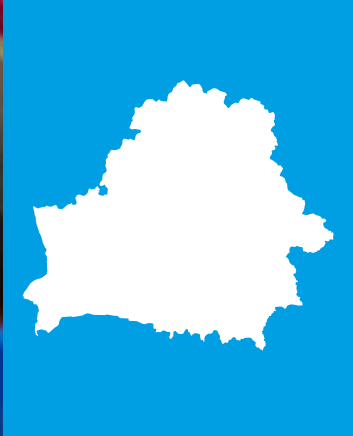




BELARUS //
Investing in Future Generations to
Seize a 'Demographic Dividend'





Issue

Belarus has made great progress in achieving its SDG indicators related to children and adolescents early. Nevertheless, one concern requiring rapid strategic attention is the exigency of seizing the country's 'demographic dividend'. After a two-year recession, Belarus' economic situation improved in 2017 and child poverty decreased to 10.4% in 2018. This represented an improvement on recent years, although the historical low remains the 9.2% achieved in 2014.¹²⁵ However, in 2019 the country again faced an economic slowdown. In the midterm, the World Bank (WB) projects GDP growth of around 1%, below what is needed to raise living standards.

With strategic attention, the country has a chance of seizing its 'demographic dividend' that could spur growth.

Attaining this dividend requires appropriate investments in adolescents and youth so that they go on to be productive adults. This is important, as when the working-age population grows larger than the dependent population, there is a potential for a demographic dividend. When this population is actively employed, standards of living increase. This improves public financing, permitting greater investment in human capital, which supports more sustainable and equitable growth. However, the demographic dividend is not guaranteed. Policymakers face a time-bound challenge: to invest now in young people or miss an unprecedented opportunity to improve lives and economies. The growth generated by a demographic dividend is significant. The dividends of Ireland, South Korea, and China accounted for over half of the actual GDP growth at one point.¹²⁶

While Belarus enjoys a relatively low 'dependency ratio', a decline in its young population since around 2000, coupled with adolescent vulnerabilities, may negatively impact future economic growth. Belarus experienced a short growth spurt in its fertility rate from 2011-2017, which levelled off and sharply declined thereafter. Twenty-one per cent fewer children were born in 2018 than in 2015. As of 2019, Belarus has a relatively large working-age population and lower numbers of children. According to the WB, the ratio of dependent population (children aged 0-14 and elderly

aged 65 and older) per working-age adults aged 15-65 years is 0.46.¹²⁷ Thus, Belarus has a relatively low dependency ratio and therefore wise investments in fewer dependents now could effectively enable the next generation of workers to pay pension contributions and to look after a larger dependent population. Together, 19% or 138,000 adolescents experience vulnerabilities¹²⁸ (i.e. substance use, conflicts with the law, violence, mental health challenges, disability, and living without family care or in poverty etc.).¹²⁹ If not addressed promptly, those vulnerabilities, especially multidimensional ones, will have adverse impacts on their quality and longevity of life and prospects as adults. If ignored, adolescent vulnerabilities continue into the third decade of life. For example, a lack of adolescent safe behaviour leads to non-communicable diseases which contribute to a mortality rate in men three times higher than women aged 20-29. Overall, this results in a pronounced gender gap in life expectancy at birth of more than 10 years as of 2018.¹³⁰ This is a significant concern in Belarus given the current very narrow cohort of girls and boys in their second decade.

However, harnessing the potential benefits from a demographic dividend is neither automatic nor guaranteed. Obtaining this dividend is challenging; inadequate or wrong policy choices and investments risk failing to attain it. The high-stakes nature of dividend-attainment is brought into sharp relief by the notion of a potential 'triple dividend'. For example, an ideal investment scenario is, firstly, one that benefits the current cohort of children; secondly, when children reach adulthood this dividend yields benefits for both themselves as adults and the society they support; thirdly, it carries over to their children, as investments are transmitted across generations.

Given that Belarus is a late-dividend country, the 'window of opportunity' for capturing dividend gains is finite and is only predicted to be available for another 15-20 years. This requires swift and appropriate policy action, as seizing this opportunity presupposes the right implementation of policies in education, health, governance, social protection, and taxation among other things.

Actions

To help capture the demographic dividend, which also presupposes reducing adolescent vulnerabilities, UNICEF Belarus is developing a Child-focussed Public Expenditure Measurement (C-PEM) as a public finance analytical tool and a Multidimensional Child Poverty measure (MDCP) to analyse social expenditure on children and ensure optimum investment continues to occur. These tools form

part of UNICEF's wider Commitment to Equity for Children (CEQ4C) framework. Evidence from the Lancet Commission¹³¹ indicates that investments in adolescent health and wellbeing are some of the best options possible for attaining future productive adults, resulting in a 10-fold increase in the benefit-to-cost ratio, and are essential for accelerating SDG progress and harnessing demographic dividends.



