

Nicaragua

Country programme document 2013-2017

The draft country programme document for Nicaragua (E/ICEF/2012/P/L.31) was presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comments at its 2012 second regular session (11-14 September 2012).

The document was subsequently revised, and this final version was approved at the 2013 first regular session of the Executive Board on 8 February 2013.

| Basic data [†] (2010, unless otherwise stated) | |
|---|---|
| Child population (millions, under 18 years) | 2.4 |
| U5MR (per 1,000 live births) | 27 |
| Underweight (% , moderate and severe, 2006/2007) (% , urban/rural, poorer/richer) | 6 ^a 4/7, 9/1 |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births, 2008) | 95 ^b |
| Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female, 2008) | 93/94 |
| Primary schoolchildren completing final primary grade (% , m/f, 2007) | 48 |
| Use of improved drinking water sources (%) | 85 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities (%) | 52 |
| Adult HIV prevalence rate (% , 15-49 years old, male/female, 2009) | 0.2 |
| Child work (% , children 5-17 years of age, 2005) | 15 ^c |
| Birth registration (% , under 5 years, 2006-2007) (% , urban/rural, poorer/richer) | 81 ^d ./..., 87/77, 72/93 ^d |
| GNI per capita (US\$) | 1 080 |
| One-year-olds immunized against DPT3 (%) | 98 |
| One-year-olds immunized against measles (%) | 99 |

[†] More comprehensive country data on children and women are available at www.childinfo.org/.

^a Estimates for the underweight children category are based on the child growth standards adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2006.

^b The reported maternal mortality rate is 67 deaths per 100,000 live births (2007-2009), as reported by the Ministry of Health in *Análisis estadístico de la Situación de Salud en Nicaragua 2000-2011*, 2011. The estimate of 100 deaths per 100,000 live births was prepared by the Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA and the World Bank, together with independent technical experts), adjusted for underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths.. www.childinfo.org/maternal_mortality.html.

^c Estimate based on age group and definition other than the standard indicator.

^d This estimate refers to the last live birth in the household rather than all children under 5 years of age.

The situation of children and women

1. Nicaragua had a population of 5.8 million in 2010; 42 per cent of the inhabitants are under 18 years old. The indigenous population and persons of African descent represent 9 per cent of the population. The country is currently going through a demographic transition, as it is mainly composed of adolescents and youth.

2. Around 50 per cent of children and adolescents are living in poverty, and 19 per cent, in extreme poverty.¹ The most deprived children are those living in rural areas and in the autonomous regions of the Caribbean coast. According to the Living

¹ National Development Information Institute (INIDE). Nicaragua Bienestar y Equidad en la Infancia. Estudio sobre Pobreza Infantil y Disparidades. INIDE-UNICEF. 2008.

Standards Measurement Survey for 2009, the percentage of households living in poverty fell from 48.3 per cent in 2005 to 42.5 per cent in 2009, and extreme poverty dropped from 17.2 per cent to 14.6 per cent during the same period.²

3. Chronic malnutrition in children under 5 declined from 25.8 per cent in 2001 to 21.7 per cent in 2006.³ Chronic malnutrition is twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas. The risk of malnutrition is six times higher in the poorest quintile than in the wealthiest quintile. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition in schoolchildren 6 to 9 years is 27.2 per cent.

4. During the period 1992-2010, the under-5 mortality rate fell from 72⁴ to 27 per 1,000 registered live births.⁵ Mortality among children under 1 year of age declined from 31 deaths per year in 2001 to 29 in 2006.⁶ Neonatal mortality has not changed much over the last 15 years; the rates are 15 per 1,000 live births in the Pacific region and 22 in the Atlantic. Neonatal mortality accounts for 73 per cent of child deaths.

5. The coverage of drinking water was 85 per cent in 2010, ranging from 68 per cent in rural areas to 98 per cent in urban areas. The coverage of sanitation services was 52 per cent, ranging between 37 per cent in rural areas and 63 per cent in urban areas.⁷

6. The Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group estimated maternal mortality at 100 per 100,000 live births in 2008. Based on its own administrative records, the Ministry of Health reports that maternal mortality has dropped from 76.5 (116 cases) in 2007 to 67 (103 cases) in 2010. Maternal mortality occurs mainly among poor women with low levels of schooling and limited access to quality health services.

