights - Intensifying the advocacy of resources for the benefit of children worldwide
	Education and early childhood care	Children and youth to receive quality care and learning opportunities that enable them to achieve their utmost potential, while leading a healthy and dynamic life	Improving rearing and integrated management of childhood illnesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the percentage of caregivers who have precise knowledge on 8 of the early childhood practices, according to the integrated management of childhood illnesses project - Adopting/ improving strategies that take into consideration early childhood care - Adopting policies for breast-feeding and nutrition according to the latest instructions from the WHO
			Preschool and the quality of basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the standards of preschool education in Kuwait - Carrying out a strategic improvement study to solve the problem of basic school enrolment - Revising basic education curricula to include life skills and civil education, as well as promoting equality between the sexes

			Healthy lifestyles and combating HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing the database related to the status of adolescents, their inclinations and their practices - Increasing the percentage of adolescents with precise knowledge of key issues relating to lifestyles (AIDS, drugs, accidents etc.)
	Child protection	Providing better protection against violence, exploitation and abuse for children, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalised.	Vulnerable and marginalised children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting the ability to tackle, evaluate and analyse certain violations of children rights in the main institutions - Improving the reporting system and addressing the issue of child abuse - Setting a minimum number of special indicators of children rights violations in Kuwait.

The relationship with national priorities and the work frame of the development support of the UN

This programme is based on the preparation of development indicators for the status of maternal and child health and family, and monitoring in line with the goals of the millennium, agreed worldwide.

The relationship with international priorities

This programme will contribute to the achievement of the new millennium development goals in Kuwait. This is not only confined to focusing on quantitative goals, but also on quality, including sustainability through adequate measures in the fields of legislation, policies and planning. These measures are designed to emphasise the programme's role in protecting the most vulnerable people, reducing the infant mortality rate, providing a basic education for all, promoting equality between the sexes and the empowerment of woman, in addition to combating HIV. In this quantitative context, the programme will also contribute to a “work plan for a world fit for children” that aims to promote healthy lifestyles and providing quality education, combating HIV/AIDS and protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation.

The programme will contribute to all aspects of the medium term strategic plan of the UNICEF for 2006-2009. However, in the light of the significant achievements which Kuwait has accomplished in providing children with basic social services, the focus ill

be on policy consultations and forming partnership for children's rights. On the other hand, the programme will continue to focus on protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation, in addition to combating HIV/AIDS. The main quality aspects for the survival and development of children will be monitored in addition to the provision of basic education and gender equality.

Programme components

Program 1: advocacy policies and partnership for children rights

Brief summary:

It is suggested that the advocacy, policies and partnership for children rights programme will deal with the following: 1) Institutional aspects; 2) Policies and legislations; 3) Surveillance systems and databases; 4) The participation of adolescents, especially females; 5) Partnerships and advocacy of the children inside and outside Kuwait. The support provided by UNICEF includes technical support, training, workshops, sharing knowledge, supporting local research and consultation on policies, in addition to advocacy resources.

The strategic result of this programme is represented by having children and youth benefit from improved laws and policies, based on the Children Rights Convention, through their participation in decision-making.

The programme projects:

The advocacy, policies and partnership for children rights programme consists of 3 programmes: 1) Supporting policies and institutional support; 2) advocacy, surveillance and database related to the Children Rights Convention and 3) Participation and partnerships.

Project 1-1: supporting policies and institutional support

Project outputs:

- 1- Promoting the capabilities of the High Committee for Family and Child
- 2- Implementing a national strategy for children
- 3- Improving surveillance and the reporting system related to CRC

Main activities:

UNICEF will provide technical support, training, workshops and sharing knowledge, allowing the High Committee for Family Affairs to perform the following:

- 1- Surveillance trends in the light of childhood indicators
- 2- Advocacy of children
- 3- Completing and implementing the national action plan for children, based on the process started in 2005
- 4- Continuing the adaptation of local legislation and policies to bring them in line with the CRC in addition to ensuring their implementation
- 5- Preparing reports and communicating them to the Committee on the Rights of the Child
- 6- A plan for implementing the recommendations of the committee

UNICEF will also provide Kuwait with technical support in order to:

- 1- Establish a separate, independent and sustainable mechanism, like a national institution for human rights or a conciliatory board, with authority to monitor and evaluate the progress achieved in implementing the Children Rights Convention
- 2- Enhance the Mother and Child Federation under the supervision of the Ministry of Education

Strategy:

Advocacy and capacity building.