In partnership with the National Child Rights Commission, UNICEF commissioned an independent evaluation which used this tool to generate evidence on achievements and lessons learnt from the UNICEF and government 2011-2017 interventions for adolescents.⁴ The evaluation discovered that adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, are inadequately supported. The cost of inaction is high, as adolescents will soon become adults, and the support they receive will affect the extent to which they contribute to Belarus' economic and social development.

To help ensure optimum investment occurs, an additional analysis on estimating a demographic dividend contribution to GDP was initiated by UNICEF Belarus.

Using a USAID Demographic Dividend model, it was shown that a range of economic, education, and health policy interventions (i.e. reducing noncommunicable diseases, enhancing adolescent skills), which promote labour market participation of young parents, would result in significant improvement in the Human Development Index for Belarus, from the current 0.77 to 0.90. Overall, simulations show that by 2030, all demographic dividend-related policy interventions could contribute to over two-fifths of the projected GDP per capita growth envisioned in the 2030 target of 4% aggregate growth (SDG 8.1.1).

UNICEF built consensus around the logic of investing more resources in adolescents to realise the demographic dividend, achieve the SDGs, and ensure the principle of 'leaving no one behind'. To achieve this, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, the first SDG baseline report on child-related SDG indicators with a dedicated section for the new National Strategy of Sustainable Development 2035 was developed. Moreover, UNICEF, together with the Economic Research Institute and WB, employed the CEQ4C framework to generate evidence on public spending and its links to child outcomes to improve budget expenditures for children. This framework integrates PF4C, MDCP, and fiscal incidence analysis. The CEQ4C-results analysis¹³² suggested that while child benefits provide almost universal coverage of children aged 0-2 and reduce child poverty by half, nonetheless, there are important coverage gaps for other age groups. Some 6% of children face either monetary or multidimensional poverty and are not covered by social assistance. The first estimate of MDCP produced by the CEQ4C will be used to support *Belstat*, the national statistics agency, to develop an official methodology of the corresponding SDG indicator. CEQ4C policy simulations have been helpful in suggesting progressive policy, such as introducing categorical benefits to vulnerable households (i.e. large families etc.), which will be administratively and cost-efficient in reducing child poverty.





Impact

UNICEF's advocacy, based on C-PEM and other analytical tools, contributed to the increase of the budget allocation for children in alignment with Belarus' Public Finance Management Strategy introducing performance-based budgeting.

Cumulatively, the generated evidence has sensitised policymakers to the criticality of ensuring an optimal investment in children to capture the demographic dividend. In 2019, the Ministry of Finance estimated a Child Budget following the C-PEM methodology and presented it jointly with UNICEF. Consequently, the child budget represented 7.6% of GDP in 2018, to be increased by 0.5% points (equating to USD330 million), reaching 8.1% GDP in 2020 despite a sharp childbirth reduction. Thus, UNICEF's advocacy contributed to increasing government expenditure on children.

UNICEF's tools have supported government efforts to capture the demographic dividend, which contributes to wider UN efforts on this front too, and represent effective coherent ONE-UN activity to push for SDG realisation. For instance, based on UNICEF expertise, the

UN and the government have identified '*Future generation orientation: adolescence and youth*' as a key facet of an SDG-acceleration approach. This future focus builds on Belarus' substantial success in development outcomes during the first decade of life (e.g. reduced child mortality rates, universal primary education, and health), and aims to ensure the same success is accomplished during the second and third decades (i.e. adolescence and youth). UNICEF's analysis demonstrates the potentially alarming intergenerational consequences of postponed actions in addressing adolescent vulnerabilities. This has led to acceptance of the need to focus on adolescents and youth as a priority area for the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

The use of the C-PEM and MDCP as public finance tools represents a highly promising social policy practice. They are one of the first steps to realise the potential of the demographic dividend and place it firmly on the Belarus social policy agenda. They will likely assist Belarus in yielding the positive societal impacts inherent to a demographic dividend.