7. In 2011, the Government of Nicaragua adopted the National Policy on Early Childhood, which is aimed at guaranteeing comprehensive intervention to restore the rights of children under six. The policy is designed to coordinate State programmes targeting early childhood so as to ensure that they are universal and free, of good quality, equitable, provide human warmth and are culturally relevant.

8. The prevalence of HIV remains at 0.2 per cent; incidence has risen rapidly from 4.1 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2003 to 19.9 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011. Nine per cent of all new cases of HIV occur among adolescents between 15 and 19 years of age. The highest prevalence of HIV occurs in the following five departments: Chinandega, Managua, León, the Atlántico Sur autonomous region (RAAS) and the Atlántico Norte autonomous region (RAAN).

9. The net adjusted school enrolment rate in primary education is 93 per cent among boys and 94 per cent among girls, although it is only 50 per cent in some municipalities. Forty-three per cent of boys and girls are not enrolled in pre-school education, and 50 per cent of adolescents are not enrolled in secondary education. Five hundred thousand children and adolescents between the ages of 3 and 17 are not in the

² National Development Information Institute (INIDE). Household Survey on Living Standards 2009 (EMNV 2009).

³ National Development Information Institute (INIDE). Nicaraguan Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA) 2006/07.

⁴ National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC). National Survey on Family Health. Nicaragua. 1992

⁵ UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME) 2010.

⁶ National Development Information Institute (INIDE). Demographic and Health Survey – 2001 and 2006/2007.

⁷ WHO/UNICEF. Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. Nicaragua. March 2012.

educational system; these are children who live in rural areas or are poor or indigenous or disabled. The poor quality of education is reflected in the lag in schooling levels, especially the high repetition rate, which rose from 9 per cent in 2007 to 9.5 per cent in 2009 for primary schools, and from 5.2 per cent to 8.2 per cent for secondary schools;⁸ the number of over-age students, which in 2009 represented 52.6 per cent of primary school enrolment (689,071 students were in low grades for their age); the drop-out rate, especially in the first and seventh grades; and inadequate learning levels. Only 4 out of 10 children entering primary school finish in six years. Of the 10,750 public schools in the country, only 51.2 per cent have drinking water, and only 22.9 per cent have toilets.⁹

10. The Government has improved coverage of primary education by eliminating fees, conducting a campaign to encourage children to complete the sixth grade, providing intercultural bilingual education, establishing standards for inclusive education and adopting a model aimed at promoting quality and shared responsibility. The main challenges facing the sector are to ensure universal access to pre-school and secondary education and enhance the learning experience.

11. Birth registration of children under 5 is estimated at 81 per cent.¹⁰ There is no difference in registration figures for boys and girls, but there are variations in terms of location and socioeconomic level. While urban communities had an 87 per cent registration rate, in rural communities, it was only 77 per cent. Ninety-three per cent of children in the wealthiest quintile were registered, compared with 72 per cent in the poorest quintile.

12. In 2005, it was estimated that 15 per cent of all children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 were working. In 2010, 18.9 per cent of children between 5 and 13 years old and 14.1 per cent between 14 and 17 were working.¹¹ In early 2009, the Ministry of the Family estimated that 5,000 children and adolescents were living in street situations.¹²

13. According to data supplied by the National Police, complaints of domestic and sexual violence rose by 9 per cent in 2010 compared with 2009, for a total of 34,763 complaints. A total of 8,383 victims of domestic and sexual violence were children and adolescents (24 per cent). Of these, 86 per cent were girls, and 79 per cent of the cases occurred in their own homes.

14. The State has drafted and adopted a number of laws and policies governing the right to special protection for children and adolescents who are victims of violence. The main challenge is to ensure coordination between the institutions that are on the critical path for dealing with and monitoring cases of violence.