Main partners:

- 1- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- 2- The High Committee for Family and Child
- 3- Mother and Child Federation in the Ministry of Education

Project 1-2: Advocacy, surveillance and database related to the Children Rights Convention

Project outputs:

- 1- Establishing a mechanism supported by the Devinfo programme
- 2- Specifying and establishing a main group of indicators for children's rights in Kuwait
- 3- Good advocacy to enforce the Children Rights Convention
- 4- Increasing the percentage of parents and teachers who have a basic knowledge of children's rights

Main activities:

UNICEF will provide training, technical support, workshops and sharing knowledge in order to:

- 1- Setting up the Devinfo programme and training workers
- 2- Agreeing the main group of special indicators for Kuwait for children rights, including those required for preparing reports communicated to the CRC committee, and using it to prepare reports on the new millennium development goals
- 3- Creating mechanisms to monitor the progress achieved using these indicators
- 4- Conducting new specific studies and surveys for continuous updates to analyse the current situation of children
- 5- Reviewing the state budget from the children's needs perspective
- 6- Promoting public awareness among decision makers, the private sector and civil society institutions regarding children's rights and their importance for Kuwait
- 7- Spreading the principals and rules of the CRC, and communicating reports to the Committee on the Right of the Child, as well as publishing the committee's final notes
- 8- Reinforcing the partnership with the media regarding child rights

Strategy:

Advocay and capacity building

Main partners:

- 1- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- 2- The High Committee for Family and Child
- 3- The media

Project 1-3: Participation and partnership

Project outputs:

- 1- Providing better opportunities for adolescents' participation
- 2- Improving consultations with adolescents through existing entities
- 3- Increasing the percentage of parents, teachers and decision-makers who understand some key issues on adolescents rights
- 4- Intensifying the advocay of resources for the benefit of children worldwide

Main activities:

The support provided by UNICEF includes technical support, training, workshops, sharing knowledge, supporting local research and consultation on policies in addition to advocay resources:

- 1- Reviewing the current participation of adolescents.
- 2- Advocay to provide more opportunities for adolescents, males and females, to participate in improving their schools and societies. Adolescent participation will also be encouraged in national planning, regional and sub-regional forums in addition to the media.
- 3- Highlighting the lessons learned from students unions, for instance, while building on the regional experience.

- 4- Holding public awareness campaigns that target parents, teachers, decision-makers etc., in order to improve their knowledge, orientations and practices towards adolescents.
- 5- Advocacy for legislations, policies and instructions that take adolescents into consideration.
- 6- Building partnerships with current and new partners utilising knowledge and resources for children inside and outside Kuwait.
- 7- Promoting public awareness regarding child rights issues nationally and internationally.

Strategy:

Advocacy and capacity building.

Main partners:

- 1- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- 2- The High Committee for Family and Child
- 3- The media
- 4- Ministry of Education
- 5- The private sector
- 6- Development funds such as charity funds
- 7- The Kuwait Red Crescent Association.

Programme 2: Education and early childhood care
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Brief Summary:

It is suggested that the education and early childhood care programme will tackle the need to improve the following: A) the main practices in the field of child care; B) the availability and quality of preschool education, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalised children; C) the quality of basic education; D) the lack of information on the status of adolescents and E) the insufficiency of life skills among adolescents. The support provided by UNICEF includes exchanging expertise based on similar initiatives in the region, sharing knowledge, campaigns for promoting public awareness, research, technical support through training and workshops.

The strategic result of this programme is that children and youth will receive quality care and learning opportunities, which enables them to achieve to their utmost potential while leading a healthy life.

The programme projects:

The Education and early childhood programme consists of 3 projects: 1) improving rearing and the integrated management of childhood illnesses; 2) Preschool and the quality of basic education and 3) Healthy lifestyles and combating HIV.

Project 2-1: Improving education and integrated management of childhood illnesses

Project outputs:

- 1- Establishing better policies for early childhood development (early childhood and integrated management for childhood illnesses)
- 2- Adopting nutrition and breast-feeding policies according to the latest WHO instructions

Main activities:

The support provided by UNICEF includes exchanging expertises with similar initiatives in the region, sharing knowledge, public awareness campaigns, research and technical support through training and workshops, in addition to advocacy in the following fields:

- 1- Integrated management of the childhood illnesses initiative with a special focus on breast-feeding as an exclusive and complementary way of nutrition, micronutrients, psychosocial growth, child abuse and children's injuries.
- 2- Improving the policies, legislations, instructions and standards of the integrated management of the childhood illnesses project.
- 3- Improving education and parents training programme.
- 4- Implementing the initiative of child-friendly hospitals in Kuwait.
- 5- The national committee for breast-feeding.
- 6- Promoting public awareness and organising media campaigns that target Kuwaiti parents as well as other caregivers, in order to increase their knowledge and improve their orientations and attitudes related to childcare practices.
- 7- Increasing the ability of workers in the social care sector to organise comprehensive public awareness campaigns.