ENDNOTES

- ¹ UNICEF 2012. *UNICEF's Social Protection Strategic Framework Integrated Social Protection Systems: Enhancing Equity for Children*. New York. Available at https://www.unicef.org/spanish/socialprotection/framework/files/UNICEF_SPSFramework_whole_doc.pdf
- ² UNICEF. 2019. *UNICEF's Global Social Protection Programme Framework*. New York. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/media/64601/file/Global-social-protection-programme-framework-2019.pdf>
- ³ De Neubourg, C., Chai, J., de Milliano, M., Plavgo, I. and Ziru Wei. 2012 *Step-by-step Guidelines to MODA*. UNICEF Office of Research, Working Paper WP-2012-10. Available at: https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/iwp_2012_10.pdf
- ⁴ UNICEF. 2013. *The UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017: Realising the Rights of Every Child, Especially the Most Disadvantaged*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/files/2013-21-UNICEF_Strategic_Plan-ODS-English.pdf
- ⁵ UNICEF. 2017. *UNICEF's Engagements in Influencing Domestic Public Finance for Children (PF4C): A Global Programme Framework*. New York. Available at https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/UNICEF_Public_Finance_for_Children.pdf
- ⁶ UNICEF. 2016. *Global Stocktake of UNICEF Engagement in Decentralization and Local Governance, 2011–2015*. New York. Available at https://www.delog.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/UNICEF_DLG-Stocktake.pdf
- ⁷ UNICEF. 2018. *UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018–2021: Executive Summary*. New York. Available at https://www.unicef.org/media/48126/file/UNICEF_Strategic_Plan_2018-2021-ENG.pdf
- ⁸ World Bank. 2020. *World Development Indicators*. Available at <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-development-indicators>
- ⁹ UNICEF. 2017. *Child Poverty in Europe and Central Asia region: Definitions, Measurement, Trends and Recommendations*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/eca/media/3396/file/Child-poverty-regional-report.pdf>
- ¹⁰ ILO. 2017. *World social protection report 2017–19: universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_604882.pdf
- ¹¹ ILO. 2017. *World social protection report 2017–19: universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_604882.pdf
- ¹² Barrientos, A. 2013. *Social Assistance in Developing Countries*. New York: Cambridge University Press; Honorati, M., Gentilini, U., Yemtsov, R. G. 2015. *The State of Social Safety Nets 2015*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/415491467994645020/pdf/97882-PUB-REVISED-Box393232B-PUBLIC-DOCDATE-6-29-2015-DOI-10-1596978-1-4648-0543-1-EPI-1464805431.pdf>; Bastagli, F., Hagen-Zanker, J., Harman, L., Barca, V., Sturge, G., Schmidt, T. and Pellerano, L. 2016. *Cash Transfers: What does the Evidence say? A Rigorous Review of Programme Impact and of the Role of Design and Implementation Features*. London: Overseas Development Institute. Available at <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11316.pdf>
- ¹³ World Bank. 2018. *The State of Social Safety Nets 2018*. Washington DC: World Bank. Available at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29115/9781464812545.pdf?sequence=5&isAllowed=y>
- ¹⁴ ILO. 2017. *World social protection report 2017–19: universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_604882.pdf
- ¹⁵ ILO. 2017. *World social protection report 2017–19: universal social protection to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_604882.pdf

- ¹⁶ ILO-UNICEF. 2019. *Towards Universal Social Protection for Children: Achieving SDG 1.3 - ILO-UNICEF Joint Report on Social Protection for Children*. Available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---soc_sec/documents/publication/wcms_669336.pdf
- ¹⁷ ILO-UNICEF. 2019. *Towards Universal Social Protection for Children: Achieving SDG 1.3 - ILO-UNICEF Joint Report on Social Protection for Children*. Available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---soc_sec/documents/publication/wcms_669336.pdf
- ¹⁸ UNICEF. 2017. *UNICEF's Engagements in Influencing Domestic Public Finance for Children (PF4C): A Global Programme Framework*. New York. Available at https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/UNICEF_Public_Finance_for_Children.pdf
- ¹⁹ Asman, J. Bosworth, J and I. Talev. September 2019. *UNICEF's Work in Public Finance for Children: Factsheet*. UNICEF, NYC. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/2019-12/Public%20Finance%20for%20Children%20Pager%202019.pdf>
- ²⁰ UNICEF 2020. *Social Policy and Local Governance: Finding Lasting, Local Solutions for Governance Challenges*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/social-policy/local-governance>
- ²¹ UNICEF 2020. *Child Friendly Cities Initiative Framework*. Available at <https://childfriendlycities.org/cfci-framework/>
- ²² UNICEF. 2020. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>
- ²³ 'Internal reporting' refers to UNICEF's Results Assessment Module (RAM).
- ²⁴ World Bank. 2020. *GDP per capita (current USD) – Armenia*. Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=AM>
- ²⁵ Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia. 2019. *Armenia – Poverty Snapshot Over 2008-2018*. Available at: https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2019_english_2.pdf
- ²⁶ Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia. 2019. *Armenia – Poverty Snapshot Over 2008-2018*. Available at https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2019_english_2.pdf
- ²⁷ World Bank. 2019. *South Caucasus in Motion*. Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/614351556553124178/South-Caucasus-in-Motion>
- ²⁸ Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia. 2019. *Armenia – Poverty Snapshot Over 2008-2018*. Available at https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2019_english_2.pdf
- ²⁹ UNICEF Armenia. 2018. *Country Office Annual Report 2018*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Armenia_2018_COAR.pdf
- ³⁰ Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia. 2019. *Armenia – Poverty Snapshot Over 2008-2018*. Available at: https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2019_english_2.pdf
- ³¹ Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia. 2019. *Armenia – Poverty Snapshot Over 2008-2018*. Available at: https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2019_english_2.pdf
- ³² Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia. 2019. *Armenia – Poverty Snapshot Over 2008-2018*. Available at https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2019_english_2.pdf
- ³³ Republika Srpska Statistical Agency. 2018
- ³⁴ UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2017. *Situation Analysis of Children with Disabilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/bih/en/reports/situation-analysis-children-disabilities-bih>
- ³⁵ UNICEF Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2017. Ibid.

