

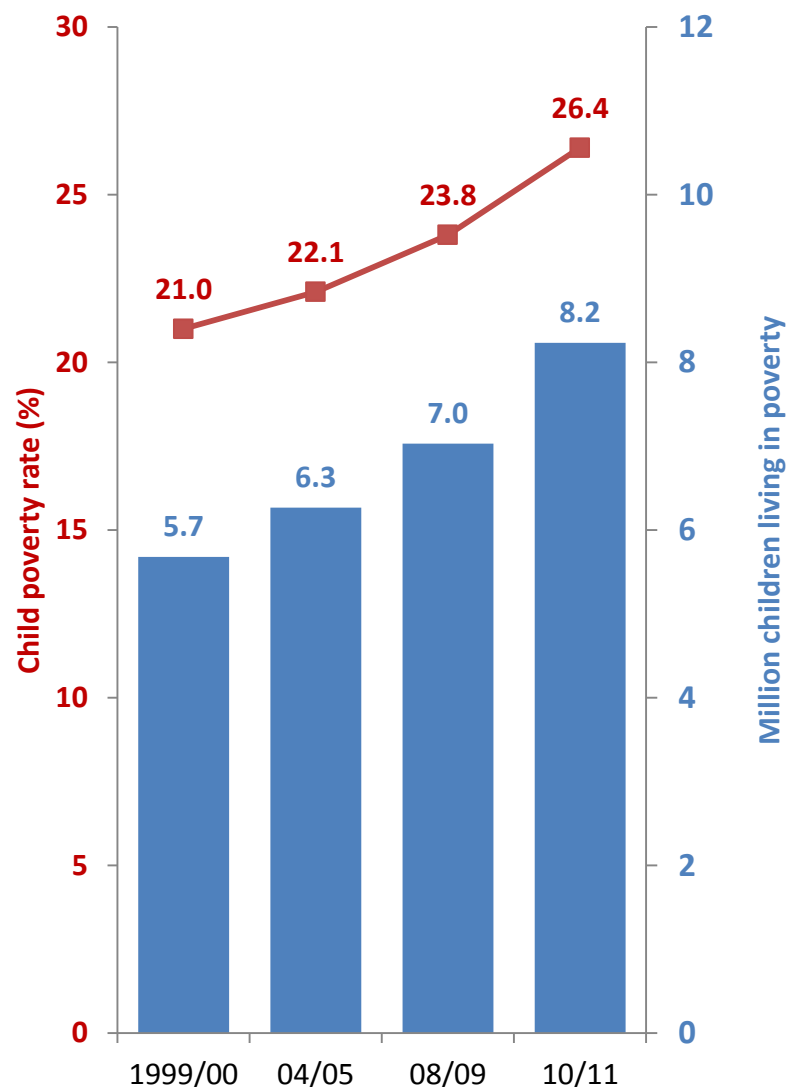
**UNICEF Egypt
Country
Programme
2013-2017**



Egypt in transition

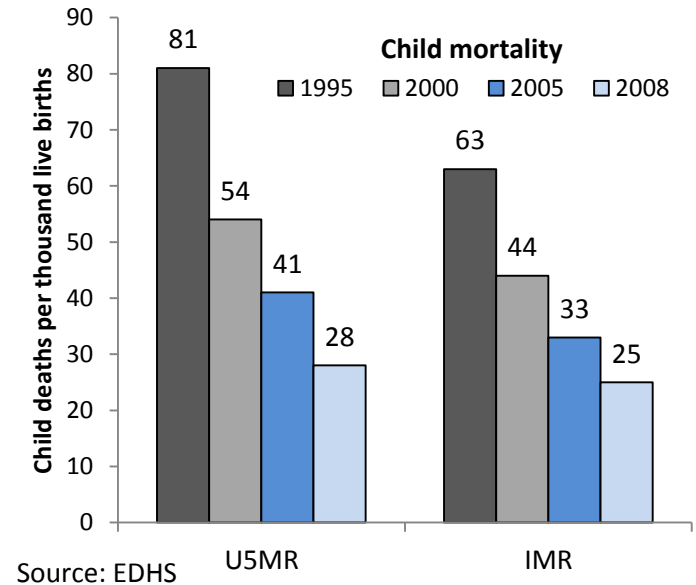
2012	New President, and new Constitution
Late 2013	Parliamentary elections
Ongoing	Economic and budget reform, negotiation with the IMF for a US\$ 4.8 billion loan
2011-2013	Sluggish economic performance Growing unemployment

- Poverty grew during the last decade, despite GDP growth. Trends are now compounded by the current economic slowdown.
- In 2010-11, 25.2% of the population under the national poverty line. Child poverty rate = 26.4% (8.2 million children living in monetary poverty).
- Population: 83.7 million (2013), of which children are 30.7 million (36.7%) and youth, 15-24: 16.2 million (19.4%)

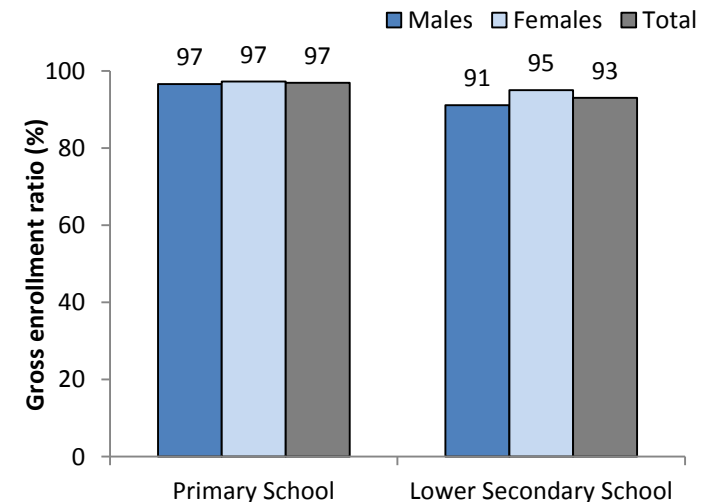


Children in Egypt: progress ...

- Fast reduction in child mortality, and achievement of the MDG4
- Notable reductions in maternal mortality
- Important progress in water and sanitation coverage, with reduction of the gaps between urban and rural areas
- Primary education enrolment close to universality, gender gap in primary school participation virtually closed
- Amended Child Law in 2008



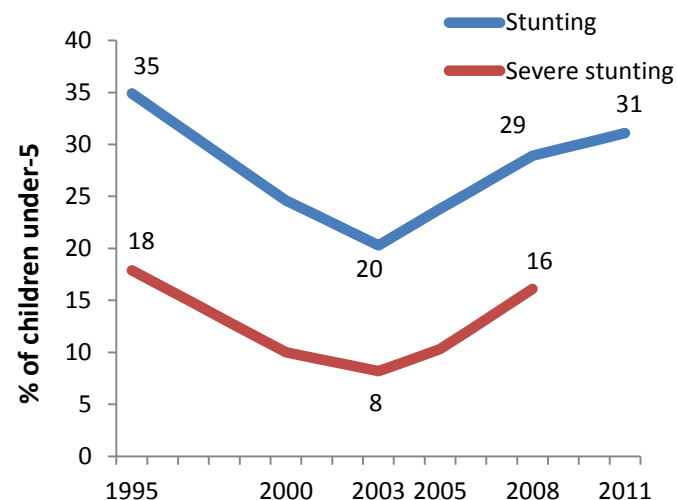
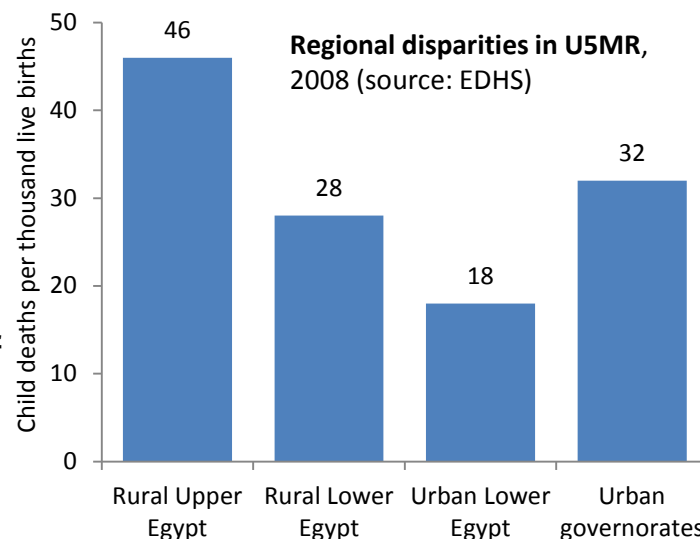
Basic education, school year 2012-13



Source: Ministry of Education

Children in Egypt: ... unfinished agenda

- Large inequalities and growing disparities
- Growing malnutrition among young children, and overweight and obesity among adolescents
- Stagnating progress on perinatal mortality
- Low preschool participation, and quality of education
- Violence against children / violent discipline at home and at school, FGM/c, children living on the street, child labour
- Growing child poverty. Inadequate support to families
- Young people transition to adulthood, youth unemployment and under-employment
- Challenging quality of public basic services (low public expenditure) and slow implementation of the Child Law



Source: WHO, EDHS and CAPMAS/WFP, data for 2011 are preliminary and refer to children 6-59 months

UNICEF EGYPT Country Programme

2007-2013: Key results

- Contributed to reduction in child mortality and improved MCH services.
 - Average 38% reduction of neonatal mortality in 3 governorates; now being scaled up to cover 2.5 million people in 6 governorates
- Improved policies and capacities for reducing malnutrition.
 - 5-year plan on breastfeeding developed, implemented in 7 governorates
 - Child nutrition surveillance system set up in 17 sentinel sites
- Contributed to expanding access to primary education, especially for girls and improving school quality standards; modeling of community based pre-school and primary education and inclusive education approaches for scaling up in new cycle.

UNICEF EGYPT Country Programme

2007-2013: Key results

- Good practice models for scaling up (Peri-natal care program, Community Schools and Kindergartens)
- Legislative Reforms: Child Law Amendment 2008
- Strengthened decentralized child protection mechanism.
- Contributed to National FGM abandonment program.
- Supported National Aid Programme to establish the first home based care programme for People Living with HIV/AIDS.
- Growing evidence base on situation of children for policy and program development
- Support to children in emergency situations: Avian influenza, Iraqi refugees, Libya crisis

Implications for the UNICEF Egypt CP

- ❑ Increasing Poverty and Vulnerability during transition
- ❑ Increased awareness of importance of investing in adolescents and youth
- ❑ Rise in harassment against women and children without parental care more visible.
- ❑ Increasing debate around the women, child and family agenda
- ❑ Increased focus on social justice and social protection

New CPD - Key Priorities for Child Survival

- ❑ Expansion of Integrated perinatal care program (MCH, nutrition, WASH)
- ❑ Introduction of new vaccines (pentavalent vaccine)
- ❑ Support Govt to integrate elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV into MCH services, building on current UNICEF support to MCH
- ❑ Reversing the trend of growing malnutrition
- ❑ Access to household water connections for most marginalised households in 6 governorates, as part of the integrated programme approach

New CPD - Key Priorities for Education

- ❑ Improved access and quality of education through developing a community-based curriculum, defining quality standards, and developing M&E system
- ❑ Scaling up of school based and community models of quality pre-primary education, based on the 300 kindergartens piloted during current programme
- ❑ Improved access to quality community based primary education to out of school children
- ❑ Improved quality of mainstream education – focus on inclusive education for child friendly schools

New CPD - Key priorities for Child Protection

- ❑ Focus on prevention of violence against children and strengthening services for children at risk
- ❑ Capacity building of specialized child protection services at national, sub-natl levels.
- ❑ Development of community based alternatives for children in contact with the law.
- ❑ Reduction of risks and vulnerability of most at risk adolescents to HIV/AIDS.
- ❑ Support to National Council of Human Rights and civil society to protect and promote children's rights

New CPD - Key priorities for Adolescents and Young People

- ❑ Civic engagement and participation programme to be scaled up through mechanisms such as student unions, youth clubs and social media.
- ❑ Promotion of key life skills and employability skills in preparation for transition to adulthood, to be scaled up from 5 target areas (now) to national level by end of 2017
- ❑ Data and research to guide policies and programmes.

New CPD - Key priorities for Social Policy

- ❑ Improved statistics on key child indicators.
- ❑ Research on child poverty and well-being, focusing on equity and disparities.
- ❑ Support to child-sensitive social protection (measure impact of subsidy reform on children and poor families)
- ❑ Generation of knowledge/research on children and environment