Strategy:

Gathering and capacity building.

Main partners:

- 1- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- 2- The High Committee for Family and Child
- 3- The Ministry of Health
- 4- The media

Project 2-2: Preschool and the quality of basic education

Project outputs:

- 1- Reviewing preschool curricula
- 2- Creating standards for preschool education.
- 3- Reviewing basic education curricula and including life skills in them and civil education as well as promoting gender equality.

Main activities:

The support provided by UNICEF includes exchanging information regarding similar initiatives in the region, sharing knowledge, public awareness campaigns, research and technical support through training and workshops, in addition to advocacy in the following fields:

- 1- Reviewing current preschool education.
- 2- Improving basic education curricula in terms of content and style, drawing from the experiences of high quality international education which includes life skills, etc.
- 3- Adopting life skills and civil education, including human rights, the rights of the child, health education, AIDS, drugs, avoiding accidents and injuries, etc. as a part of the average adolescent's educational curricula.
- 4- Promoting the concept of child-friendly schools.
- 5- Developing methods and standards that guarantee and monitor educational achievements.

Strategy:

Advocacy and capacity building.

Main partners:

1. Ministry of Education.

Project 2-3: Healthy lifestyles and combating HIV
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Project outputs:

- 1- Improving the database related to adolescents' status, orientations and practices.
- 2- Increasing the percentage of adolescents with a precise knowledge of some key issues on the subject of lifestyles (AIDS, drugs, reducing accidents and injuries, etc.)

Main activities:

The support provided by UNICEF includes exchanging information regarding similar initiatives in the region, sharing knowledge, public awareness campaigns, research and technical support through training and workshops, focusing on:

- 1- Informational and communications activities with educational messages in order to promote better lifestyles among adolescents, including combating AIDS and raising awareness of drugs and how to avoid accidents and injuries.
- 2- Promoting a preventative and empowering environment.
- 3- Supporting further studies, surveys and research related to adolescents based on the results of youth surveys.
- 4- Expanding partnerships with the media, especially television, involving adolescents, as well as promoting life skills based on the orientations and practices of adolescents.

Strategy:

Advocay and capacity building.

Main partners:

- 1- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- 2- The High Committee for Family and Child
- 3- Ministry of Health
- 4- Ministry of Education
- 5- Kuwaiti Red Crescent Association
- 6- The media

Programme 3: Child Protection

Brief summary:

It is suggested that the child protection programme will deal with the following: the rights violations of the most vulnerable and marginalised children. The support provided by UNICEF includes providing international expertise, exchanging relevant information from within and outside the region, rapid evaluations, technical support, training, workshops and advocacy.

Providing better protection for children, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalised from violence, abuse and exploitation are the strategic results of this programme.

The projects of the programme:

The child protection programme consists of 1 the project for the most vulnerable and marginalised children (i.e. orphans and the disabled)

Project 3-1: the most vulnerable and marginalised children

Project outputs:

- 1- Improving the ability to evaluate, analyse and deal with the specific violations of children's rights in institution.
- 2- Improving the reporting system and tackling child abuse cases.
- 3- Developing a minimum number of special indicators for children rights violation in Kuwait.
- 4- Evaluating the role of consultants for early detection of children's rights violations.

Main activities:

The support provided by UNICEF includes exchanging information regarding similar initiatives in the region, sharing knowledge, public awareness campaigns, research and technical support through training and workshops, in addition to the advocacy for:

- 1- Improving the ability to rapidly evaluate specific violations of children's rights.
- 2- Improving the ability to analyse and respond to specific violations of children's rights.
- 3- Developing early alarm systems in order to reduce specific violations of children's rights.
- 4- Improving laws, policies and mechanisms aimed at identifying child abuse and reporting it, based on previously achieved results in this field.
- 5- Developing systems for providing referrals for consultation and the rehabilitation of abused children.
- 6- The Continuous development of related institutions' capacity to identify, stop and protect children who were victims of children's rights violations.
- 7- Developing a surveillance mechanism to prevent child exploitation in camel races.
- 8- Exploitation of explorative projects as a method of spreading ideal practices on the national level.
- 9- Public awareness campaigns on subjects like child abuse, child labour, domestic violence etc.
- 10- Evaluating the current status of child labour in accordance with the joint efforts of the United Nations in term f the foreign workforce.