- ³⁶ Republic of Bulgaria. 2020. *Poverty and Social Inclusion Indicators - National Level*. Available at <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/8294/poverty-and-social-inclusion-indicators-national-level>
- ³⁷ UNICEF Bulgaria. 2019. *Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Bulgaria*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/bulgaria/media/2821/file/BGR-situation-analysis-children-women-bulgaria.pdf.pdf>
- ³⁸ UNICEF Bulgaria. 2019. Ibid.
- ³⁹ World Bank. 2019. *Harmonizing Services for Inclusive Growth: Improving Access to Essential Services for Vulnerable Groups in Bulgaria - Technical Report*. Available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/568841574182220278/pdf/Harmonizing-Services-for-Inclusive-Growth-Improving-Access-to-Essential-Services-for-Vulnerable-Groups-in-Bulgaria-Technical-Report.pdf>
- ⁴⁰ Idem.
- ⁴¹ UNICEF Croatia. 2015. *Annual Report 2015*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Croatia_2015_COAR.pdf
- ⁴² UNICEF Croatia. 2018. *Annual Report 2018*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Croatia_2018_COAR.pdf
- ⁴³ International Migration Organization. 2020. *Flow Monitoring: Europe*. Available at <https://migration.iom.int/europe?type=arrivals>
- ⁴⁴ Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia. 2020. Available at <https://mup.gov.hr/pristup-informacijama-16/statistika-228/statistika-trazitelji-medjunarodne-zastite/283234>
- ⁴⁵ Médecins du Monde Belgique-UNICEF Croatia. 2018. *Croatia Hidden (Human) Faces of European Union's Dublin Regulation from a Health Perspective*. Available at <https://medecinsdumonde.be/system/files/publications/downloads/MdM-BE%20-%20Croatia%20Hidden%20human%20faces%20Dublin%20-%20June%202018.pdf>
- ⁴⁶ Stanković, N. 2017. *It is all Good now or Maybe not? - Mental Health Screening of Refugees and other Migrants*. Master's thesis. Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb.
- ⁴⁷ Ibid. Médecins du Monde Belgique-UNICEF Croatia. 2018.
- ⁴⁸ Ibid. Médecins du Monde Belgique-UNICEF Croatia. 2018.
- ⁴⁹ Ibid. Médecins du Monde Belgique-UNICEF Croatia. 2018.
- ⁵⁰ Babajanian, B, Hagen-Zanker, J. and H. Salomon. 2015. *Analysis of Social Transfers for Children and their Families in Kazakhstan*. Astana: UNICEF. Available at <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9449.pdf>
- ⁵¹ Carraro L., Rogers J., Rijicova S. 2017. *Technical Support to Improve Design of Targeted Social assistance Programmes to be more Responsive to the Needs of Families with Children*. Oxford Policy Management. Available at https://p4ec.ru/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/UNICEF-Kazakhstan-FINAL-report_05052017.pdf
- ⁵² Scott, L, Sturge, G. and B. Babajanian. 2017. *Barriers to Access Social Assistance and Special Social Services in Kazakhstan*. UNICEF. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/kazakhstan/media/241/file/%20%20.pdf>
- ⁵³ Ibid. Carraro L., Rogers J., Rijicova S. 2017.
- ⁵⁴ Scott, L, Sturge, G. and B. Babajanian. 2018. *Improving access to poverty targeted social assistance and special social services*. Policy brief. UNICEF Kazakhstan. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/kazakhstan/media/231/file>
- ⁵⁵ Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. 2018. *MLSP Administrative Data*.
- ⁵⁶ National Statistical Committee of Kyrgyz Republic. 2018
- ⁵⁷ UNICEF. n.d.