15. Nicaragua is highly vulnerable to emergencies and disasters. The climate fluctuates between drought and flooding, as well as tropical storms and hurricanes. Floods have caused 90 per cent of all disasters recorded and 98 per cent of the effects on populations affected by disasters.

16. In 2010, the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that a greater effort should be made to reduce the number of children in street situations; to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking of children; to deal with violence against

⁸ Ministry of Education. Strategic Education Plan 2011-2015. Nicaragua.

⁹ Directorate of School Infrastructure, Ministry of Education (MINED).

¹⁰ Development Information Institute. Demographic and Health Survey. 2006-2007.

¹¹ Development Information Institute. Continuous Household Survey 2010.

¹² Ministry of the Family. Programa Amor.

children, implement the juvenile justice standards established in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, reduce the number of children not attending school and improve the quality of education; increase participation by communities, children and adolescents in budget formulation and monitoring; and strengthen the National Information System on Child and Adolescent Rights.

Main results and lessons learned from the earlier cooperation programme (2008-2012)

Main results

17. In coordination with the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), the programme strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of Health to improve the quality of health care for women and children in the framework of the family and community health model. Early care of pregnant women increased from 38.4 per cent 2006 to 54 per cent in 2010, and coverage of institutional deliveries, from 51.5 per cent in 2006 to 74.2 per cent in 2010. Immunization coverage of 1-year-olds remained above 95 per cent.

18. The programme cooperated with the Ministry of Health to ensure universalization of services to prevent the vertical transmission of HIV and care of children and adolescents with HIV. The coverage of counselling and voluntary testing rose from 26 per cent in 2006 to 92 per cent in 2011 in those departments that were given priority owing to the higher prevalence of HIV in them. The Ministry of Education has carried out scale programmes to teach about HIV in primary and secondary schools..

19. The model of quality education was designed and implemented in 15 key municipalities which serve approximately 50,000 children. The support of UNICEF for the components of this model consists of: (a) a new curriculum for basic and secondary education that focuses on competencies; (b) training of 5,634 teachers under a new teacher-training system; (c) standards for inclusive education for children with disabilities; (d) intercultural bilingual education in six languages for children of indigenous communities and communities of African descent on the Caribbean coast; (e) work with community pre-schoolers and their families as part of the national policy on early childhood.

20. UNICEF cooperated with the Ministry of the Family on the design and implementation of Programa Amor, the programme responsible for implementing the Government's policy of special protection that is aimed at restoring the rights of the most deprived children and adolescents. Nineteen of 25 municipalities have local systems for the protection of children and adolescents. The percentage of childbirths not registered declined from 35 per cent in 2005 to 20 per cent in 2011.

Lessons learned

21. In preparing the cooperation programme for 2008-2012, UNICEF identified a need for increased intersectoral support. The model proposed by the Government of Nicaragua for the restoration of the rights of children and adolescents stresses intersectoral action by public institutions. To support disaggregated implementation

of the national policy on early childhood, it is essential to ensure close coordination in the implementation of actions at the municipal level in the fields of health, education and protection.

22. Transformative teaching, which promotes personal and group reflection leading to action, has been very helpful in empowering adolescents living in situations of exclusion. The network of adolescent promoters carried out peer education activities to develop resilience and leadership skills and encourage dialogue with municipal authorities. The network of adolescent reporters used different media and opportunities to further the agendas of adolescents and promote their rights.

23. The cooperation programme has been developing the capacities of the National Statistical System to generate information, update sectoral statistics and break down data from analyses of disparities. These initiatives have entailed strengthening the capacities of the leading statistical agency and other members of the System. The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is conducting research on socioeconomic policies with a view to evaluating their impact on children and adolescents.

Country programme, 2013-2017

Summary budget table

| <i>Programme component</i> | <i>(Thousands of United States dollars)</i> | | |
|---|---|------------------------|---------------|
| | <i>Regular resources</i> | <i>Other resources</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Early childhood development | 1 000 | 18 550 | 19 550 |
| Inclusive quality education | 1000 | 4 700 | 5 700 |
| Protection of children and adolescents and participation for comprehensive adolescent development | 1000 | 5 750 | 6 750 |
| Intersectoral component | 750 | 1 250 | 2 000 |
| Total | 3 750 | 30 250 | 34 000 |

Programme preparation process

24. The cooperation programme is based on the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the priorities established in the National Human Development Plan. It includes the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in the fourth periodic report submitted by Nicaragua in 2010, the Universal Periodic Review and other human rights committees. As part of the CCA/UNDAF consultation process, meetings were held with indigenous organizations, women's organizations, members of the National Assembly and the judiciary. Meetings were also held with the main counterparts and the agencies of the United Nations system, in order to determine the bases for the programme components. The priorities of UNDAF and the contribution of UNICEF, as well as those of other United Nations agencies, were decided in agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Objectives, key results and strategies

25. The cooperation programme will contribute to the restoration of the rights of children and adolescents by supporting implementation of the National Human

Development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the post-Millennium agenda, and the reduction of disparities and inequalities. The outcomes will be: (a) children between 0 and 6 years of age in indigenous communities, communities of African descent and rural areas have access to appropriate comprehensive services in health and nutrition, education and protection, based on the family and the community; (b) children and adolescents in rural communities of indigenous and African descent receive quality basic education that provides life skills and takes into account their sociocultural context; (c) public institutions on the critical path for prevention of violence against adolescents and response to victims, at the national and local levels, have the necessary capacities for providing comprehensive services; (d) seriously deprived adolescents, especially girls, have spaces, capacities and opportunities for participation.

26. Programme strategies include providing assistance with the design of national policies and strategies with an intercultural and gender approach, and helping to reduce disparities through coordinated implementation in the 24 municipalities with the highest percentage of deprived children and adolescents, mainly on the Caribbean coast. The programme will strengthen the management capacities of public institutions, focusing on results, children's rights and information systems that allow for disaggregated analysis of data. The programme will strengthen the capacities of municipal and regional governments to plan, budget and implement programmes, focusing on rights, participatory management and monitoring and evaluation, all for the benefit of children. It will support capacity-building in the autonomous regions of the Caribbean coast, including the indigenous territorial governments, in connection with the implementation of intercultural models of protection, health and education.

27. The programme will strengthen national capacities for knowledge generation and management so as to allow for effective implementation of social policies aimed at restoring the rights of children. It will focus on the analysis of disparities and inequalities and their determinants. The work of other United Nations agencies and of the academic sector will be coordinated, and exchanges of experiences among countries will be included. Communication strategies for development will be applied to encourage families to adopt practices aimed at the protection and comprehensive development of children and adolescents.

28. The programme will focus on the analysis of gender practices as a determining factor in child and adolescent development. This will include continuing efforts to promote childcare as a shared responsibility of the entire family and to encourage males to play a positive role. Gender equality and non-violence towards girls and adolescent women will be taught at an early age, especially in the family and at school. The programme will support initiatives for the construction of new concepts of masculinity among adolescent men and for the empowerment of adolescent women.

29. The programme will provide support for the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response and promote the adoption of the Core Commitments for Children¹³ in emergency preparedness and response. Work will continue on strengthening the planning and action capacities of sectoral working commissions in the areas of education, water and sanitation, protection and nutrition. On the Caribbean coast, the cooperation programme will work for the

¹³ UNICEF, *Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action*.

adoption of a risk approach to management, including by restoring nature-friendly traditional practices.

Programme components

30. **Comprehensive early childhood development.** This component will contribute to implementation of the national policy on early childhood, assigning priority to developing competencies for childcare within the family, including through practices such as early stimulation and child rearing with tenderness; health, nutrition and hygiene. It will help develop models for interinstitutional work, adapting them to the special characteristics of indigenous populations and populations of African descent. It will include the use of monitoring and evaluation technologies and tools, along with community participation

31. In coordination with PAHO/WHO, it will help the Ministry of Health improve the quality of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness and eliminate the mother-to-child transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis. It will also provide support for intercultural community programmes, helping to coordinate community activities with midwives and volunteers in maternal homes with the work of family and community health teams from the Ministry of Health.