- 11- Evaluating the role of school consultants in the early detection of child protection cases and exploring the possibility of applying this experience in other Gulf states.

Strategy:

Advocacy and capacity building in addition to providing services in certain cases.

Main partners:

- 1- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- 2- The High Committee for Family and Child
- 3- Ministry of Health
- 4- Kuwaiti Red Crescent Association
- 5- The media.

Summary Budget Table

The following budget proposal is the estimated amount required to carry out all the programmes for 3 years. Financing and methods of expenditure will be decided upon in consultation between the women and children administration of the Ministry of Social Affairs and UNICEF in the Arabian Gulf, provided that it will be adopted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other ministries and the private sector.

Programme	In thousands \$ USD		
	Ordinary resources	Other resources	Total
1. Advocay, policies and partnership for child rights.		300	300
2. Early childhood care and education.		450	450
3. Child protection.		450	450
4. Multi-sectoral expenses.		300	300
Total		1.500	1.500

Part 5: Partnership strategy

The partnership strategy is built on cooperation between all the people working in the children's sector and UNICEF, and in accordance with the code of conduct followed in the country and United Nation's regulations and common practice for other

countries. The national representatives and the coordinator of these tasks is the women and children administration of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Part 6: Programme Management

The women and Children Administration of the Ministry of Social Affairs - family and children high committee's secretary - will play the role of the national coordinator of the programme. Under Committee supervision and in cooperation with the relevant ministries, a three-year programme and annual workshops will be designed. Workplans can be revised in the light of annual revisions and assessments, emerging changes in priorities and changes in funding. The second yearly revision due late in 2008 is intended to be a mid-term revision and its results will be used as entry in preparation of the second session of the programme due to begin in 2010.

Part 7: Monitoring and assessment

The integrated monitoring and assessment plan of 2007-2009 will define research, studies, surveys and assessments necessary during the programme. The annual monitoring and assessment plans will include details of these activities. Due to the importance of developing monitoring and assessment capacities in Kuwait the programme will offer necessary assistance to enhance the national child status monitoring system; DevInfo will be used as a monitoring tool.

Part 8: UNICEF commitments

The UNICEF Executive Board makes it obligatory for the agency to seek the necessary funds to support programmes specified in the country programme work plan. These funds are herein referred to as "other funds" and amount to approximately USD 1.5 million. The availability of such funds is contingent upon the interest of government, development funds, the private sector and NGOs in the suggested projects. To this end, UNICEF is committed to advocacy support within the donor community both locally and internationally.

The aforementioned commitments and suggestions include funds received in response to emergency calls by the government or by the UN in response to a government request government.

Support by UNICEF to improve and implement activities outlined in the country programme work plan may include technical assistance, financial aid, equipment supply, procurement, transportation and funds needed for advocacy, research, studies, consultations, programme development, monitoring, assessment, staff training and support. A portion of UNICEF support can be dedicated to NGOs (civil society) upon agreement within the framework of specific programmes.

UNICEF is committed to hiring project staff and consultants to develop and support the programme, offer technical assistance and monitor and assess progress.

Contingent upon annual revisions and progress in the programme's implementation, UNICEF funds will be allocated throughout the year and according to the country

programme work plan. These budgets will be reviewed and detailed later in the annual work plans. Subject to agreement between the government and UNICEF should the implementation rate of a given project fall sharply below annual expectations, financial aid offered by donors without specific allocation conditions can be re-allocated to similar projects with faster implementation rates.

UNICEF intends to consult with relevant ministries and agencies to muster immediate cash support, supplies, equipment or services. UNICEF will update officers on commodities to ensure efficient and quick clearance, storage and distribution.

In consultation with relevant administrative bodies UNICEF shall retain the right to request a joint revision of the disposal of offered commodities which were not used to the purposes specified in the programme or annual work plans. This will enable the re-distribution of such commodities within the programme framework.

When other UN agencies, apart from UNICEF, support the same partner the programme will be monitored, audited and legally revised jointly with the relevant UN agencies.

Part 9: Government commitments

[Subject to government approval] Upon organising periodical revision of the programme, holding planning meetings including annual revision, planning and mid-term meetings, the government shall encourage and facilitate the participation of donors, UN agencies, a number of UNICEF Executive Board members, NGOs or civil society as appropriate.