- ⁵⁸ UNICEF. 2020 Forthcoming. Universal Child Benefit Country Case Study: Kyrgyz Republic.
- ⁵⁹ Government of Kyrgyz Republic. New Law. Available at <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/111670>
- ⁶⁰ M. Sampson. 2019. *The Role of Child Benefits in Enabling Family-Friendly Policies to Achieve the Triple Bottom Line: An Evidence Brief*. UNICEF. Accessible at https://www.unicef.org/sites/default/files/2019-07/UNICEF-Child-Benefits-Family-Friendly-Policies-2019.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2EPkWKosan_LYVCzP_cX7CbbE8Mqswr6kFIVG0RXevzxVQDRM8CnB1FwA
- ⁶¹ Ministry of the Economy and Infrastructure of the Republic of Moldova. 2020. Available at <http://mei.gov.md/ro/content/analiza-indicatorilor-saraciei>
- ⁶² UNICEF Moldova. 2018. *Annual Review 2018*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Moldova_2018_COAR.pdf
- ⁶³ National Bureau of Statistics the Republic of Moldova. 2019. *2019 Statistical Yearbook*. Available at https://statistica.gov.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/Anuar_Statistic/2019/Anuarul_statistic_2019.pdf
- ⁶⁴ Carraro L. 2017. *Strengthening the Effectiveness of the Social Safety Net Project: Consultancy for Ajutor Social Evaluation and Design*. Oxford: Oxford Policy Management (mimeo).
- ⁶⁵ Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Moldova. 2017. *Annual Social Report 2018*. Available at https://msmps.gov.md/sites/default/files/raport_social_anual_2017_1.pdf
- ⁶⁶ Carraro L. 2012. *Improving the Performance of Autorun Social: The Proxy Assessment - Final Report*. Oxford: Oxford Policy Management (mimeo).
- ⁶⁷ Ibid. Carraro, L. 2017.
- ⁶⁸ Ibid. Carraro, L. 2017.
- ⁶⁹ Evans, M.; Aktakke, N. and M. Aran. 2019. *Reform of Ajutor Social: Simulation and Costing of Options to Improve Coverage for Vulnerable Households*. Moldovan Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection, ODI and UNICEF Moldova.
- ⁷⁰ Statistical Office of Montenegro - Monstat. 2011, *Census of Population 2011*. Available at <https://www.monstat.org/eng/page.php?id=393&pageid=57>
- ⁷¹ UN Montenegro. Unpublished. *Social Protection System Transfers. Baseline and Situation Analysis*.
- ⁷² Montenegrin Red Cross. 2016. *Final Narrative Report: Period: 2.11.2015-2.05.2016*.
- ⁷³ UNICEF Montenegro. 2018 *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/montenegro/en/statistical-snapshot-general-population>
- ⁷⁴ UNICEF Montenegro. 2018 *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)*. Ibid.
- ⁷⁵ UNICEF Montenegro. 2018 *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)*. Ibid.
- ⁷⁶ Soni, T. 2018. *The Prevention of Child Marriage in Montenegro Challenges: Lessons Learnt and a Theory of Change*: NVO Centar za romske inicijative. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/montenegro/media/2586/file/MNE-media-MNEpublication23.pdf>
- ⁷⁷ UNICEF Montenegro. 2018 *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)*. Ibid.
- ⁷⁸ World Bank 2013. *ASPIRE Database*. Available at <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire/country/montenegro>
- ⁷⁹ UNICEF Montenegro. Unpublished. *Transfers. Baseline and Situation Analysis*.
- ⁸⁰ Mutual Information System on Social Protection of The Council of Europe (MISSCEO). 2019. *Montenegro: Family Benefits*. Available at <http://www.missceo.coe.int/>