32. The component will help expand access to pre-school education for children between 3 and 5 years of age and extend the duration of that phase, so as to ensure a timely transition to the first grade of primary school. It will help improve quality by training teachers through workshops on evaluation, programming and teacher training,¹⁴ demonstration classrooms, teacher circles and refresher courses. This will include support for teacher-training schools, provision of educational supplies and application of the single tool for measuring child development.

33. The component will work with the central registry of marital status on the registration of populations living in remote areas, indigenous populations and persons of African descent. This will include modernization of birth registration in municipalities, operation of registration services in hospitals, application of communication strategies for changing social norms and training of community leaders for real-time monitoring. At the national level, support will be provided for implementation of the new Civil Registry Act.

34. **Inclusive quality education.** This component will contribute to implementation of the strategic education plan with a view to ensuring that children and adolescents from indigenous communities, persons of African descent and rural communities have access to and are able to complete quality basic education that will give them life skills, taking into account their sociocultural context. To this end, it will help with the design and implementation of strategies for enabling children and adolescents to complete the sixth and ninth grades in rural areas and remote indigenous communities. This will include strengthening the national teacher-training system through the design and implementation of new educational programmes, standards, teaching materials and qualified trainers for beginning and continuous training of teachers. At the local level, it will contribute to accelerated training of multi-grade teachers in the four teacher-training schools that serve the 24 municipalities with the highest poverty indices.

¹⁴ Workshops on Evaluation, Programming and Training in Education (TEPCES).

35. Support will be provided for the development of flexible programmes that will be attractive and useful to excluded populations, as well as technical support for the development of culturally appropriate methodologies aimed at promoting and ensuring inclusion, teacher training, gender equality and community involvement.

36. Since the indigenous population and persons of African descent have less access to quality education, special emphasis will be placed on supporting the educational system of the autonomous regions to ensure that they have access to bilingual intercultural education.

37. Support will be provided for the national system for evaluation of the learning experience. To this end, assistance will be provided for strengthening capacities for the implementation of quality education, including in areas such as healthy environments and practices, food security, water and hygiene, prevention of violence and HIV, gender practices, risk management and climate change. The fundamental strategy will be to strengthen the national teacher-training system in the areas of participatory training (*intercapacitación*), systematization and dissemination of good practices.

38. The programme will continue to work with the Ministry of Education on standardization of water and sanitation regulations for school infrastructure, along with a menu of appropriate technological options for different situations.

39. The component will help to ensure that adolescents in situations of exclusion, especially women, have spaces, skills and opportunities to receive an education that focuses on life skills, especially in rural secondary schools.

40. The programme will contribute to the design and implementation of education policies, programmes and strategies of national scope that stress equity, gender and the intercultural approach. At the same time, it will provide support for the generation of knowledge that will allow for systematic pedagogical innovation and the achievement of concrete results in the classroom as feedback for national policies.

41. **Protection of children and adolescents and participation for comprehensive adolescent development.** The component will help design policies and programmes for mitigating the different manifestations of violence against children and adolescents and creating protective environments for those who live in situations of exclusion.

42. The programme will provide technical assistance for the assessment of disparities and enhancement of the capacities of the Ministry of the Family to apply the standard procedures for the restoration of rights and special protection (*Programa Amor*). In 24 municipalities, support will be offered for prevention of and response to situations of violence, commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking, in keeping with the recommendations of the United Nations Study on Violence against Children. Support will be provided for the intersectoral work of the National Coalition against Trafficking in Persons and for implementation of the model of comprehensive services to victims of violence, which will be adapted to the context of indigenous communities.

43. The programme will assist the judiciary with implementation and coordination of juvenile justice on the Caribbean coast and in priority municipalities. It will help the Office of the Public Prosecutor with implementation of criminal prosecution policies in the departments.

44. Under the leadership of the Institute on Youth, the programme will help define a national policy for comprehensive adolescent development with the participation of the ministries of education, health and the family and in coordination with agencies of the United Nations system.