The government shall also provide all staff, facilities, supplies, technical support credits, continuous and non-continuous support as necessary for the programme excepting those provided by UNICEF and/or other UN agencies, international organisations, bilateral agencies or NGOs. [Some countries have managed to specify the governmental contributions in terms of quantity. Any expected significant contributions made in kind should be stated.]

[In text] The government shall support UNICEF's efforts to mobilise necessary credits to meet the financial needs of the cooperation programme. It shall also cooperate with UNICEF by encouraging governmental donors to allow the needed financial credits which enable UNICEF to implement the unfunded components of the programme. The government shall approve UNICEF's efforts in advocacy the credits necessary for the programme from the private sector, both in and outside Kuwait. Furthermore, the government shall approve UNICEF's receipt of contributions from individuals, companies and institutions in Kuwait in support of the programme. Such funds shall be non-taxable. [Where appropriate, the text should mention greeting cards and products].

The implementing partner shall use the form of the financial approval report and expenditure certificate in accordance with the activity terms in the annual work plan when they apply for financial credit. Otherwise they must obtain UNICEF's approval that the agency will compensate them or pay directly for the planned expenses. The implementing partners shall use the form of this report to describe disposal of their

received cash amounts. They shall provide details of accounts and name officers authorised to order and receive resources. Received cash resources must be used in accordance with national regulations and international standards, especially to ensure that such amounts are spent on the agreed activities defined in the annual work plans. It should also be ensured that reports of the full use of all cash amounts are submitted to UNICEF within six months of date of receipt. [If UN agencies object to any national regulation, the amended regulation should be quoted] .

To facilitate agreed and special revisions each implementing partner intending to receive cash transfers from UNICEF shall name an auditor. The partner and other persons authorised, by agencies or by the partner, to access financial records shall submit a record of cash transfers made available by UNICEF. This includes all relevant documents and officers' name for implementing partner's internal audit structure through which transfers have been made.

Results of each revision will be submitted to the implementing partner with a copy to UNICEF. Moreover, each implementing partner shall receive and revise reports made by auditors and submit immediate acceptance of, or objection to, any recommendation made by auditors to UNICEF in regard to cash amounts (SAI will be added if UNICEF undertakes revision). This will be done on a quarterly basis (or as agreed locally).

Subject to the Basic Cooperation Agreement the government will be responsible for authorising, receiving, storing, distributing and keeping accounts of equipment and supplies offered by UNICEF. In accordance with the country programme work plan no taxes or customs duties will be applicable on supplies, equipment or services offered by UNICEF. (Where appropriate) UNICEF shall be exempt from VAT with regard to local procurement of supplies or services provided in support of UNICEF's programmes.

In terms of financial support allocated to travel, living expenses, honorary rewards and other expenses, however, these shall be determined according to those paid in the country but they must not exceed the UN rates (as stipulated by the International Civil Service Commission).

The government accepts the dissemination of results and experience gained from the programme in both the national and international media.

In accordance with the Basic Cooperation Agreement the government will be responsible for dealing with any claim made by a third party against UNICEF, its staff, consultants and agents. UNICEF, its staff, consultants and agents will not be held responsible for any claims arising from their involvement in this agreement excepting what is agreed upon by UNICEF and the government in case that such claims result from negligence or malpractice on the part of these consultants, agents or staff.

[Where necessary]: and without prejudice to the foregoing generality, the government hereby undertakes to insure or compensate UNICEF against civil liability in accordance with the laws of Kuwait in relation to cars with owned or used by the government.

Part 10: Other provisions:

The country programme work plan (and annexed operating plans which constitute the second volume of this agreement) will replace the main operating plan signed earlier (or country programme work plan). Once signed, the present work plan will be valid, but will cover programme activities to be executed from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2009.

The country programme work plan (and annexed operating plans which constitute the second volume of this agreement) can be amended by mutual approval of UNICEF and the government. This will depend on the outcome of annual, and mid-term revisions or force majeure.

There is nothing in the country programme work plan that can be interpreted as an exception to the protection given to UNICEF subject to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and adopted by the UN General Assembly on 13th February 1946 which is also signed by the government of Kuwait (date of government's approval to be mentioned if appropriate).

In witness hereof the officially authorised officers have signed this country programme on (day of the month) of (month and year)

For and on behalf of the government of Kuwait

For and on behalf of UNICEF

Name and position

Name and position