- ⁸¹ UNICEF Montenegro. 2018 *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)*. Ibid.
- ⁸² Montenegrin Red Cross. 2016. *Final Narrative Report: Period: 2.11.2015-2.05.2016*.
- ⁸³ Radovic M, Djuraskovic J, Analiza postojećih. 2017. *Socijalnih Transfera i Procjena Novih Modela: Materijalni Obezbeđenje Porodice, Dodatak za djecu*
- ⁸⁴ UNICE Montenegro. 2017. *Annual Review 2017*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Montenegro_2017_COAR.pdf
- ⁸⁵ Ibid. Montenegrin Red Cross. 2016; Ibid. Montenegrin Red Cross. 2017.
- ⁸⁶ M. Gerovska Mitev. 2018. *Tackling Child Poverty through Reformed Child Support in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*. European Social Policy Network, European Commission. ESPN Flash Report 2018/43. Available at <http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=19908&langId=en>
- ⁸⁷ Republic of Macedonia. State Statistical Office. 2019. *Poverty Line*. Available at http://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/2019/4.1.19.116_mk.pdf
- ⁸⁸ Behavioural Insights Team (unpublished internal note, circa 2018). *Applying Behavioural Insights to Teachers' and Social Workers' Motivation*. UNICEF, Macedonia.
- ⁸⁹ The Council of Europe. 2019. Commission Staff Working Document Economic Reform Programme of the Republic of North Macedonia (2019- 2021) Commission Assessment. Available at <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8545-2019-INIT/en/pdf>
- ⁹⁰ Ibid. UNICEF North Macedonia. 2018.
- ⁹¹ Bornarova, S. 2017. *Social Prevention, Social Services and Licensing of Social Welfare Professionals in The Republic of Macedonia: Conditions' Analysis and Recommendations for Advancement*. World Bank Report; Macedonia Civic Education Centre. 2013. *Policy and Practice Analysis of the Teacher Professional and Career Development in The Republic of Macedonia*. Available at <http://www.mcgo.org.mk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Policy-and-Practice-Analysis-of-the-Teacher-Professional-and-Career-Development.pdf>
- ⁹² UNICEF. 2013. *Strengthening Social Protection for Children: Analysis and recommendations for a more Equitable and Efficient Child Benefit System*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/northmacedonia/media/3026/file/MK_2013_StrengtheningSocialProtectionForChildren_ENG.pdf
- ⁹³ UNICEF North Macedonia. 2013. *Annual Review 2013*. Available at [https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Macedonia_\(The_Former_Yugoslav_Republic_of\)_COAR_2013.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Macedonia_(The_Former_Yugoslav_Republic_of)_COAR_2013.pdf)
- ⁹⁴ M. and Y. M. Marti. (Unpublished, 2018). *Integrated Case Management Manual for Centres for Social Work and Employment Service Agency*. UNICEF and UNDP North Macedonia.
- ⁹⁵ Ibid. M. Gerovska Mitev. 2018.
- ⁹⁶ Ibid. M. Gerovska Mitev. 2018.
- ⁹⁷ World Bank. 2020. *World Development Indicators: 2018 Series*. Available at <https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=world-development-indicators>
- ⁹⁸ Tajstat, UNICEF, World Bank. 2018. *Child Poverty in Tajikistan*. Available at http://stat.wv.tj/pages/Child_Poverty_Tajikistan_final.pdf
- ⁹⁹ Labour Force Survey, 2016.
- ¹⁰⁰ EU and UNICEF and Save the Children. 2018. *Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia: Baseline Assessment*.

¹⁰¹ Tajstat, UNICEF, World Bank. 2018. *Child Poverty in Tajikistan*. Available at http://stat.vv.tj/pages/Child_Poverty_Tajikistan_final.pdf

¹⁰² Tajstat, UNICEF, World Bank. 2018. *Child Poverty in Tajikistan*. Available at http://stat.vv.tj/pages/Child_Poverty_Tajikistan_final.pdf

¹⁰³ UNISDR, 2018. *Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters: 1998-2017*. Available at https://www.unisdr.org/2016/iddr/IDDR2018_Economic%20Losses.pdf

¹⁰⁴ The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Unicef Tajikistan. 2019. *Tajikistan Emergency Social Protection Programme (TESPP): A Cash + Wash Shock Responsive Social Protection Pilot - Standard Operating Procedures*.

¹⁰⁵ CoES Review of Emergency Situations, 2018

¹⁰⁶ National DRR Strategy 2019-2030 (in Tajik) <https://khf.tj/sites/default/files/pdf/Natsionalnaya-Strategiya.pdf>

¹⁰⁷ Smith. G. 2015. *Cash Preparedness Assessment Report: Tajikistan Pilot*.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid. The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Unicef Tajikistan. 2019.

¹⁰⁹ European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. 2019. *Turkey Factsheet*. Available at https://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/europe/turkey_en and UNICEF Turkey. 2018. *Turkey Country Office 2018 Humanitarian Results*. Available at <https://www.unicefturk.org/public/uploads/files/UNICEF%20Turkey%20Humanitarian%20Situation%20Report%20No.%2028%20-%20January-December%202018.pdf>

¹¹⁰ The Republic of Turkey. Ministry of the Interior. 2019. *Temporary Protection*. Available at <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27>

¹¹¹ World Food Programme-Turkish Red Crescent, July 2017. *Emergency Social Safety Net Program: Pre-Assistance Baseline and Word Food Programme. 2018. Turkey - Emergency Social Safety Net Programme, Vulnerability Profiling 2018: Analysis Results*. Available at https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000099926/download/?_ga=2.148843895.1548903786.1588496841-1197737402.1587555682

¹¹² The ESSN is co-implemented by WFP, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, Turkish Red Crescent. European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. It now reaches 1.7 million refugees. *Turkey Factsheet*. Available at https://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/europe/turkey_en

¹¹³ UNICEF Ukraine. 2019. *Sustainable Development Goals for the Children of Ukraine: National Report*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/reports/sustainable-development-goals-children-ukraine>

¹¹⁴ UNICEF Ukraine 2020, Forthcoming. *Report on Child Poverty and Disparities in Ukraine*.