45. Reflective activities will be carried out with adolescents in situations of exclusion, making use of their own spaces, to promote the development of skills for self-help and protection. To promote these processes, the network of adolescent reporters and the network of adolescent promoters will be expanded.

46. The competencies of families will be strengthened to enable them better to understand the challenges faced by adolescents and guarantee an atmosphere of protection and support. Municipal governments and citizens' groups (*Gabinetes de Poder Ciudadano*) will be strengthened in order to enhance their skills for intergenerational dialogue with adolescents. In addition, the capacities of adolescent organizations will be strengthened to facilitate their effective participation in decision-making situations.

47. The programme will strengthen the capacities of the National Statistical System to produce and analyse disaggregated information on children and adolescents, with emphasis on the analysis of the situation of seriously deprived children and adolescents and of disparities based on gender, ethnic origin, generation, socioeconomic level and place of birth. It will also strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of the Family to generate and analyse information on the situation of children and to follow up on the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

48. **Intersectoral component.** This component covers the cost of planning the cooperation programme and implementing the gender and intercultural approach. It includes actions aimed at ensuring synergy among the agencies of the United Nations system and administrative action pertaining to programme execution and field office operations, as well as technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation and for communication.

Relationship to national priorities and UNDAF

49. In January 2012, agreement was reached on the contribution of the United Nations system to the four national priorities that give continuity to the National Human Development Plan. The UNICEF cooperation programme will contribute directly to the first two: (a) to considerably reduce inequities and poverty to achieve sustainable human development; and (b) to guarantee the right of the Nicaraguan people to food security, health, education and well-being. A cross-cutting approach will be followed for all components of the UNICEF contribution to local development and risk management and mitigation of climate change.

Relationship with international priorities

50. The programme contributes to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the Millennium Declaration, implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169, the Regional Initiative for the Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Congenital Syphilis

in Latin America and the Caribbean and the ministerial declaration of Mexico on “Preventing through education”. The programme includes the recommendations of the United Nations Study on Violence against Children and the educational goals for 2021 promoted by the Organization of Ibero-American States.

Major partnerships

51. The main national counterparts are the ministries of the family, of health and of education, and the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response. The programme will work with the Institute for Youth on an interinstitutional approach to comprehensive adolescent development. It will work with the councils and autonomous governments of the Caribbean coast, the indigenous territorial governments, traditional organizations and the Secretariat for Development of the Caribbean Coast. On issues of violence and access of youth to justice, it will continue working with the National Assembly, the National Police, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the Office of the Human Rights Advocate. It will also work with municipal governments and adolescent organizations. In coordination with government institutions, strategies will be developed for work with universities, social organizations that support the implementation of national policies at the local level and monitoring of the situation of the rights of the child.

52. UNICEF will work with PAHO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on reduction of maternal and child mortality; with UNDP on strengthening of the autonomous governments of the Caribbean coast, and with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on combating trafficking in children and adolescents. Among the other programmes and inter-agency actions in which UNICEF participates are those relating to elimination of violence against women, HIV prevention and development of indigenous peoples.

53. It will continue its partnership with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and other donors to implement interventions for child development, and with the Global Partnership for Education to improve access to and quality of pre-school education. UNICEF will expand its partnership with the private sector to channel resources and implement strategies for early childhood development.

Programme supervision, evaluation and management

54. The Ministry of Foreign Relations is the Government agency responsible for coordinating the cooperation programme with UNICEF. Counterpart institutions will prepare biennial workplans to operationalize implementation.

55. A comprehensive plan for monitoring and evaluation of the programme will be drawn up. The plan will cover the main studies, evaluations and monitoring activities to be carried out and will be updated on a yearly basis. Monitoring of implementation will entail conducting regular field visits, preferably with the partners involved in implementation. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be coordinated with other United Nations agencies in the context of UNDAF.

56. Progress will be reviewed at annual meetings with the main counterparts and agencies of the United Nations system, under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The mid-term review of the programme will be conducted in 2015, and changes will be made in programme strategies, should that be deemed necessary.