¹¹⁵ Ibid. UNICEF Ukraine. 2019.

¹¹⁶ Ibid. UNICEF Ukraine. 2019.

¹¹⁷ UNICEF Ukraine. 2019. *Survey Knowledge, Attitude, Practices in Early Child Development and Learning: Vaccination*. Available at <http://health-index.com.ua/reports>

¹¹⁸ World Bank. 2015. *Ukraine - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012*. Available at <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/ukraine-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-2012>

¹¹⁹ Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia. 2019. *Armenia – Poverty Snapshot Over 2008-2018*. Available at https://www.armstat.am/file/article/poverty_2019_english_2.pdf

¹²⁰ UNICEF Armenia. 2018. *Country Office Annual Report 2018*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Armenia_2018_COAR.pdf

- ¹²¹ UNICEF Armenia. 2018. *Analysis of child-focused public expenditure measurement in Armenia*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/armenia/media/4116/file/Analysis%20on%20child-focused%20public%20expenditure%20measurement%20in%20Armenia.pdf>
- ¹²² UNICEF Armenia. 2018. *Child-Focused Public Expenditure Evaluated: Level of Expenditure Allocated to Social Sector in Armenia Insufficient*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/armenia/en/press-releases/child-focused-public-expenditure-evaluated>
- ¹²³ UNICEF Armenia. 2018. *Without Strong Social Protection Services, it will be Difficult to Overcome this Situation: Hayk's talk on World Children's Day*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/armenia/en/stories/without-strong-social-protection-services-it-will-be-difficult-overcome-situation>
- ¹²⁴ Available at https://www.unicef.org/armenia/media/4131/file/%20%20%20%20_%20.pdf
- ¹²⁵ World Bank. 2018. *Poverty and Equity Database*. Available at <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/poverty-and-equity-database>; UNICEF Belarus. 2018. *Country Office Annual Report 2018*. Available at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Belarus_2018_COAR.pdf
- ¹²⁶ UNICEF Belarus. 2019. *Generation 2030: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for Children and Adolescents - Baseline Report*. Minsk.
- ¹²⁷ World Bank Open Data 2019. Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.DPND>
- ¹²⁸ UNICEF Belarus. 2018. *Vulnerabilities of Belarusian Adolescents in the Context of Achieving the SDGs*. UNICEF.
- ¹²⁹ Toritsyn, A, Aydinyan, L. & L. Romanovskaya. 2018. *Thematic Evaluation of Government Interventions and UNICEF Contribution to Reducing Vulnerabilities, Strengthening Resilience and Promoting the Rights of Adolescents in Belarus (2011-2017)*. UNICEF Belarus. Available at https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/index_103503.html
- ¹³⁰ UNICEF Belarus. 2018. *Vulnerabilities of Belarusian Adolescents in the Context of Achieving the SDGs*.
- ¹³¹ Sheehan, P., Sweeny, K., et al. 2017. 'Building the Foundations for Sustainable Development: A Case for Global Investment in the Capabilities of Adolescents', in *The Lancet*. 390. 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30872-3. Available at: [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(17\)30872-3/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(17)30872-3/fulltext)
- ¹³² Bornukova, K., J. Cuesta and G. Shymanovich. 2019. CEQ4C: Redistributive Effects and Efficiency of Social Assistance for Families with Children in Belarus; UNICEF mimeo. Available at: https://www.unicef.by/uploads/models/2020/09/ceq4c_belarus.pdf
- ¹³³ National Statistics Office of Georgia data of 2018. Available at <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/192/living-conditions>
- ¹³⁴ Baum, T. 2015. *Advocacy and Policy Brings Change for Children in Georgia*. UNICEF Georgia. Accessible at <https://blogs.unicef.org/blog/advocacy-and-policy-work-brings-change-for-children-in-georgia/>
- ¹³⁵ Social Services Agency, Georgia. 2019. Accessible at http://ssa.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=&sec_id=1450
- ¹³⁶ UNICEF Georgia. 2014. *Annual Report 2014*. Accessible at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Georgia_Annual_Report_2014.pdf
- ¹³⁷ Analysis and Consulting Team & UNICEF Georgia. 2018. *The Well-Being of Children and Their Families in Georgia: Georgia Welfare Monitoring Survey Fifth Stage 2017*. UNICEF Georgia. Accessible at <https://www.unicef.org/georgia/media/1266/file/WMS%202017%20ENG.pdf>
- ¹³⁸ UNICEF Georgia. *Country Office Annual Report 2018*. UNICEF, Tbilisi, 2018. Accessible at https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Georgia_2018_COAR.pdf
- ¹³⁹ D. Gugushvili and A. L. Nestour. 2019. *A Detailed Analysis of Targeted Social Assistance and Child Poverty and Simulations of the Poverty-Reducing Effects of Social Transfers*. UNICEF Georgia. Accessible at <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2018-2019/asia/georgia.pdf>

- ¹⁴⁰ UNICEF-World Bank. 2014. *Social Protection Systems in Georgia Should Better Address the Needs of the Most Vulnerable Groups, Say UNICEF and World Bank*. Accessible at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2014/12/04/social-protection-systems-in-georgia-should-better-address-the-needs-of-the-most-vulnerable-groups-unicef-and-world-bank-say>
- ¹⁴¹ Baum. T., Mshvidobadze. A and J. Posadas. 2016. *Continuous Improvement: Strengthening Georgia's Targeted Social Assistance Program*. Accessible at <https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/978-1-4648-0900-2>
- ¹⁴² Baum. T., Mshvidobadze. A and J. Posadas. 2016. *Continuous Improvement: Strengthening Georgia's Targeted Social Assistance Program*. Accessible at <https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/978-1-4648-0900-2>
- ¹⁴³ Albania Institute of Statistics. 2018. Available at <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/Home.aspx>
- ¹⁴⁴ UNICEF Albania. 2016. *Child Well-Being in Albania*. Available at <https://www.unicef.org/albania/media/1236/file/Child%20Well-Being%20in%20Albania.pdf>
- ¹⁴⁵ United Nations Development Group: Europe and Central Asia. 2018. *Issue-Based Coalition on Social Protection UNDG Europe And Central Asia: Joint Advocacy Messages*. Available at <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action?id=55259>
- ¹⁴⁶ United Nations Development Group: Europe and Central Asia. 2018. *Issue-Based Coalition on Social Protection UNDG Europe And Central Asia: Joint Advocacy Messages*. Available at <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action?id=55259>
- ¹⁴⁷ https://shtetiweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/LIGJI_139_2015_PER_VETEQEVERISJEN_VENDORE1.pdf
- ¹⁴⁸ Republic of Albania. 2014. *Law No. 163/2014 On the Order of Social Employees in the Republic of Albania*. Available at <http://www.vendime.al/ligj-nr-1632014-per-urdhrin-e-punonjesve-sociale-ne-republiken-e-shqiperise-2/>; Republic of Albania. 2016. *Law No. 40/2016 on the Order of the Psychologist in the Republic of Albania*. Available at <https://qbz.gov.al>
- ¹⁴⁹ The Republic of Albania. 2015. *Law Nr. 139/2015 on Local Self-government*. Available at <http://differentandequal.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Ligji-Nr.-40-dt.-14.4.2016-Per-urdhrin-e-Psikologut-ne-RSH2.pdf>; Republic of Albania. 2020. Available at <https://qbz.gov.al>
- ¹⁵⁰ Republic of Albania. 2016. *Law No. 121/2016 on Social Care Services in the Republic of Albania*. Available at <http://www.vendime.al/ligj-nr-1212016-per-sherbimet-e-kujdesit-shoqeror-ne-republiken-e-shqiperise/>
- ¹⁵¹ Özgörnacı and Sengul. 2019. 'Multidimensional Rural Poverty in Turkey', in the *Turkish Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 25(2). Available at <http://journal.tarekoder.org/en/download/article-file/925813>
- ¹⁵² TURKSTAT. 2013. *The 2012 Child Labour Survey*. Available at http://www.uis.gov.tr/media/1071/tuik_cocuk_iscucu_haber_bulteni_2012.pdf
- ¹⁵³ The Union of Municipalities of Turkey (UMT) is a public entity representing all municipalities in Turkey.
- ¹⁵⁴ Government of Ukraine. 2019. Available at <https://decentralization.gov.ua/uploads/library/file/494/10.11.2019.pdf>
- ¹⁵⁵ UNICEF Ukraine 2020, Forthcoming. *Report on Child Poverty and Disparities in Ukraine*.
- ¹⁵⁶ UNICEF. 2019. *What is the Child Friendly Cities Initiative?* Available at <https://childfriendlycities.org/what-is-the-child-friendly-cities-initiative/>
- ¹⁵⁷ UNICEF. 2018. *Child Friendly Cities and Communities Handbook*. Available at <https://s25924.pcdn.co/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/CFCI-handbook-NewDigital-May-2018.pdf>

unicef  | for every child

Europe and Central Asia Regional Office

Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland