Knowledge for Children in Eastern and Southern Africa
2015 Publications Catalogue
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 1 Situation of Child Rights: Child Poverty and Socio-Economic Development</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 2 Social Protection</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3 Child Protection</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 4 Maternal, Newborn and Child Health</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 5 Child Nutrition</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 6 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 7 Education and Early Childhood Development</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 8 HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 9 Adolescents</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 10 Humanitarian Action, Resilience and Peace Building</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Every year, UNICEF and its partners in Eastern and Southern Africa generate a wealth of evidence on the situation of children. Knowledge and evidence are essential for informing the development, monitoring and implementation of policies and programmes for the realization of children’s rights. To this end, I am pleased to present the 2015 edition of UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) region Publications Catalogue.

The 2015 catalogue features over 130 reports and studies that UNICEF and its partners are generating on the situation of children and young people in the region. These reports and studies represent the collective knowledge produced by the 21 Country Offices and the Regional Office of UNICEF in ESA. They capture the work that UNICEF and its partners do in the region to support children and young people realise their rights to survival, development and protection.

The publications cover a wide range of topics organised in the Catalogue under the following categories:

1. Situation of Child Rights: Child Poverty and Socio-Economic Development
2. Social Protection
3. Child Protection
4. Maternal, Newborn and Child Health
5. Child Nutrition
6. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
7. Education and Early Childhood Development
8. HIV/AIDS
9. Adolescents
10. Humanitarian Action, Resilience and Peace Building

Most publications are, and will, be available on-line. For each publication, the catalogue includes Authors/Contributors, web-links, dates of (planned) publication and contact details for additional information.

The most successful efforts for women and children are based on evidence. I sincerely hope that you will find this Catalogue, and most importantly the publications, useful resources for evidence based decision making and programming.

Leila Gharagozloo-Pakkala
Regional Director
UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa
Part 1

Situation of Child Rights:
Child Poverty and Socio-Economic Development

Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Angola

Making use of the most recent available data and analysis, this situation analysis provides a comprehensive reference on the situation of children in Angola focusing in particular on progress towards ensuring their rights to survival, development and protection are respected, protected and fulfilled. This report is intended to contribute to the country’s efforts to tackle its development challenges by providing an evidence-based analysis of achievements to date, the factors that have helped or hindered progress and the risks and opportunities in the Angolan context.

Emerging from a period of post-conflict reconstruction with substantial government resources, this analysis overwhelmingly shows that Angola stands to maximize the quality and longevity of progress by directing its focus and investments towards equity in social development. Within the areas of child survival, education, and protection, the report identifies actionable recommendations that have proven potential to yield rapid and sustainable results for children’s rights and wellbeing in Angola.

Child Poverty in Botswana: A Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis

Botswana has had remarkable economic growth over the past decade. However, key human development indicators are far below the norms for an upper-middle income country. Its Human Development Index ranking is about 40 places below its per capita GDP ranking.

This study will provide a comprehensive analysis of the situation of child poverty in the country, looking into the multiple deprivations beyond monetary poverty faced by children and households in Botswana. The report will include a set of actionable recommendations for the country to close its gaps between human development and economic growth. It will provide inputs to the formulation of Botswana Poverty Eradication Strategy, National Development Plan 11 and Vision 2041.

Public Expenditure and Regional Disparities for Children in Botswana

The Government of Botswana spends a significant portion of its budget on social sectors, in particular education and health. However, the outcomes for children in terms of nutritional status and educational performance do not seem to be in line with the huge investment the government is making in these sectors. In addition, there are large disparities in key outcomes for children across regions. In this regard, it is critical to improve the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of public expenditure in social sectors.

The study analyzes the public expenditure for children and how effectively and efficiently they impact on key outcomes for children. It also makes an attempt to link the regional disparities in children’s outcomes to the regional disparities in public expenditure. The findings are expected to guide the government towards more equitable, effective and efficient expenditure for children in the social sectors.
Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Eritrea

UNICEF and the Government of the State of Eritrea will elaborate a situation analysis (SitAn) of women and children in Eritrea. The SitAn will incorporate findings and synthesis of major surveys, studies and publications which became available after 2012.

The analysis will assess the status and trends in the realization of children’s and women’s rights, including an analysis of immediate, underlying and structural causes of shortfalls and disparities. The findings of the SitAn will provide the Government and its partners evidence to inform national policies and programmes to improve the situation of children, as well as to inform the new Government of State of Eritrea and UNICEF Country Programme 2017-2021.

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Equity Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Ethiopia

This report will provide an up-to-date overview of the situation of children and women through an equity lens. Based upon extensive desk review, particular attention will be paid to analyzing mediating factors and circumstances linked to vulnerability and inequity, in support of the government of Ethiopia’s efforts to ensure that the country’s successes are enjoyed by all children and women.

This report provides an analysis of the situation of children and women in Ethiopia, the areas of intervention, bottlenecks and future strategic direction and support requirements. The evidence and findings summarized in this report will contribute to the policy dialogue with the Government of Ethiopia. Furthermore, it provides UNICEF Ethiopia an evidence-base to further design initiatives that address deprivations faced by children and support the objectives set by Ethiopia.

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The Situation of Child Poverty in Ethiopia

Despite the encouraging developments in Ethiopia in recent years, poverty reduction policies with a general focus on the poor may not automatically address childhood poverty in its entirety. In order to tackle poverty in a holistic and child-sensitive manner, there is a need to consider the potentially differential impact of economic growth and poverty reduction policies within the household - on adults and children, males and females.

The analysis of child poverty will look at monetary poverty and inequality amongst children, including an assessment of the access to health, education and social services of poor children.

The report will provide a set of recommendations on how public policies could more effectively reduce child deprivations by providing better services and protection for children and by realizing the rights of all children in the country.

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UNICEF Ethiopia, Oxford Policy Management and the Central Statistical Agency

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Ethiopia Demographic Dividend

Ethiopia is making strong progress towards the achievement of the MDGs. Despite the recent fertility decline the population is still growing at fast pace. The current estimated population of 84.8 million people will rise to around 120 million by 2030. In this context the number of working-age people in comparison to dependents will be rising, providing opportunities and challenges to sustain the current economic trends.

This study will provide a brief review of what is known about the economic advantages that stem from declining fertility and associated changes in age structure (the demographic bonus) and using Ethiopia’s medium population projection. The study will describe the likely changes in population size and age distribution for the entire country and for selected 4 regions between 2015 and 2032. It will identify the policy implications of the changing demographic profile in the 4 regions, with particular emphasis on the opportunities for accelerated improvements economic and social welfare, as well as related challenges.

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Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Kenya

This report will provide an analysis of situation of children and adolescents in Kenya based on secondary data analyses and literature review. The report will cover governance and economic context, progress and constraints on children’s rights to health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, participation, and protection. It will also provide perspectives on key issues and children’s rights including gender equality, child poverty, urbanization, conflicts and disasters, and specifically considers the situation of adolescents. The analysis will inform policies and advocacy for children’s rights in Kenya.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women in Turkana, Bungoma and Kakamega Counties in Kenya

This is a series of three reports with the results of county level surveys of key indicators on children’s rights. The surveys provide sub-national measures on maternal and child health, nutrition, protection, early childhood development, and education, disaggregated by age group and wealth status. Data from the surveys will be used to inform evidence based planning for children at national and devolved levels.

Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Madagascar

This report will provide an extensive analysis of the situation of child rights in Madagascar. It aims to inform advocacy and guide the development of future development and public policy programmes.

Child Poverty in Madagascar: A Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis

The availability of a recent household survey that incorporates both consumption as well as socio-demographic data (MDG survey 2012/2013) provides a great opportunity to perform a more in-depth analysis of child poverty in both monetary and non-monetary terms. This is particularly relevant in the context of the widespread and continuously high levels of poverty and other key development indicators such as chronic malnutrition, as well as the development of new national poverty reduction and development strategies.

This study analyses the situation of child poverty in Madagascar using the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology. The results of the study will be used to inform both advocacy and policy work with the government and development partners. The objective is to maintain children’s rights high up on the development agenda.
Child Poverty in Malawi: A Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis

UNICEF Malawi in partnership with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is conducting a national Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (N-MODA) for improved targeting of spending for children in Malawi. MODA methodology was developed by UNICEF Office of Research to provide a comprehensive approach to facilitate analysis of inequities and to provide instruments to identify deprived children. Using a holistic definition of child wellbeing which concentrates on access to goods and services, vital for survival and development, MODA recognizes that a child’s experience of deprivations is multifaceted and interrelated, and that such multiple overlapping deprivations are more likely to occur in more socially disadvantaged groups.

The MODA analysis will generated sound evidence to inform national strategies and plans, including the Malawi Vision 2020 which Malawi Vision 2020 sets national goals, policies and strategies to improve development in the country.

MDG End-Line Survey in Malawi: Key Findings Report

The Malawi 2014 MDG End-line Survey (MES 2014) was conducted in 2013-2014 by the National Statistical Office. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The basic objective of the Malawi MDG End-line Survey was to provide information on indicators for monitoring progress of attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and other development programmes. The sample for the 2014 MES was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and the 27 districts of Malawi (excluding Likoma).

Invest More and Better in Children in Mozambique

The Study “Invest More and Better in children”, discusses on the perspectives for improved financing of the social sectors (Education, Health, Social protection and Water and sanitation) in Mozambique. The study assesses the costs of meeting the rights of children to have universal access to an essential package of services, products and knowledge.

The projections build on existing medium to long-term projections carried out within the sectors, but introduce alternative more optimistic and pessimistic financing scenarios, up to 2023. This time-span takes into account the expectation that, by the early 2020s, gas revenues will start flowing, expanding the fiscal space available to the Government. The paper makes long-term projections of the resource envelope likely to be available to the Government over the next decade, based on modifications to existing IMF scenarios. The long-term cost and macro-fiscal projections are brought together to provide an integrated overview of the perspectives for improved financing.

The main finding of this analysis is that for Mozambique to meet even the modest targets of the low social sector scenario in the early years and possibly go slightly beyond this in the later years, it will be essential to allocate at least 40% of the resource envelope as a minimum (or total government expenditure) to the social sectors.

Budget Allocation and Expenditures for Children in Mozambique: Budget Briefs 2014

UNICEF Mozambique contributes to the debate on inclusive growth and public investment in children in Mozambique through the production of Budget Briefs, concise and simplified analyses of budget trends in social sectors. These have become strong reference documents for diverse stakeholders such as donors, CSOs, the media, the parliament, and government institutions.
Budget Allocation and Expenditures for Children in Mozambique: Budget Briefs 2015

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A Namibia Fit for Children: 25 Years of Progress

Marking 25 years of Independence, and 25 years since Namibia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the year 2015 provides an opportunity to take stock of the progress made towards ‘A Namibia Fit for Children’. UNICEF with the Namibia Statistics Agency initiated a study that provides an in-depth analysis of Census data, using all three census that have been conducted in Namibia to date (1991, 2001 and 2011).

The study will provide an in-depth analysis of child deprivation and the living conditions and family background of these children, including multiple overlapping deprivations, over time. This methodology provides a more holistic picture of the complex vulnerability of children based on composite indicators.

Poverty Traps and Social Exclusion among Children in South Africa

The study sheds light on the extent and causes underlying the persistence of poverty traps and social exclusion among South African children. The report highlights the conduits for child poverty traps in the domains of health, education, wealth and assets, family and social networks and space. It further examines the correlates and drivers of chronic poverty, which remains deeply entrenched despite sustained social investments over many years.

Notably, the study found that two decades after the end of apartheid, one in four South African children is trapped in chronic poverty. Such large numbers are not merely affected by a transitory fall in their living conditions from which they will subsequently recover; chronically poor children are locked into an intricate web of cumulative deprivations, which will not only deprive them of the opportunity to live up to their potential but lead them to transmit these disadvantages to their own offspring.

By highlighting the extent of chronic poverty and the multiple, interlocking disadvantages that converge to keep certain children severely deprived, the study will serve to inform the design of better integrated policies and programs.

South Africa’s Children: A Second Review of Equity and Child Rights

This publication is a follow-up of the first Review of Equity and Child Rights in South Africa, which was published in 2011. It will provide a snapshot of the status of the realization of children’s rights in the country, with an emphasis on inequalities and disparities across race, wealth, place of residence and other demographic and socioeconomic indicators.

The report contains a number of graphs and tables that provide a visual display of the persistent gaps in the enjoyment of basic rights among children belonging to different categories of the South African plural society. It serves a critical advocacy purpose insofar as it highlights how, twenty years after the end of apartheid, the country still struggles to confront the legacy of exclusion and marginalization.
Elements of The Financial and Economic Costs of Disability to Households in South Africa

The study assesses elements of economic vulnerability of persons with disabilities in South Africa. The economic vulnerability of households is defined not only in relation to increased disability-related costs (“disability shocks”), but also in relation to risks of future poverty. The study focuses on specific dimensions of this vulnerability. It assesses the disability-related costs that are currently borne by households of persons with disabilities (out-of-pocket costs), possible compensating mechanisms (disability grant, tax rebates) and the opportunity costs of disability-related loss of current income and future income (e.g. through lack of education or loss of income of caregivers). The Research Report will inform, among others, the formulation of national disability policy as well as the development of a Disability Responsive Budgeting Resource Pack.

Situation Analysis of Children in Uganda

The situation analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of the lives of girls and boys of all ages in Uganda. Its objective is to identify broad areas of intervention in the national development agenda within which government and key stakeholders can situate emerging opportunities for programming, policy advocacy and research activities aimed at improving the lives of children and women in Uganda. The analysis focuses on children’s rights in four key dimensions - survival, development, protection, and participation - and explores the cross-cutting issues of inequality and gender.

This analysis is informed by an extensive literature review, key informant interviews at national and subnational levels, as well as a number of stakeholder engagement exercises in Kampala with government officials, parliamentarians and non-government organisation actors. The report includes an equity analysis and presents overarching policy recommendations that can be pursued in the next five years to improve children’s well-being in Uganda.

Public Finance for Children in Uganda

Reducing child poverty in Uganda requires public resources to be allocated and spent in a way that prioritises the needs of children. UNICEF is supporting the Government of Uganda to develop systematic approaches to monitoring public investments in children. In particular, the objectives are (i) to disaggregate the budget using Uganda’s advanced budget classification and rebuild it based on key expenditures that support child rights; and (ii) to design a framework that can assess the rate of return on child related spending.

The methodology adopted in this study builds on the reforms implemented by the GoU to improve the budget classification system and monitor public expenditures. This study will focus on the advances made in the budget classification system and discuss how a child-sensitive component can be incorporated in BIMAU’s monitoring framework.

Children and Urbanization in Uganda

Although Uganda is predominantly a rural nation, with approximately 16% of the population living in urban areas, the rate of urbanization is among the world’s highest. In Kampala, approximately 80% of residents live in informal settlements, where housing, sanitation and access to basic services are lacking.

This research will assess the effects of urbanization on child welfare and access to basic services in Uganda. It will provide clear and actionable policy recommendations to alleviate the burden of urbanization on children and vulnerable households, whilst identifying opportunities to strengthen social protection services for children in urban areas.
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women in Swaziland

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a world-wide tool developed by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), MICS gives decision makers evidence to act on the situation of women and children. In Swaziland, the MICS was conducted in 2014 by the Zimbabwe Statistics Office, in collaboration with UNICEF, UNESCO and UNFPA.

The objective of the report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of the results from the Swaziland MICS prior to the release of full tables and the final survey report that will contain information of all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics.

The Swaziland 2014 MICS results are critical for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post-2015 era.

Swaziland 2010 and 2014 MICS Comparative Report

The Swaziland Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys IV and V are nationally representative survey of households, children, women and men. The main objective of the MICS surveys is to provide up to date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men in Swaziland.

Another objective of this trends analysis is to provide data needed for monitoring progress towards the goals established at the World Summit for Children and the Millennium Development Goals. The report provides comparative analysis between MICS IV (2010) and MICS V (2014) on the key findings to measure change overtime.

The findings of the analyses will also be utilized by government and development partners for planning and monitoring programme implementation and serve as baseline for the post-2015 indicators.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: Monitoring The Situation of Children and Women in Zimbabwe

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a world-wide tool developed by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), MICS gives decision makers evidence to act on the situation of women and children. In Zimbabwe, the MICS was conducted by the Zimbabwe Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) in 2014. It provides the most updated statistical information on the situation of children and women in the country. It is a nationally representative survey of 17,047 households, comprising 14,408 women in the 15-49 years age group, 7,914 men age 15-54 years and 10,223 children under 5 years of age at the national, provincial and urban/rural levels.

The Zimbabwe MICS 2014 results are critical for final MDG reporting in 2015, and are expected to form part of the baseline data for the post-2015 era. This Final Report covers the following areas: (i) sample and survey methodology, (ii) sample coverage and the characteristics of households and respondents, (iii) child mortality, (iv) child nutrition, (v) child health, (vi) water and sanitation, (vii) reproductive health, (viii) early childhood development, (ix) literacy and education, (x) child protection, (xi) HIV and sexual behaviour, (xii) mass media and information and communication technology, and (xiii) tobacco and alcohol use.

The Child and Youth Equity Atlas in Zimbabwe

The Child Equity and Youth Atlas describes the situation of women and children in Zimbabwe using 25 district level and 22 ward level maps based upon the 2012 Population Census results.

The main goal of this Equity Atlas is to present comparable information at the district and ward level. It strives to present different census indicators in a user friendly and cartographical way to describe the situation of children, youth and women. The major focus of this report is the analysis of children under 18 years. The situation of youth as defined by demographic and international standards and women age 15-49 years is also analysed.

By providing cartographically visualized social deprivation issues at administrative levels to discern the persisting inequalities and pockets of entrenched, social deprivations, the Atlas is expected to contribute to evidence-based policy, Advocacy and budget decisions and to serve as a basis for subsequent policy reform and investment decisions.
Part 2
Social Protection

Assessment of Social Safety Nets in Burundi

Together with the World Bank, an assessment of the existing social safety net structures and programmes in the country was conducted. The report aims to inform programme decisions as Burundi moves forward with the operationalization of its National Social Protection Policy, adopted by the Government in 2011. The report provides insights on ongoing social safety net programmes carried out in the country by Government and development partners.

The report indicates that in the context of Burundi, which is characterised by widespread vulnerability, poverty and aid dependency, a coherent system of social safety nets that is targeting the most vulnerable households is vital. In this regard, the report contributes to the development of a long-term sustainable social protection programme.

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Assessment of the Cash Transfer Pilot Project in Comoros

The Government’s Division of National Solidarity and Social Protection, supported by UNICEF, initiated a pilot project of cash transfer to the most vulnerable populations. Following a comprehensive process of identification of household, which included a geographic targeting, 166 households with more than 470 children were selected to benefit from the cash transfer in the three pilot areas.

The analysis shows that funds were spent by households primarily on food (37%) and Education (25%). In addition, the analysis indicates that the money spent on education has had a significant positive impact on school enrolment. This pilot phase shows that in a country with high levels of poverty like Comoros, a cash transfer programme for the most deprived populations would significantly contribute to the reduction of inequalities.

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Evaluation of the Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme in Tigray, Ethiopia

In 2011, UNICEF supported the Regional Government of Tigray to introduce a Social Cash Transfer Pilot Programme (SCTPP) in two woredas (district) in the Tigray Region. The SCTPP aims to improve the quality of life for vulnerable children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

The overarching objectives of this three-year are to assess the contribution of the SCTPP to improvements in household welfare, broadly defined; update and summarize work on the operational aspects of the SCTPP and; provide basic descriptive statistics on the well-being, livelihoods, schooling, and health of individuals and households of both SCTPP participants and nonparticipants living in the two woredas.

The evaluation will inform the next steps of the implementation of the SCTPP in the Tigray and other regions.

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The Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Kenya

Kenya’s Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is a successful programme that began as a small pilot in 2004 and has expanded to a nationwide government funded programme reaching 250,000 poor households by 2014. Evaluation has been a core element of the programme through its three phases of development. An impact evaluation using mixed methods has been conducted in two phases and has found evidence on programme operations and effectiveness, targeting, and social and economic impact. Although the evaluation was not able to resolve some of the policy questions, it demonstrated the viability of cash transfers at scale in Kenya, and has been a platform for programme expansion.

This paper contributes to global knowledge on the role of impact evaluation and its interaction with policy processes.

Review of the National Information System for Social Assistance in Lesotho

Strengthening the social protection targeting mechanism is considered as a key priorities for building a strong and reliable social protection system in Lesotho. With the success of the pilot phase of the National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA), the country sees the NISSA registry as an entry point for strengthening national targeting system as well as for integrating social protection programmes in Lesotho. The main purpose of the review was to support to the Ministry of Social Development in assessing the NISSA in preparation of a nationwide roll-out, including its data collection approach, socio-economic information and pro-poor targeting mechanism.

Using Social Protection Systems to Implement Emergency Cash Transfers in Lesotho

During the 2012-2013 food and nutrition emergency, UNICEF Lesotho implemented an emergency cash transfer intervention using Cash Grant Programme (CGP) delivery mechanism. The experience has been a success and contributed to demonstrate the importance and ways of linking emergency cash transfers with regular Government programmes. This paper was produced to document lesson learnt from that experience for Government, NGOs and all practitioners of cash transfer in emergency.

Estimation of Rate of Return of Social Protection Investments in Lesotho

Lesotho spends 8% of its GDP in social protection, well above the average of 1 to 2% spent by most developing countries in the region. However, there is a lack of adequate, equitable and effective allocation and utilization of these funds. The Government could achieve a more rapid decline in poverty at an affordable cost by more efficiently implementing existing safety net programmes.

The research will aim at providing strategic direction to policy and decision makers about the complementary actions to social protection that may lead to the highest returns of investment. It will also help identifying primary factors that influence the returns (education, health, consumption, targeting specific types of households or districts) as well as insights on the best use of money for impact in terms of scaled up programmes.
Improving Community-Based Targeting in Lesotho

The recent National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) review (2014) conducted in Lesotho concluded that the proxy means test (PMT) model has reasonable accuracy only when used to identify households that are relatively well-off, where there is only a small risk of erroneously including some of the poorest households. Therefore, the review recommended that the PMT model should be limited to screening out the better-off households and Community-based Targeting should have a prominent role in the targeting process.

The purpose of this study is to design locally adapted community based approaches, which can be used by all poverty targeted social protection interventions. The design of the Community Based Targeting (CBT) approach focuses on; (i) developing four locally-defined wellbeing categories that can be applied across districts and ecological zones; and (ii) defining the role of selection committees or the community in applying these. The CBT tools will be used by Government and all relevant stakeholders for the targeting of vulnerable population both for any relevant support. It will be embedded into the overall NISSA framework and piloted in August 2015.

Community Assessment and Design of an Integrated Community Development Model for Lesotho

The results of the impact evaluation of the Child Grant in Lesotho, which was conducted in 2014, indicated the need to focus on vulnerabilities rooted in inequalities and that these should be addressed through transformative social protection focusing on empowerment and social justice. In this regard, social protection programmes must go beyond a safety net approach and seek to empower individuals and groups to tackle inequalities.

The development of a community development model is essential to help the Government of Lesotho and its partners determine the kind of development model/approach necessary to support the poor and vulnerable beneficiaries and communities to graduate from social assistance programmes. This will also address inequalities that perpetuate poverty, vulnerability and exclusion.

Child-Sensitive Social Protection in Rwanda

How can VUP public works more effectively support young children and their caregivers?

The Rwanda Child-sensitive Social Protection Options Paper aims to identify policy options that will enhance the positive impacts and mitigate any negative impacts of the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP) on households with young children. The VUP is Rwanda flagship social protection programme, which is delivered through public works and direct support.

The paper will provide a comprehensive overview of the global and national evidence on the impact of cash transfer programmes (including public works) on young children. It will look closely at evidence on Rwanda VUP programmes, assessing strengths, risks and challenges with respect to effects on young children. It will propose a conceptual framework for assessing options for making public works more child-sensitive, a framework which is grounded in existing Government of Rwanda policy and strategy commitments.

The paper will include policy recommendations for Child-sensitive Social Protection Options under four categories of actions supporting child-sensitivity of public works: (i) enhanced public works; (ii) increased benefit levels without additional work requirements; (iii) mitigating measures; and (iv) complementary children’s services. Options under each of these categories will be elaborated in detail and costed, including the costs of achieving the targets of the Rwanda Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II.

Discussion Note on the use of Zakat Funds for Social Protection in Somalia

This discussion note will provide a background and literature review on the linkages between the Islamic pillar of zakat and the principles of social protection. It will summarize current state-established zakat funds/commissions, and discuss the ways in which these funds are distributed (including the targeting criteria). It will then discuss the potential for zakat funds to be used as part of a wider state-sponsored social protection system.
Monitoring and Assessment of Take-Up Rates of the Child Support and other Children’s Grants in South Africa

This study seeks to identify and evaluate existing efforts to remove barriers to accessing child grants, and possible areas of improvement with a view to expanding coverage and take-up rates of existing social grants among eligible children and caregivers. It is a follow up to the 2013 study that the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), in collaboration with UNICEF and the Department of Social Development, undertook on “Preventing Exclusion from the Child Support Grant: A study of exclusion errors in accessing CSG benefits”. This study had estimated that as many as 2.3 million eligible children were still unable to access the Child Support Grant, due to a variety of reasons, including the lack of proper documentation such as birth certificates and temporal permits for refugees.

Over the past few years, SASSA has instituted a number of information and outreach programmes to increase the take-up rates of the Child Support Grant, culminating in a good number of children who were previously not receiving the grant being offered the opportunity to access it. This study will provide evidence about progress made since 2013 in reducing exclusion errors, as well as contribute to providing further solutions to limit the exclusion problem.

Business Case for Social Protection in Uganda

The purpose of this work is to support the Expanding Social Protection Secretariat / Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to (i) prepare a business case for sustained investments in social protection in Uganda; and (ii) provide clear and actionable policy recommendations to enable the design and/or expansion of social protection programmes to reduce chronic poverty; improve life chances for poor men, women and children in Uganda.

The aim is to yield key insight to enable Government and development partners to identify and assess feasible alternative social protection instruments and build a rigorous justification for the sustained expansion of existing and new programmes that reach large numbers of children and other vulnerable groups living in poverty, vulnerability and deprivation.

Social Cash Transfer Programme Impact Evaluation in Zambia: 30-Month Report for the Child Grant

This report is part of a longitudinal randomized controlled trial that analyses the impact of Zambia’s Social Cash Transfer programme. It presents the findings from a Child Grant Programme follow-up survey 30 months after the baseline was conducted.

The evaluation found that cash transfers: (i) reduce the poverty gap among beneficiary households; (ii) help protect consumption during the lean season; (iii) enhance food security and; and (iv) generate productive and economic impacts for families and communities.

Furthering the Government’s aim of tackling the intergenerational transmission of poverty, the cash grants allowed families to invest in the well-being of their children and lay a foundation for improved health, nutrition, education, and protection outcomes.

Social Cash Transfer Programme Impact Evaluation in Zambia: 36-Month Report for the Child Grant

This report is part of a longitudinal randomized controlled trial that analyses the impact of Zambia’s Social Cash Transfer programme. It presents the findings from a Child Grant Programme follow-up survey 36 months after the baseline was conducted.

The evaluation found that cash transfers reduce the poverty gap among beneficiary households, help protect consumption during the lean season, enhance food security, and generate productive and economic impacts for families and communities. Furthering the Government’s aim of tackling the intergenerational transmission of poverty, the cash grants also allowed families to invest in the well-being of their children and lay a foundation for improved health, nutrition, education, and protection outcomes.
Social Cash Transfer Programme Impact Evaluation Report for the Multiple Category Targeting Grant in Zambia

This report is part of a longitudinal randomized controlled trial that analyses the impact of Zambia’s Social Cash Transfer programme. It presents the findings from a Multiple Categorical Grant Programme follow-up survey 24 months after the baseline was conducted.

The evaluation found that cash transfers reduce the poverty gap among beneficiary households, help protect consumption during the lean season, enhance food security, and generate productive and economic impacts for families and communities. Furthering the Government’s aim of tackling the intergenerational transmission of poverty, the cash grants also allowed families to invest in the well-being of their children and lay a foundation for improved health, nutrition, education, and protection outcomes.


This report is part of a research project that explores the wider impacts of social cash transfers in Zambia, with a focus on perceptions, experiences, and opinions of recipients. It presents findings from fieldwork conducted in Child Grant Program districts.

The study found that the Child Grant Program is perceived as an important and regular source of income to meet basic needs, invest in children’s education and purchase assets. It is also perceived as affecting social dynamics (relationships between households, social inclusion, no gender effects detected). The study also found that the program improves the subjective well-being of recipients (at both household and community level). Findings from the study also suggest that that the child grant provides not only a safety net for recipients but enables some recipients - if the grant is invested in farming or trading - to move out of poverty.


This report is part of a research project that explores the wider impacts of social cash transfers in Zambia, with a focus on perceptions, experiences, and opinions of recipients. Report provides an analysis of findings from a single round of field study visits to communities in Southern Province in Zambia, in which the “10% Inclusive” social cash transfer scheme has been operating.

The study found that the 10% inclusive social cash transfer program is perceived as an important and regular source of income to meet basic needs, invest in children’s education and purchase assets. It is also perceived as affecting social dynamics (relationships between households, social inclusion, and broader community relations). The study found that the program improves the subjective wellbeing of recipients (at both household and community level). Almost all sampled recipients perceived an improvement in their achievement of goals in respect of food and health since receiving the cash transfer, with an overall perception of an improved quality of life. The findings indicate the need for complementary interventions for recipients to make lasting changes to their poverty or vulnerability status.

Social Cash Transfers and Children’s Outcomes: A Review of Evidence from Africa

This publication synthesizes the emerging evidence on the impact of social cash transfers on children’s outcomes, poverty alleviation, resilience and economic productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa. It provides a framework to understand the pathways by which cash transfers contribute to enhance child outcomes. It provides evidence from countries where impact evaluations have been developed, including South Africa, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana, Somalia, Uganda, Ethiopia, among others.

Document can be used as an evidence-based advocacy piece to further support the case for social protection, mainly cash transfers, as a critical intervention for social development and inclusive growth.
Part 3
Child Protection

Eritrea Female Genital Mutilation and Circumcision Mapping Report

The study will attempt to develop a model that calculates an ‘index of readiness’ by Eritrean communities to publicly and collectively announce abandonment of female genital mutilation and circumcision (FGM/C). The first phase of the study comprises of a mapping the FGM/C prevalence and a collection of individual and community level data in 112 villages has already been completed. This information was used to develop a model to estimate the index for public declaration of FGM/C abandonment. The model was tested in the 112 villages from which data had been collected.

The calculated indices of the villages indicated that 67 of the villages (60%) were ready for public declaration of abandonment of FGM/C while 45 villages needed further work and community mobilization and sensitization to become eligible to be declared ready for public declaration of FGM/C abandonment.

The findings will be used to inform programming, advocacy and communication for development activities for FGM/C abandonment in Eritrea.

Child Marriage Practice and Programme Mapping in Ethiopia

Marriage before the age of 18 is a traditional practice affecting the physical and psychological wellbeing and development of many girls in Ethiopia. Currently, a momentum is building up both globally and in Ethiopia to step up efforts to end child marriage with the recognition that the age old practice is a violation of the human rights of girls and boys.

The mapping is expected to provide a country and regional snap shot on the prevalence of child marriage and the number of girls at risk of child marriage; identify hotspot woredas from the regions with the highest prevalence of child marriage; discuss the associated risk and protective factors of child marriage; assess who is taking what key action to prevent child marriage or manage its consequences and thus identify good and scalable practices and; map existing systems, platforms, community outreach mechanisms, community groups, local campaigns, and other positive forces for change at local, regional and national levels.

Report on Child Labour in Ethiopia

Many children in Ethiopia, are engaged in child labour. The Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey conducted in 2011 showed that 27% of children, aged 5-14 years, were involved in child labour, with the majority engaged in household chores or working for a family business. However, the Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey did not provide a complete picture of child labour in Ethiopia. The last comprehensive child labour survey in Ethiopia was conducted in 2001. At the time, the survey results indicated that 85% of children were involved in work, with 52% engaged in productive activities.

Given the effort of the Government of Ethiopia to tackle child labour, and the scarce information on the current situation of child labour in the country, this study is intended to fill the existing knowledge gap. This report will provide further analysis of the Labor force survey to compute child labor figures in Ethiopia.
Family Assets: Understanding and Addressing Child Marriage in Turkana, Kenya

This report explains child marriage in Turkana from the perspective of those directly affected by it. It shows that child marriage is not an anachronism, practiced only by ignorant and remote communities; rather it is widespread across society in Turkana, for a myriad of reasons that cannot be ignored or dismissed as ‘culture’. Child marriage is a critical child protection issue – and also one that reaches well beyond that, into a broad range of child rights violations. These include a child’s right to protection from sexual exploitation, violence, child labour and separation from parents. And a child’s right to a family environment, leisure and play, education, even survival and development. Through its findings and recommendations, this report will help guide appropriate solutions for preventing and addressing child marriage and the rights violations linked to it.

Participatory Mapping of Urban Risks for Children in Kenya

The main purpose of this research is to assess risks to children in four urban areas in Kenya, identifying vulnerability according to gender, age and seasonality of risks. The research will identify multiple risks including economic, socio-cultural, political, climatic and environmental risks and those children most at risk in informal urban settlements. It will also identify positive and negative community coping mechanisms that affect children. This research will contribute to knowledge on urban risks and will be used to inform policies and programmes for addressing children’s risks in urban settings.

Violence Against Children and Young Women in Malawi

Through the national survey on violence against children (VAC), Malawi has for the first time prevalence data on sexual, emotional and physical violence against children. The VAC survey, which was conducted in 2013, is the first national survey of its kind and provides a baseline on the prevalence of violence against children and young people. The findings from the survey indicate that violence against children is a serious problem in Malawi: one out of five females and one out of seven males in Malawi have experienced at least one incident of sexual abuse prior to the age of 18 years. In addition, almost half of all females and two-thirds of males experienced physical violence prior to 18 years, and approximately one-fourth to one-fifth experienced emotional violence.

This survey sheds light on the hidden crisis of violence against children and young people in Malawi. The findings will be used to inform policy development, programming and Advocacy efforts.

National Costed Strategy to Prevent and Eliminate Child Marriage in Mozambique

This study will provide an estimate of the costs of development and roll out of a national strategy (2015-2019) to prevent and eliminate child marriage in Mozambique following recommendations from the National Gender Conference, held in 2013, and the global strategy embodied in the Girls Summit.
Strengthening Child Protection Systems for Unaccompanied Migrant Children in Mozambique: A Case Study of the Border Town of Ressano Garcia

This is a study to understand the influx of migration in the southern region of Mozambique through the Ressano Garcia border and to analyze the necessary protection aspects regarding children and the role of the key stakeholders. This study looks into the reasons why children migrate, push and pull factors, risks and vulnerabilities, and provides specific policy recommendations.

Compilation of Legislation on Women and Children's Rights in Mozambique (3rd Edition)

This booklet contains, in one place, the most relevant national legislation related to child protection, violence against children and women, social protection and disabilities.

Comprehensive Assessment of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in Namibia

The Comprehensive Assessment of the Namibia Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system has been conducted within the framework, principles and guidelines of the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS).

The comprehensive assessment has reviewed the legal frameworks that guide registration, the operation and management of the systems responsible for these functions, the adequacy of human resources, the institutional infrastructure and budgets and the interface of the civil registration systems with the generation of vital statistics and the interrelationship with health, education and other agencies of the government.

Findings from the comprehensive assessment will inform the development of a Five-year National Strategic Plan for strengthening the CRVS systems.

South African Child Gauge 2014: End the Cycle of Violence

In the 20 years since South Africa’s first democratic election, children continue to experience high levels of violence in their homes, schools and communities, with lifelong social and economic costs to the country. Survey data suggest that over 50% of children have experienced physical abuse at the hands of caregivers, teachers or relatives. Children who experience or witness violence are at increased risk of re-victimization or perpetration later in life. Violence has far-reaching intergenerational consequences, and the economic costs of lost productivity extend across the life course.

The South African Child Gauge 2014 addresses the challenge of breaking the cycle of violence against children head on. It identifies the challenges that need to be addressed in order to develop an effective child protection system, and showcases programs that are proving effective in preventing violence.

Breaking the cycle of violence requires a fundamental shift. Current efforts are focused on responding to incidents of violence. But it is more effective to invest in prevention services that protect children from getting hurt in the first place. This requires a multi-dimensional approach that not only reduces the risks, but also strengthens the protective factors that will spare children from violence and create the conditions for them to thrive and develop their full potential.
Determinants of Violence Against Women and Children in South Africa

The study aims at providing the Inter-Ministerial Committee to Investigate the Root Causes of Violence Against Women and Children with a critical analysis of the determinant factors of violence against women and children in South Africa, as well as an in-depth examination of the relationship between these relevant determinants. Based on findings, the study will also attempt to make concrete recommendations for practical violence reduction and prevention interventions.

Assessing the Effectiveness of Gender-Based Violence in South Africa – Evaluation of the Safer South Africa Programme

The “Safer South Africa” programme, which started in 2013, is a DFID-funded national programme aiming at strengthening the national response to prevent violence against women and children. It is implemented by UNICEF, UNFPA and Save the Children, and engages key government departments in violence prevention efforts, including: the Departments of Women; Social Development; Basic Education; Justice and Constitutional Development; and National Prosecuting Authority. The Programme will come to an end in September 2015 and is currently in the process of being evaluated.

The key purpose of this evaluation is to learn lessons and make recommendations for future programmes in the country and region. It is expected that the learning generated by the evaluation - about what has worked well, cost-effectiveness of different models, and the circumstances which have supported successful implementation and the challenges encountered - will also be valuable for other agencies designing and implementing violence prevention programmes, both in South Africa and in the region more widely.

Study of School Related Gender Based Violence in Zambia

This study entails a comprehensive review of School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) programming, policies and data in Zambia through an in-country review of secondary data and literature. This will capture key information on the nature and extent of GBV in schools.

Violence in and around schools adversely affects girls’ enrolment, attendance, retention, and learning. It is estimated that at least 246 million boys and girls suffer from this every year. Girls in particular are vulnerable to sexual harassment, rape, coercion, exploitation, and discrimination from teachers, staff, and peers. This undermines their potential to develop and grow with dignity, confidence and self-esteem as full members of their society. The purpose of the study is to investigate the nature and extent of school related gender-based violence occurring in educational settings in Zambia.

Qualitative Study of Child Marriage in Six Districts of Zambia

This research was conducted to gain insight into the dynamics leading to and resulting from child marriage in Zambia. It focused on obtaining in-depth, qualitative information on the underlying social, cultural and economic factors that motivate and sustain child marriage.

The study found that child marriage is widely practiced across all six sites where data were collected. The majority of marriages involved two peers and do not adhere to traditional processes. Children often decide on their own to marry. These marriages tend to last only a few months or years. Child divorce is as much a reality as child marriage. In the vast majority of cases, child marriage is less a ‘cultural practice’ than a reflection of social and economic inequality. Those more likely to marry include children from poor families or backgrounds, those living in rural areas, those not attending school, pregnant girls and their boyfriends, orphans and stepchildren, difficult or ‘hard to manage’ children, and children without adequate supervision or support.

Currently, interventions mostly consist of sensitization efforts. To be effective these need to be accompanied by a multi-sectoral response to child marriage addressing the lack of viable alternative options for boys, girls and their families.
Civil Registration: An Investment in Good Governance in Africa

An effective civil registration system that records all the vital events of a country’s people is essential to good governance, national development and the realization of human rights. It is also essential to accomplishing an agenda of social inclusion in the modern world.

This paper purports that civil registration, starting with birth registration, is inextricably linked to governance in that it helps to ensure inclusiveness, social protection and access to development opportunities by everyone. Global consensus is growing that governance is key to building peace in an increasingly conflict-affected world. In this context, this paper aims to show how strengthening civil registration and realizing the right to legal identity can provide important support to good governance.

This Paper will be used to advocate with the AU for the use of CRVS in support of good governance and the African Integration Agenda, emphasizing the centrality of birth registration to efforts aimed at strengthening national CRVS and other ID management systems in Africa.

Civil Registration and Civil Identity in Africa – Recommendations and Way Forward

Many governments in Africa develop their civil registration and other legal identification systems in ways that do not follow the orthodox steps other industrialized countries have taken towards universal coverage of their populations.

This paper will advance that the speculative “leapfrogging” option many African countries are following is costly and wasteful to close the ‘identity gap’ in Africa in the absence of a strong civil registration system.

Using South Africa as a case study, the paper will show how African countries can move from below 50% civil registration coverage to completeness in just one decade through a combination of practical steps: (1) political commitment and resources; (2) systems integration, interoperability and optimal sequencing; (3) judicious use of ICT; (4) strong incentives for registration (Child Support Grant, use of the old national ID for voting from 1999); and (5) innovation.

Child Marriage: Determinants, Consequences and the Way Forward in East and Southern Africa

Although the literature on child marriage is increasing, empirical research on the causes and consequences of this phenomenon in Sub-Saharan Africa is still limited.

This paper uses household survey data from DHS and MICS conducted in 17 countries in the region to: (i) explore patterns and trends of child marriage, (ii) look at the main socio-economic and cultural drivers of child marriage, and (iii) analyze the effects of child marriage on key developmental outcomes for women and children (including sexual and reproductive health, infant and child health, and education). The paper also highlights some programmes that have successfully addressed child marriage in Africa and concludes with a set of program and policy recommendations to address the adverse effects of child marriage.

The report will show that the level of education (partner and the family), religion and wealth of the family are key contributing risk/protective factors for child marriage. The information in this report will help policy makers in countries with high numbers of child marriage to design national strategies. The Report can also be used by civil society and the media for advocacy.

Regional M&E Systems Mapping and Assessment Guide for Child Protection

The collection, management, and analysis of reliable data are some of the key components of a child protection M&E system that can promote periodic and systematic performance reviews and quality assurance. However, experience shows that across many countries, there is a wealth of valuable routine child protection information, but the use of available data is limited. In particular, monitoring data is rarely used to influence increased public investment for social welfare and child protection. The perceived lack of data has led to an overreliance on periodic large-scale, often extremely expensive, surveys and assessments to get a sense of the prevalence of violence, abuse and exploitation. At the same time, statutory administrative systems for M&E remain under-resourced and under-utilized.

The purpose of this guide is to support UNICEF country offices and partners, specifically in their child protection programming, to better understand and use the routine administrative child protection monitoring data available in their countries. The content of the guide has been developed by using lessons learnt from Tanzania and Malawi.
Child Protection Information and Case Management In Refugee Settings

Crisis in the Horn and East of Africa have left large numbers of children vulnerable, including more than 35,000 refugee children that are unaccompanied and separated from their normal caregivers. Given such high caseloads, there is a critical need to use information more effectively in order to reach the most vulnerable and provide follow up care.

This report will present existing practices in the use of information management systems in case managing refugee children. Material will be derived from desk study and extensive field work in refugee camps in Kenya and Ethiopia. Findings include the relatively low level of information management systems for actual case management beyond registration. The report will outline the potential for UNHCR and INGO system inter-operability and provides a number of recommendations to improve overall use of systems to streamline case management.

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Part 4
Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Angola National Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) Coverage Survey

Mortality caused by vaccine-preventable diseases is a major concern in children under five years old in Angola. The Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) survey conducted in 2014 aimed at estimating the coverage of routine immunization in children aged 12-23 months and the coverage of tetanus toxoid (TT) from their mothers and the related barriers and bottlenecks. A total of 3,769 children and their mothers in 30 clusters per province were randomly selected.

The study findings show that complete vaccination coverages were still very low and there is a very high level of vaccination dropouts in the surveyed children. In addition, TT coverage for women was still very low. The main reasons presented by caregivers for not vaccinating their children were the lack of information, lack of motivation, long waiting time, and inappropriate communication methods by health technicians when addressing them at the health unit. The findings will be used to address the identified barriers. In particular, Health provider’s communication and interpersonal skills need to be urgently addressed to sustain demand and utilization of health services.

Evaluation of Circumstances Around Maternal and Newborn Deaths in Angola

Angola is one of the top 5 countries with the highest total fertility rates (6.9 births per woman) in the world. Two thirds of Angolan teens have had a child by the age of 19. Existing evidence shows that close to 15 million additional young women and men will potentially need family planning (FP) and Sexual and Reproductive Health services within the next decade. The Government of Angola’s MNCH strategy aims to ensure that pregnant women have access to an essential package of maternal health services and also skilled personnel at every delivery.

This study will examine circumstances around maternal and neonatal deaths and related immediate and underlying causes; and applying the six UN signal functions in two provinces – Luanda and Lubango, two of the densely populated provinces with large urban rural divide. The findings and recommendations will be used to guide appropriate policy changes, institutional improvement for quality of care and safe motherhood practices nationally.

Angola National Cold Chain Inventory and Assessment

In the last 9 years, Angola introduced new vaccines such as PENTA (2006), PCV13 (2013) and Rotavirus (2014) with GAVI support. Due to these new vaccines introduction, the EPI programme has been partially strengthened. With the Ministry of Health introducing Inactivated Polio Vaccine in January 2016, it is expected that the cold chain capacity at sub national levels would need to be further increased. The main purpose of this assessment is conduct a general inventory of the cold chain (at all levels) and develop a multi-year rehabilitation plan. The study will adopt and apply the tools, SOP and WHO standards for appropriate volume and types of cold chain equipment at all levels.

The findings of the cold chain inventory and assessment will be used to improve vaccine management, strengthen the vaccine and injection supplies storage and distribution system. Finally, it will reinforce the ongoing strengthening of routine immunization services in Angola where safe and potent vaccines can be offered to all children and pregnant women.
Barriers and Supportive Factors in the Maternal Newborn and Child Health Services Uptake in Turkana, Kenya

This study will explore experiences, knowledge, beliefs, practices and attitudes of caregivers and community members associated with the causes of common childhood illnesses, prevention and treatment options. The study will assess attitudes and supportive/constraining factors related to skilled delivery in Turkana County, one of the counties in Kenya with high rates of maternal, newborn and child mortality. The study will use multi-faceted qualitative approaches guided by social theories to identify opportunities and entry points for social and behavior change communication related to key Maternal Newborn and Child Health practices among the communities and among care givers of children under five years of age. This will be used to inform programming and identify behavioural indicators for monitoring progress.

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Barriers and Supportive Factors in the Maternal Newborn and Child Health Services Uptake in Homa Bay, Kenya

This study will explore experiences, knowledge, beliefs, practices and attitudes of caregivers and community members associated with the causes of common childhood illnesses, prevention and treatment options. The study will assess attitudes and supportive/constraining factors related to skilled delivery in Homa Bay County, one of the counties in Kenya with high rates of maternal, newborn and child mortality. The study will use multi-faceted qualitative approaches guided by social theories to identify opportunities and entry points for social and behavior change communication related to key Maternal Newborn and Child Health practices among the communities and among care givers of children under five years of age. This will be used to inform programming and identify behavioural indicators for monitoring progress.

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Make Children Count in Kenya Counties

This is a series of seven investment cases for maternal and newborn health and nutrition for counties with a high burden of maternal and child mortality (Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kakamega, Marsabit, Siaya, Turkana). The investment cases utilized Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks (MBB) methodology to assess the principal bottlenecks for mothers and children accessing health services and to identify the most cost effective and equitable investments for children, with recommendations for use by county governments and partners in planning and budgeting.

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Post-Partum Hemorrhage Package with Uterine Balloon Tamponade - A prospective multi-center trial in Kenya and Sierra Leone

The study is a prospective multi-center trial in Kenya and Sierra Leone, evaluating the effectiveness, safety, and Uptake of Every Second Matters- Uterine Balloon Tamponade (ESM-UBT) for the management of uncontrolled Post-Partum Hemorrhage (PPH). This paper reports on preliminary findings from this two-country trial. A mixed-methods evaluation methodology was used that included prospective data collection on each use of UBT and semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with providers and administrators. Qualitative information on provider attitudes and skills were also collected among a

The preliminary findings, from the first-ever large-scale implementation of UBT in a resource-limited setting, suggest that the ESM–UBT package can be safe and effective in saving lives of women with hemorrhagic shock from refractory PPH, even among the most critically ill patients.

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Public Expenditure Review (PER): Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) and Quantitative Service Delivery Survey (QSDS) in the Health Sector in Lesotho

The Government of Lesotho (GOL) political commitment to provide essential health care services, including adoption of a universal health care policy, has translated into a steady increase in financing needs in the health sector. Lesotho spends close to 30 percent of GDP, or more than half the GOL budget, in three social sectors: education, health, and social protection.

The main objective of this exercise will be to analyze the efficiency of public spending in the health sector in Lesotho. Specific objectives include: i) analyzing the trends in health expenditures versus identified health priorities of the Government of Lesotho; ii) identifying inefficiencies and leakages at different levels; iii) identifying the challenges and bottlenecks in resource use; iv) analyzing what the health sector spending is buying in terms of health service delivery; and v) assessing the feasibility of scaling up the PBF program within the existing fiscal environment.

The PER/PETS/QSDS will assist the GOL to address concerns on why increased public expenditures in the health sector are not leading to the desired improvements in health outcomes and indicators. Additionally, the findings and discussions from the PETS and QSDS may influence development partners’ support, which can subsequently lead to additional financing and improved implementation.

Public Expenditure Review in the Health Sector in Madagascar

The Public Expenditure Review (PER) is a key diagnostics instrument used to evaluate the effectiveness of public finances. This review focuses on the health sector in Madagascar, using 2014 budget data. The review examines how public expenditure was allocated and managed in the health sector. The objective is to establish a baseline understanding of key fiscal management and policy challenges, highlight priority reform areas for policymakers, and set the agenda for the next phase of budgetary planning.

Outbreak of Type 1 Wild Poliovirus Infection in Adults, Namibia

The publication is documenting the results of an investigation of outbreak type 1 wild polio virus infection, conducted by Namibia MoH & Social Services (MHSS) with the support of WHO and CDC. The article provides relevant information about outbreak risks posed by poliovirus importation, the importance of maintaining strong AFP surveillance, and the need to maintain high population immunity in post eradication era.
Immunizing Nomadic Children and Livestock – Experience in North East Zone of Somalia

The persistence of polio virus circulation in remote and nomadic communities in Somalia was an indication of the inability for the programme to reach them with traditional immunization approaches. It was therefore important to design appropriate strategies to reach these remote communities in order to interrupt wild polio virus transmission.

This research paper is an innovative approach to design appropriate strategies to reach remote, nomadic and pastoralist communities that are affected by the spread of polio or at risk for measles outbreak. The paper documents the vaccination campaign carried out by two ministries of Somali Government, in collaboration with UN Agencies (UNICEF, WHO, FAO), to interrupt the circulation of Wild Polio Virus (WPV) among mobile population in Puntland areas.

This research provides a case study of multi-sector collaboration to bring lifesaving intervention to remote communities. This approach can be expanded to include additional intervention or leverage by other sectors to advance the health of children.

From Integrated Community Case Management to Community-Based Newborn Care

Between 2010 and 2014, the Government of Ethiopia scaled up integrated community based management (iCCM) of common childhood illnesses to 80% of the rural areas. This scale-up will contribute to child mortality reduction. Building on the success of the Health Extension Program since 2010, the authors support the need for an introduction of a curative newborn package of interventions at community level. This paper is used to advocate for the continuum of care and integrated package at the community level.

Modeling Potential Reduction of Child Mortality After National Scale-Up Of Community-Based Treatment of Childhood Illnesses in Ethiopia

This article documents results from a modeling exercise to measure the impact of scaling up integrated community based management (iCCM) programme in Ethiopia. The study explores the reduction of under-five mortality rate (U5MR) due to the implementation of high impact interventions at community level in four agrarian areas. The authors concluded with a positive findings in terms of iCCM contribution to U5MR reduction and they recommend continued investment for iCCM scale up.

Costing Commodity and Human Resource Needs for Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) in the Community Health Strategies of Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia

Estimating resources needs is important for good planning and programming in Health. In this article, the Authors brought up an innovative way to estimate resource needs for iCCM programmes. The study uses a combination of analysis of coverage, demography and epidemiology data, as well as consumption information in order to improve estimates method for iCCM funding requirements. It also introduced the bottleneck analysis approach and analysis of barriers, thus reflecting a more accurate estimate of potential resource utilization. The paper provides detailed unit costs of iCCM implementation from different country-settings. The paper can be used to inform decision making and projection.
Angola National Nutrition Survey

According to the 2007 National Nutrition Survey (NNS), the latest nutrition survey in Angola, 30% of children aged 6-59 months are stunted (as compared to 62% in 1996), with significant geographic disparities. The forthcoming survey will provide an updated status of Nutrition of Angolan Children and related risk factors. In particular, it will assess the nutritional status of children 6-59 months; dietary practices and selected bio-makers in 18 provinces of Angola using the SMART methodology.

The survey will form the basis for targeted priority essential nutrition interventions and appropriate behaviour change communication (BCC) actions. It will also provide evidence to support sustained advocacy with policy makers, partners and the Ministry of Health at national and subnational levels for urgent nutrition actions and greater investment.

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Eritrea Food Security and Nutrition Assessment

The Eritrea Food and Nutrition Security Assessment will be the first of its kind in many years. The purpose of the assessment is to understand the status of food and nutrition security, conduct a diagnostic of the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and provide information to government and partners for effective planning to address food insecurity and malnutrition in order to contribute to sustainable development.

The assessment will fill information gaps, as the existing sources are patchy with contestable quality. The assessment will also deliver a more up-to-date information on food security and other related humanitarian needs. The information generated will finally provide the Government of Eritrea and humanitarian partners with better information for policy and programme decision-making for addressing poverty, chronic and acute food and nutrition insecurity in the country.

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Infant and Young Child Feeding and Care Practices Study in Namibia

The types of foods available to caregivers, the choice caregivers make of which foods to feed to infants and young children, the breast feeding practices and choices made by mothers, especially mothers who are HIV positive, are areas where there is very little information in Namibia. For this reason, a representative nationwide formative assessment to understand infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and care practices was undertaken. This includes: (i) a household caregiver survey and opportunistic observations, (ii) a market survey of locally available foods and (iii) 24 hour food intake recall survey.

The main purpose of this formative assessment is to identify suboptimal IYCF practices and environmental factors that negatively impact on infant and child nutrition. The assessment will contribute to the development of a comprehensive communications strategy as well as to programming for nutrition interventions at health facility, community and household levels. The data obtained will also provide the Government with information about food consumption patterns for infants and children, which will give insights into the likelihood of micronutrient deficiencies among this population group.

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Consolidation Study of UNICEF Nutrition Supply Chain Reviews

The management of acute malnutrition is critical for child survival, and the management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) is a key component of global and regional nutrition priorities and actions. Supply Chain Management particularly for Ready-to-use-Therapeutic-Food (RUTF) is an essential backbone of SAM treatment and investments in improving the efficiency of the national supply and delivery chains is critical for further expansion.

The consolidation study will review nine pending or recently concluded UNICEF RUTF supply chain studies with the aim of identifying bottlenecks and enablers translating recommendations into action. The study should also be seen in a broader Health System Strengthening context where the recommendation would be feeding into UNICEF’s overall strategy in this area.

The study will make actionable recommendations in order to address key barriers and bottlenecks, including adoption of a multi-sectoral approach (Health, Nutrition, and Supply) in programming for nutrition and supply chain management.

Integrated Nutrition Programming in Rwanda: Lessons Learned, Best Practices and Innovations

In Rwanda, UNICEF supports a nutrition programme designed to tackle persistent high chronic malnutrition levels. The programme focuses on improving the nutritional status of children under two years of age and pregnant/lactating women, which is premised on the importance of the first thousand days (from conception through to two years of age) in combating stunting. It aims to do so through a coordinated multi-sectoral approach tackling underlying, intermediate and direct causes of stunting. This is done by building local capacity and implementing nutrition-specific, as well as nutrition-sensitive interventions in 18 of the 30 districts of Rwanda.

This study will document lessons learned and innovations from 10 districts supported by this initiative in order to inform and improve programme implementation and outcomes. In addition to documenting lessons learned and where programming and implementation may be improved, the focus will be on documenting best practices and innovations. The study will provide clear, applicable recommendations on how other implementing partners working in the area of nutrition in Rwanda, may implement lessons learned and innovations to improve future implementation practices for higher impact.
Part 6
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Baseline Study in 600 Schools in 6 Provinces of Angola

This study will assess the current situation and possible bottlenecks on water, sanitation and hygiene in 600 schools of Angola, in the provinces of Luanda, Huila, Huambo, Bié, Cunene and Namibe. The study takes into consideration priority areas such as access to drinking water, sanitary facilities (bathrooms) and the student’s behaviors around hand washing with soap and water. By defining baseline values for key indicators and by analyzing enabling and constraining factors, the study will provides the basis for a strategic action framework with the Government of Angola (Ministry of Education).

Assessment of Sustainability and Availability of Sanitation Materials in Eritrea

Community Led to Total Sanitation (CLTS) has proved to be appropriate in addressing the sanitation challenge in Eritrea especially in rural areas. Currently CLTS is implemented in the six regions and has gained acceptability among communities, decision/policy makers, and implementers. Ministry of Health has achieved 586 Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages until December 2014.

Although CLTS has proved to be an appropriate approach that accelerates the sanitation coverage in rural areas, sustainability remains an issue. This study aims at assessing factors that contribute to sustainability of ODF status of the villages and to identify the barriers that are hindering the upgrading of latrines. The study will also look into availability of sanitation materials and services in these villages. It will also assess the potential service providers, their capacity and the type of sanitation materials they can produce. The study findings will inform the future strategies and interventions on the CLTS programme.

One Million Initiative in Mozambique – Final Impact Assessment

The OMI is a partnership between the Government of Netherlands, UNICEF and the Government of Mozambique to accelerate the achievement of the MDG targets with respect to the access to drinking water and adequate sanitation for families and school communities. It was implemented in 18 district of 3 provinces (Tete, Manica, and Sofala) during 2008-2013, where 1.1 million people in rural areas gained access to new water supplies, 1.3 million people gained access to improved sanitation facilities and adopted appropriate hygienic practices and 100,000 pupils gained access to improved school sanitation. The monitoring framework for the partnership included a baseline survey (2008), a mid-line assessment (2010) and a final impact assessment.

The Final Impact Assessment report (2015), prepared by the Amsterdam Institute for International Development and UNICEF evaluation office, will provide a comprehensive quantitative analysis of data coming from the end-line data collection survey (2013) in intervention and control communities. It will provide 2008-2013 trend analysis and impact analysis of the water, sanitation and hygiene activities of the One Million Initiative (OMI).
Review of Self-Financed Water Supply in Southern Africa

Every year thousands of householders and small groups invest in traditionally dug wells to provide convenient supplies which they manage and maintain themselves. While many rural people value these sources for their convenience, taste, productive use, and especially the feeling of ownership, policymakers tend to regard them as a liability to be replaced, rather than improved or augmented.

The review will provide a documented assessment of level of uptake of Self-supply in pilot regions in Zambia and Zimbabwe, providing adequate evidence to support or negate Self-supply acceleration as a rural water service delivery model to reach remote communities and reduce inequalities.
Part 7

Education and Early Childhood Development

Research on Mobile Schools in Angola

The purpose of this study is to assess the situation of the education service delivery to vulnerable children in 6 selected provinces, in which there are many migrating and nomadic populations, including ethnic groups who speak languages other than Portuguese.

The results of this study will be used to elaborate a strategic action plan and to formulate practical and context-sensitive recommendations to help design an education system that takes into consideration the specific demands of these different groups. The objective is to ensure higher enrolment, attendance and completion rates for these children.

Life Skills: A Research on Teachers’ and Students’ Knowledge in Angola

The purpose of this case study, which involved students and teachers from 12 schools in six Angolan provinces, is to assess both teachers’ and students’ knowledge about life skills, while examining how teachers approach this issues as part of their instructional activities. The study also aims to evaluate how the participants effectively apply their knowledge of life skills in their daily lives. More importantly, the study seek to identify the extent to which the themes (life skills) developed across the curriculum are relevant to the Angolan context.

The findings of this study will be used to formulate a strategic plan, which will essentially address the need to revise the existing curriculum to ensure that both the manual of curriculum and students’ textbook address areas where they are blatant gaps of knowledge. This will help devise an effective training programme for teachers that effectively integrate life skills as part of their instruction.

Caregiving Knowledge, Practices and Attitudes in Burundi

This report will present the results of a representative national household survey on parental attitudes and practices on raising children, which was carried out in Burundi in the second half of 2014. The report will combine insights from a standard household questionnaire module and a Knowledge-Attitude-Practices (KAP) module focused on caregiving.

This evidence will be vital for the design and understanding of Early Childhood Development interventions integrating nutrition, cognitive stimulation and peacebuilding aspects as well as community based parental education programming.

Inequity in Education, School-Dropout and Adolescent Lives in Burundi

In Burundi, the high primary school enrolment rates are the results of the abolishment of school fees and the desire of parents to return to normality after the civil war. However, the school system is losing students due to system inefficiencies. Repetition rates remain very high, and are correlated with dropping out. In addition, school does not provide a secure environment where they are blatant gaps of knowledge. This will help devise an effective training programme for teachers that effectively integrate life skills as part of their instruction.

The findings of this study will be used to formulate a strategic plan, which will essentially address the need to revise the existing curriculum to ensure that both the manual of curriculum and students’ textbook address areas where they are blatant gaps of knowledge. This will help devise an effective training programme for teachers that effectively integrate life skills as part of their instruction.

The results of this study will be used to elaborate a strategic action plan and to formulate practical and context-sensitive recommendations to help design an education system that takes into consideration the specific demands of these different groups. The objective is to ensure higher enrolment, attendance and completion rates for these children.

The study provides evidence on existing inequalities in the education sector and point to alternative policies to address the observed inequalities in school enrolment and drop-out.
A Situation Analysis of Early Childhood Development (ECD) in Comoros

This study synthesizes the findings from a literature review and over 50 key informants’ interviews from the Comoros Government, UNICEF Comoros, teachers and education partners. The main purpose is to assess the situation of ECD in the Comoros and propose actionable recommendations to the Government and its partners.

The study points out to the strong engagement of all institutional and community level partners to improve the quality of the pre-primary education. However, it reveals that partners have different understanding of the key ECD concepts, in particular with regards to the integrated early childhood development known as the “concept de la Fleur”. The study indicates that the creation of classes for Renovated Quranic Teaching contributed to increasing the pre-primary enrolment rate. The study will contribute to the improvement of ECD policies and programmes in Comoros.

A Study of Education and Resilience Across Kenya’s Arid Lands

This study uses a resilience frame to ask how different education approaches in the arid lands are helping or hindering young people and their societies to absorb shocks, adapt to and minimize stresses and transform in the face of external pressures and internal change. The question is based on the assumption that people and societies are resilient when they accommodate adversity through complementary absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities. The study aims to stimulate collaborative action among and between citizens, state and civil society in Kenya, while also contributing applicable insights on education provision in marginalized and conflict-affected areas more broadly.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Kenya: Innovations to Connect the Most Deprived Children

The essay highlights the key discussions from the 2014 Digitally Connected symposium at Harvard University on innovative approaches to connect digitally unconnected children and youth. For areas where youth are digitally connected, the debate is more about ethics, raising awareness, and social good. However, for children living in geographic locations with no connectivity, the challenge is more about finding alternative approaches to help them access the most basic information.

The authors highlight the direct correlation between the digital disconnect and the status of children in the most marginalized communities in Kenya. The essay further explores the possibility of reaching the most vulnerable children in Kenya and urges readers to share best practices, engage in conducive partnerships and collaboration for “connecting the dots” between policy makers, practitioners (including children and youth), and researchers to advocate for the rights of the child.

Public Expenditure Review in the Education Sector in Madagascar

The Public Expenditure Review (PER) is a key diagnostics instrument used to evaluate the effectiveness of public finances. This review focuses on the education sector in Madagascar, using 2014 budget data. The review examines how public expenditure was allocated and managed in the education sector. The objective is to establish a baseline understanding of key fiscal management and policy challenges, highlight priority reform areas for policymakers, and set the agenda for the next phase of budgetary planning.

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The Impact of Incentives for the Recruitment and Retention of Qualified Teachers in Namibia’s Remote Schools

While overall levels of access are high, inequality in access and the quality of education remain key issues in the Namibian education system. This study examines the impact of the incentive scheme on both teachers and on the performance of learners in the poorest and most remote rural areas.

The study identifies several challenges in the implementation of the incentive system, which need to be rectified to have the desired impact. The Ministry of Education (MoE) has validated the findings and recommendations of the study. The findings will inform the Human Resources Development Strategy of the MoE that is under development.

Early Childhood Development in Rwanda – Case Studies

The overall purpose of this study is to systematise knowledge generation on Early Childhood Development (ECD) services and programmes provided in Rwanda. The specific objectives include collecting, reviewing and analyzing existing documents and databases of all on-going major ECD services. This includes a mapping of all potential data sources and data collection systems that can contribute to the analysis. In addition, in-depth reviews and analysis of select ECD services were conducted.

The results of the study will be used to provide clear policy recommendations for scale up of ECD services towards universal provision of quality ECD services to most deprived children. In addition, the results will be used to produce a directory of ECD services in Rwanda, with a proposed set of core indicators to be incorporated into data collection systems and plans.

It is expected that the findings will highlight the existing favourable policy environment for ECD in Rwanda but also describe the challenges related to the supply of ECD such as early learning services with learning materials, including books, playground, equipment and qualified educators. Because the supply of ECD is a priority, the study will also highlight the high demand for ECD services, however user fees of various kinds are preventing the poorest households from sending all or any of their eligible children to ECD services. The policy recommendations will include addressing both ECD demand and supply barriers, such as increased training of ECD caregivers and exploring innovative ways for eliminating fees for the poorest households.

The South African National Curriculum Framework for Children from Birth to Four Years of Age

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) provides guidance for those developing programmes and working with babies, toddlers and young children from birth to age four. The document is aimed at adults working with children and includes parents and caregivers, early childhood practitioners (in centres, family and community support services, child minds), practitioner/educator and support staff, and monitoring personnel (government and civil society) who visit the Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes. It can also assist in supporting older children (buddies) who offer child–to-child ECD interventions in South Africa.

The NCF promotes a holistic vision of ECD. It pays attention to the first 1,000 days of life, including: (i) the windows of opportunities for interventions before birth and the first two years of life after birth; and (ii) the third and fourth years of life and the time before the child enters primary school.

This NCF describes the competence that babies, toddlers and young children hope to and need to develop. It is a flexible tool to create opportunities for quality experiences for babies, toddlers and young children. It provides guidance on how to develop a curriculum appropriate for babies and young children. The aim of the curriculum is to help every child to develop knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviours for life, learning, schooling and work.
Study on Children with Disabilities from Birth to Four Years Old in South Africa

The aim of this study was to investigate the barriers that parents, caregivers and Early Childhood Development (ECD) practitioners of children with disabilities (CWD) encounter when navigating ECD services in South Africa. Additional aims were to identify pragmatic resources to promote early identification of disability by parents, caregivers and ECD practitioners and to develop accessible, easy-to-use resources for parents, caregivers and ECD practitioners to utilise in navigating public and private sector services such that CWD will, as they near compulsory school-going age, better access their right to an education.

A literature review informed the methodologies selected for primary data collection and analysis, as well as the choice of screening tools to be field-tested. The study relied on four qualitative data collection methods to increase the validity of findings and aid detailed understanding of what the problems are, and what can be done to bridge policy implementation gaps.

This research report outlines primary research findings pertaining to (i) common disabilities existing among young children in South Africa and the effect of disability on development and family life; (ii) law, policy and guidelines for young CWD in South Africa; (iii) barriers to accessing services for young CWD in South Africa; and (iv) strategies to promote early identification of disability and effective ECD service access for young CWD. The strategies identified to promote early identification, intervention and access to inclusive ECD services are punctuated with short case studies of selected examples of good practice from around the country. The services profiled include services at established ECDs, hospitals, clinics, non-governmental organisations and public-private collaborative projects.

Study on the Extent and Causes of Learners Absenteeism from Public Examinations in Zambia

The average learner absenteeism rate from terminal examinations in Zambia is over 11% at Grade 7, and over 13% at Grade 9, posing a significant challenge to the achievement of MDG and EFA goals. This study profiles the extent of learner absenteeism from the two public examinations, documents the major causes of this absenteeism and identifies recommendations to address the identified challenges. It uses qualitative and quantitative methods.

The study found that the macro impact of learner absenteeism has led to system wastage of 1.6 billion Kwacha (US$225 million) over the past seven years. The main identified causes of absenteeism include: (i) early marriage and teenage pregnancies; (ii) lack of parental involvement; (iii) unpreparedness for exams; and (iv) a limited number of examination centers. There is a strong relationship between learner absenteeism in class and learner absenteeism from exams.

Study on Out-Of-School Children in Zambia

The study is part of a global initiative by UNICEF and UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) to investigate and understand the complex dimensions and challenges related to out-of-school children and dropouts. It profiles out-of-school children in five dimensions of exclusion, from children of school-appropriate age not in school to those in school but at risk of dropping out.

The study highlights that despite the near achievement of universal primary education in Zambia, 500,000 children aged 6-15 are not in school. The disaggregation of the data shows marked discrepancies in access by wealth quintile, location (rural/urban) and gender. This is particularly the case for secondary education, where twice as many girls continue to be out of school as compared to their male peers. Key barriers and bottlenecks to education include gender issues and poverty on the demand side and poor school management and poor quality teaching and learning practices on the supply side, amongst others.
Study of School Related Gender Based Violence in Zambia

This study entails a comprehensive review of School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) programming, policies and data in Zambia through an in-country review of secondary data and literature. This will capture key information on the nature and extent of GBV in schools.

Violence in and around schools adversely affects girls’ enrolment, attendance, retention, and learning. It is estimated that at least 246 million boys and girls suffer from this every year. Girls in particular are vulnerable to sexual harassment, rape, coercion, exploitation, and discrimination from teachers, staff, and peers. This undermines their potential to develop and grow with dignity, confidence and self-esteem as full members of their society. The purpose of the study is to investigate the nature and extent of school related gender-based violence occurring in educational settings in Zambia.

Improving Quality Education and Children’s Learning Outcomes in the Eastern and Southern Africa Region

Despite a number of progresses made in the education sector in Eastern and Southern Africa, the quality of education and children’s learning outcomes have remained poor. While several initiatives in the region are taking place to improve the quality of education and student learning outcomes, the evidence-based analysis of what makes a difference in learning has been limited.

The report reviews the existing data on student learning outcomes in the region, analyses the existing measurement systems and methodologies, and examines practices that have proven effective in improving students’ learning outcomes at the level of primary education. It is intended to help the governments and partners to focus on areas and measures to help improve learning outcomes especially of disadvantaged children in literacy and numeracy in primary education. The report will also provide advice on how to improve assessment systems and methodologies.

The Impact of Language Policy and Practice on Children’s Learning: Evidence from Eastern and Southern Africa

Learning is dependent on a number of factors, such as the readiness of a child; the school environment; teachers’ qualification, training, commitment and motivation; the availability and quality of teaching and learning materials; learning contents; and engagement of parents and community. Language of instruction is also a critical factor that affects the child’s learning. According to a number of research studies worldwide, first language instruction results in (i) increased access and equity, (ii) improved learning outcomes, (iii) reduced repetition and dropout rates, (iv) socio-cultural benefits and (v) lower overall costs.

The report will present the latest knowledge on the link between language policy and education quality. It will review language policy and practice in relation to education in 21 countries in the region and include three case studies in Ethiopia, South Africa and South Sudan. Recognizing that the language plays a key role in defining the quality of education and supporting children’s learning, the report is designed to provide the evidence on language policy and practice to Governments and other stakeholders with the aim to improve the quality of education for disadvantaged children in the region.

Regional Study on Education and Children with Disabilities

Children with disabilities are often excluded from society, and deprived of their rights to education, health, care, protection and participation. There is a shortage of evidence and analysis on the situation of the education right of children with disabilities in Eastern and Southern Africa. Data scarcity is a major challenge that leads to and perpetuates the invisibility of children with disabilities.

The report will provide evidence on the status of the realization of the right to education of children with disabilities of preschool, primary and lower secondary school age, in 21 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. In particular, it will analyze the status of the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and provide an analysis of specific solutions implemented to support education of children with disabilities. It will also include an in-depth analysis on the status of children with disabilities in relation to their right to education in three countries in the region, namely Comoros, Madagascar and Rwanda. The study aims to inform government policies and sector planning to make them more relevant and responsive to the education right of children with disabilities.
HIV Prevalence and Socio-Behavioral Characteristics among Men who have Sex with Men Across Seven Sites in Malawi

The 2008 study on HIV epidemiology and social and behavioral characteristics of Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) revealed the first prevalence estimate of MSM in the country, as well as social and behavioral risks for HIV infection among this population group. Since this time, partners have collaborated to understand the regional prevalence of HIV among MSM and describe specific social aspects and behaviors that may contribute to individual acquisition or transmission. Seven districts were selected for inclusion in this study – Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Nkhata Bay, Mangochi, Chikwawa, and Mulanje.

The study concluded that it is a public health imperative to provide targeted and rights-based HIV interventions to MSM in Malawi. Behavior change interventions alone are not sufficient to curb the epidemic of HIV among MSM.

Recommendations for national HIV guidelines are therefore comprehensive, aiming to address aspects related to behavioral interventions, clinical services, and surveillance. Beyond national guidelines, this report sets out key recommendations for health sector, community, and individual interventions, as well as guidance for future research. The study will contribute to provide information to future HIV prevention and care programs as well as to advocate for funding of HIV prevention and care services for MSM in Malawi.

Namibia School Based HIV Testing and Counselling Pilot Programme Evaluation

UNICEF supported national efforts to increase access to HIV Testing and Counselling (HTC) focusing on adolescents. A school-based HTC programme was piloted in two Regions to increase uptake of HTC amongst adolescents aged 16 and older. A computer application “Young people’s eAid on HIV” was developed and installed on computer tablets to motivate learners to take up HTC and offer them a “test for test”.

This pilot was evaluated and findings validated at a national stakeholders’ workshop. The learning from this initiative will be used to inform future programming for adolescents and Adolescents Living with HIV, and provides experience on the viability of computer apps to promote testing.

Namibia “ALL IN!” Assessment

HIV prevalence among adolescents in Namibia has fallen in the last decade, but this age-group still constitutes the majority of new infections. Improving prevention, treatment and care for adolescents is a key priority for the overall AIDS response in Namibia.

The Government of Namibia and its partners will conduct an “ALL IN!” assessment, which will contribute to the Investment Framework in the following areas: (1) improved routine monitoring and evaluation of national programmes; (2) added value to existing geospatial information systems; (3) more powerful evidence-based advocacy for improving youth services; (4) increased cooperation and coordination across government and non-governmental actors; (5) re-strategizing of interventions for maximum impact; and (6) enhanced innovative ways to reach, communicate with, and involve young people.
Strengthening Adolescent Component of National HIV Programmes in Swaziland: Preliminary Report of the “All In” Rapid Assessment

ALL IN is a platform for action and collaboration to inspire a social movement to drive better results with and for adolescents (10-19) through critical changes in programmes and policy. It aims to unite actors across sectors to accelerate reductions in AIDS-related deaths by 65% and new HIV infections among adolescents by 75% by 2020.

The rapid assessment is the first of three phases towards strengthening adolescent component of national HIV response through country assessment. The specific objectives of the rapid assessment were to: (i) orient stakeholders in Swaziland on the ALL IN agenda; (ii) assess programme performance on HIV and other related interventions among adolescents aged 10 – 19 and; (iii) facilitate evidence-informed priority setting on who, what and where to focus HIV programming among adolescents. The report shows that HIV prevalence among early adolescent girls and boys aged 10-14 years was 3% and the same for both girls and boys. However, in late adolescence (15-19 years), a higher HIV prevalence of 5% was recorded among girls when compared to their male counterparts (3%).

The report also presents the key findings, priority actions and next steps to strengthen the adolescent component of the national HIV programme, as part of the All In agenda to end AIDS among adolescents.

The Role of Family Planning in the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Programmes in Zimbabwe

Addressing the unmet family planning needs of HIV positive women in Matabeleland South and Masashonaland Central provinces of Zimbabwe.

Increasingly, women are disproportionately affected by HIV. Consensus has slowly highlighted the importance of balancing treatment and prevention efforts. Access to contraception by HIV+ women who want to avoid an unintended pregnancy is a simple and low-cost prevention strategy being given prominence. Although there are efforts to integrate Family Planning (FP) into PMTCT programs, little FP counselling is actually being done.

Findings of the study revealed that both men and women reported that information, education and communication about FP in communities was weak. Another factor was that most FP methods come with a nominal cost, and the women especially in rural areas indicated that getting money to buy the pills was a challenge. Perceptions of FP methods play a key role in deterring usage. For example, women had concerns that FP pills have side effects which even resulted in infertility. Efforts must therefore educate both men and women within the communities on FP methods for them to make informed choices and decisions. There is need to strengthen integration of family planning services into routine HIV treatment, care and support services. The aspect of access and availability of all methods of FP is a factor that needs to be explored further. The research study will feed into the improvement of strategies being used in delivering FP services to women within the PMTCT programme.

Exploring the Feasibility of Collecting AIDS Levy From the Informal Sector in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is still one of the countries with double digit HIV prevalence at 15 percent, relying on the National AIDS Trust Fund (NATF) for its response. NATF is based on deductions from formal employees and corporates. However, in Zimbabwe 84 per cent of workers are considered to be in informal employment, while 11 percent are in formal employment and 5 percent are in employment not classifiable. The study aims to explore the feasibility of collecting AIDS Levy from the informal sector. It maps key bottlenecks in collecting revenue from the informal sector and provides recommendations for engaging the informal sector on collecting the AIDS Levy.

Findings from the study reveals that there is limited knowledge of National AIDS Council (NAC) and the AIDS Levy within informal sector. The study also highlights how the informal sector feels that NAC has not adequately engaged them in initiatives. Furthermore, it was noted that the macro-economic challenges contribute largely towards reluctance of informal sector willingness to pay levies. There is need to explore ways of supporting the informal sector to register and formalise their operations and also investing in proactive advocacy and communication initiatives to strengthen public awareness on the results emerging from the AIDS Levy as well as its overall utilisation.
Part 9
Adolescents

Adolescents and Youth in Botswana

Despite impressive economic progress, adolescents and youth remain vulnerable in many aspects in Botswana. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS, a top challenge in the country, is rising faster in this age group than in any other. The unemployment rate among this population is also much higher than the average.

The study constructs the profiles of adolescents and youth in Botswana, identifies their characteristics and challenges they face, maps the policies and programmes that affect them and identify gaps between their needs and government policies and programmes. The findings are expected to be used in advocacy with the government and other partners in improving the policies and programmes that affect adolescents and youth in the country.

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Resilience Profiling and Capacities for Peace Among Adolescents in Burundi

How do Burundian adolescents experience and cope with the challenges, adversities and opportunities presented to them each day? Which are their coping mechanisms which may contribute to resilience and peace in the longer term?

Based on narrative data collected from a total of 323 adolescents, this research examines the severe conditions of material and economic adversity facing Burundi’s adolescents and their conception of ‘well-being’. For them it is above all about having basic needs met. Adolescents had little hope and were levelling their aspirations. Political and other forms of violence including historic and structural affect their every day. Furthermore, the linkages between violence and poverty were experienced as interconnected and constantly feeding back on each other.

The study indicates that well-being could be positively influenced by supportive relationships with a parent or other adult, religious faith or support from a religious group, and hope for the future. Formal schooling has a direct relationship with conceptions of the future, but remains inaccessible for many. The growing lack of hope is leading adolescents to assume risks that can exacerbate conditions of adversity and have intergenerational consequences. Short term adaptations may be allowing adolescents to cope, but these capacities for short-term coping must be complemented with longer-term resilience building. The study provides a set of programmatic recommendations in this regard.

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Promoting Social Cohesion in the Afar Region of Ethiopia through Accelerated Basic Education (ABE) for Adolescents and Out-Of-School Children

This case study explores the role of adaptive education programming through accelerated learning in addressing patterns of exclusion and marginalization that impact negatively upon social cohesion for young people in the Afar region of Ethiopia. The low quality and relevance of formal education services have been identified as important factors that reflect historical patterns of alienation toward minority groups in the Developing Regions of Ethiopia. This case study also explore how adaptive education programming is promoting access to education and addressing inequity in a way that promotes sustainable peacebuilding in the Afar region of Ethiopia.

This case study is to be used by UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding. It is hoped that this study will strengthen the role of education policy and programming at strengthening social cohesion and resilience among children and communities in fragile and conflict affected settings.

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Young People in Namibia

To enable policy makers and the general public to have an overview of the particular vulnerabilities and deprivations faced by children and youth in Namibia, UNICEF commissioned an in-depth analysis of the 2011 Census data on the well-being of children and young people across different dimensions of their lives. The analysis had a particular focus on children’s multiple deprivation and the identification of hotspots of deprivation, areas with large numbers of children and/or young people experiencing severe deprivation. The result is a user-friendly report that provides a snapshot of the situation of the country’s children and youth, featuring visuals and tables for easy reference.

This analysis provides a rich child-centered data for public advocacy on interventions and resource allocations to promote equity and social inclusion.

Impact Evaluation of the Namibia Football Association’s “Galz & Goals” Sports for Development Programme

The ‘Galz and Goals’ programme is the first ‘sports for development’ (S4D) programme of its kind in Namibia, established in 2008 to increase the empowerment of adolescent girls aged 10 to 18 through participation in football leagues and the promotion of healthy lifestyles under the motto “Young Girls Changing Lives”. The programme integrates HIV&AIDS education, life skills and healthy lifestyle components into their sporting activities in order to create a platform through which adolescent girls gain skills and knowledge.

The purpose of this impact evaluation is to assess how the implementation of the Galz and Goals S4D programme has led to positive outcomes for the participating adolescent girls and their families, and the role of the Sport2Life tool in fostering the development of life skills.

Results of the evaluation will inform the development of an institutionalized school based S4D programme and the future of the Galz and Goals programme. The evaluation will thus be central to the school sports policy review by the Ministry of Sport, Youth & National Service, and the revival of physical education curriculum in schools by the Ministry of Education, Arts & Culture.

Empowering Youth and Mitigating Radicalization through National Curriculum Development Processes in Somalia

This case study provides an overview of the Peace Building, Education and Advocacy (PBEA) youth interventions in Somalia, focusing on youth participation in facilitating community consultations to develop a draft national education curriculum framework.

The PBEA programme aims to contribute to building foundations for sustainable peace and development in Somalia after years of conflict—in some areas still ongoing—which have weakened traditional conflict management systems and local capacities for peace, made adolescents and youth vulnerable to engaging in different forms of violence or to radicalization, and resulted in various pressures driving conflict between groups, clans and communities. This document suggests linkages between education and peacebuilding outcomes and constructively involving youth in national education processes.

This case study generates evidence about the linkages between education and responding to risks of adolescent and youth radicalization. It is to be used as a learning document by UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and for practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding. It is hoped that this study will contribute to strategies for using social services to promote inclusion and constructive citizenship among adolescents and youth at risk of radicalization or recruitment to armed groups.
South African Child Gauge 2015

The 2015 Child Gauge will highlight the precarious situation of children as they transition into young adulthood and the need for interventions that aim to support youth development. The focus on the youth developmental stage (15- to 24-year-olds) is informed by a life-course understanding of development. While South Africa places significant emphasis on Early Childhood Development (addressed in the Child Gauge 2013), little evidence-based support continues for children as they move from adolescence into young adulthood. The publication therefore aims to set out the current issues that face this particular group of children and youth, and to identify interventions that can improve their life chances and that of the next generation of children.

The Adolescent Experience In-Depth: Using Data to Identify and Reach the Most Vulnerable Young People in Tanzania

The objective of this study is to understand the specific vulnerabilities of young females and males to guide the actions of policy makers and programme implementers in HIV and AIDS, health and nutrition, education, child protection and social protection. The analysis examines approximately 40 key indicators related to knowledge, attitudes, behaviours and outcomes of adolescents and youth, by sex, age (10-14, 15-19, and 20-24 years), wealth quintile and geographic region, where possible.

The findings of the report are an urgent call for improved coordination and dissemination of policies and stronger implementation of existing plans that protect the sexual reproductive health and rights of adolescents and youth.

Strengthening Adolescent Component of National HIV Programmes in Swaziland: Preliminary Report of the “ALL IN” Rapid Assessment

ALL IN is a platform for action and collaboration to inspire a social movement to drive better results with and for adolescents (10-19) through critical changes in programmes and policy. It aims to unite actors across sectors to accelerate reductions in AIDS-related deaths by 65 % and new HIV infections among adolescents by 75 % by 2020.

The rapid assessment is the first of three phases towards strengthening adolescent component of national HIV response through country assessment. The specific objectives of the rapid assessment were to: (i) orient stakeholders in Swaziland on the ALL IN agenda; (ii) assess programme performance on HIV and other related interventions among adolescents aged 10 – 19 and; (iii) facilitate evidence-informed priority setting on who, what and where to focus HIV programming among adolescents. The report shows that HIV prevalence among early adolescent girls and boys aged 10-14 years was 3 % and the same for both girls and boys. However, in late adolescence (15-19 years), a higher HIV prevalence of 5 % was recorded among girls when compared to their male counterparts (3 %).

The report also presents the key findings, priority actions and next steps to strengthen the adolescent component of the national HIV programme, as part of the All In agenda to end AIDS among adolescents.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey for Young People of Zimbabwe

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a world-wide tool developed by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). MICS gives decision makers evidence to act on the situation of women and children. In Zimbabwe, the MICS was conducted by the Zimbabwe Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) in 2014. It provides the most updated statistical information on the situation of children and women in the country.

Indicators affecting young people were compiled to make this book. This version for young people enables them to easily access important information about their situation. Furthermore, it aims to promote positive behaviour, attitudes and values among young people regarding the importance of education, protecting their health, speaking out against child marriages and early child bearing and other issues affecting them. It is the first of its kind in Africa. It is tailored to make young people take the initiative to make their environments safer and better for women and children.
Part 10
Humanitarian Action, Resilience and Peace Building

Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Mechanism in Kenya
A Bottom-up Humanitarian Innovation from Africa

In Kenya, the Real Time Evaluation of the 2011 Horn of Africa drought identified that the lack of a rapid assessment mechanism was a major obstacle for the humanitarian community to provide high quality responses to people affected by disasters. UNICEF Kenya in its partnership put in place the partnership-based collaborative Kenya Inter Agency Rapid Assessment (KIRRA) and established a mechanism capable of conducting a multi-agency, multi-sectoral assessment of humanitarian needs.

As part of the Government-led rapid response mechanism in Kenya, over 700 humanitarian partners have been trained. This needs assessment mechanism, including easy-to-use technology for real-time data collection, has been used in various emergencies.

KIRA is currently in the process of scaling up in the region. It is expected that the findings and recommendations of three years of KIRA practices in Kenya will have global significance on process-based and humanitarian technology-driven humanitarian action.

Early Childhood Education (ECD) and Peacebuilding in Areas of Ongoing Conflict and in Refugee Settlements in Western Uganda

This case study explores ECD in ongoing conflict and protracted displacement and emergency (refugee) contexts in Western Uganda where the challenge for communities embroiled in ongoing conflict is to find a way to keep interethnic lines of communication open and provide tangible peace dividends in the form of education that has a ‘transformative’ potential, and promote security and freedom of movement.

The Rwamwanja refugee settlement context also provides an example of how ECD fosters peacebuilding in a situation of humanitarian action and refugee displacement, where the hope is that returnee communities recognizing the value of ECD will recreate the ECD systems in Eastern DRC, thus contributing to resilient communities and regional peacebuilding.

This case study generates evidence about the linkages between education and peacebuilding for UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and for practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding. It is hoped that the study will contribute to strengthening the role of social services such as ECD in supporting sustainable development results for children and promoting peace and security in fragile and conflict affected settings.

Curriculum, Life Skills and Peacebuilding Education – Promoting Equity and Peacebuilding In South Sudan – Results and Lessons Learned

This case study examines the role education can play in peacebuilding and strengthening social cohesion in South Sudan. The study looks at the challenges to peacebuilding, and how in this context resilient communities can be forged through education, curriculum reform, and the provision of learning tools and materials that aid in deconstructing barriers to peace and resilient communities.

This study generates evidence about the linkages between education and peacebuilding for UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and for practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding. It is hoped that the study will contribute to efforts at strengthening educational curriculum in fragile and conflict affected states in order to support sustainable development results for children and promoting peace and security.
Humanitarian Action, Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding through Education in South Sudan – Achievements, Challenges, and Lessons Learned

This case study examines the role education can play and is playing in the conflict-induced humanitarian emergency in South Sudan by applying conflict sensitive programming responses and helping link humanitarian action to development. The study examines the role of education for the internally displaced population (IDP) in camps, and how in this context education can help to forge resilient communities and mitigate new forms of conflict, thus creating space for recovering and transitions to development.

This case study generates evidence about the linkages between education and peacebuilding for UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and for practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding. It is hoped that this will contribute to positioning education as a life-saving response for children in situations of humanitarian action and support early transitions to recovery and development.

Strengthening Social Cohesion and Resilience among Pastoralist Communities in the Somali Region of Ethiopia through Adaptive Education Programming

This case study will explore the role of adaptive education programming through nomadic education for pastoral communities in addressing patterns of exclusion and marginalization that impact negatively upon social cohesion for pastoral communities in the Somali region of Ethiopia. Low quality and limited access to formal education are critical factors fuelling ethnic divisions and undermining the emergence of a sense of national identity among minority ethnic groups.

This case study will also explore how adaptive education programming is promoting access to education and addressing inequities experienced by pastoral communities in a way that promotes sustainable peacebuilding in the Somali region of Ethiopia and thus reduces vulnerability to radicalization and recruitment by extremist groups.

This case study will generate evidence about the role of education for strengthening social cohesion and resilience among marginalized pastoralist communities and is to be used by UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding. It is hoped that this study will strengthen the role of education policy and programming for promoting inclusion and equity to support sustainable peace and development in fragile settings.

Equipping Somali Adolescent and Youth Refugees for Productive Livelihoods and Return through Youth Empowerment Programmes (YEP) in Dadaab Refugee Camp

Over the years Somali refugees in Dadaab have been viewed as either a threat to regional security due to the risks of radicalization and recruitment by extremist groups, or as a potential resource for building peace through effective return to Somalia, especially if equipped with skills and competencies to contribute to effective state building and societal transformations.

This case study explores how adolescent and Youth programming through livelihood and life skills training is equipping young Somali refugees to return to Somalia to contribute to peacebuilding processes in Somalia and whether UNICEF support is helping to address risks of radicalization among young Somali refugees who have been caught between two worlds for the past two decades.

This case study will evidence about the role of education at mitigating risks of adolescent and youth radicalization in refugee camps and promoting safe and dignified return. The findings of this study are to be used by UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding aiming to address the risks of violent conflict and youth radicalization.
The WFP-UNICEF Rapid Response Mechanism in South Sudan

One year on: results, challenges and way forward

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) have set-up a joint Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), designed to reach the hardest to reach and help re-open humanitarian space, using general food distribution as a way to access large numbers of conflict-affected populations, conduct registrations and allow screening to trigger services in nutrition and other sectors.

One year on, this report documents results, challenges and way-forward on efforts to make sure that life-saving services are provided in context of fragile state through direct delivery of humanitarian assistance in the hard to reach areas of the conflict-affected States.

The report indicates that more than 1.34 million people were reached by WFP general food distribution, including 220,000 children under 5 who received blanket supplementary feeding in areas targeted under the RRM. More than 730,000 people, including over 154,000 children under five, were reached by UNICEF RRM interventions in nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education and child protection. The RRM was also an enabler in reaching significant numbers of people previously out of reach. The mechanism played a key role in accelerating responses, expanding coverage, re-establishing a presence by humanitarian actors, and broadening overall humanitarian space.

Looking forward, WFP and UNICEF are drawing on lessons from the last twelve months. The report highlights the priorities ahead, including better monitoring and follow-up, so results can stick.

Building Peace through Sport and Recreation – Engaging Somali Youth in Refugee and Host Communities for Strengthening Inclusion and Tolerance

Over the years Somali refugees in Dadaab have been viewed as either a threat to regional security due to the risks of radicalization and recruitment by Al-Shabaab and as a security risk for Kenyans living close to the border of Somalia.

This case study will explore whether recreational and sport activities are contributing to strengthening positive social bonds, increasing tolerance and understanding among Somali refugee communities and with host communities, and contributing to positive behavioral changes for constructive dispute resolution that will break with the history violence in Somalia.

This case study will generate evidence about the role of ‘sports for peace’ in mitigating the risks of adolescent and youth radicalization in refugee camps and promoting social cohesion among marginalized and at risk communities.

The findings of this study are to be used by UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding aiming to address the risks of violent conflict and youth radicalization.

Equity, Education and Governance Study, South Sudan

The study will examine the hypothesis that management of the education sector, as a reflection of the broader political economy of a society, can either work on or exacerbate cultural and structural forms of violence that fuel conflict or promote peacebuilding and how education services in South Sudan can be delivered in a manner to address underlying factors of political economy to promote social inclusion, equity, and resilience to support peacebuilding processes in the country.

This study will generate evidence about the linkages between governance and education sector management with promoting equity, social cohesion and peacebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected states. The findings of this study are to be used by UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding who aim to strengthen governance systems and social service delivery to support peacebuilding.
Equity, Education and Governance Study, Kenya

The study examines the hypothesis that management of the education sector, as a reflection of the broader political economy of a society, can either work on or exacerbate cultural and structural forms of violence that fuel intrastate conflict or promote peacebuilding. It also examines how education services in Kenya can be delivered in a manner that addresses underlying factors of political economy to promote social inclusion, equity, and resilience to support peacebuilding processes in the country.

This study will generate evidence about the linkages between governance and education sector management with promoting equity, social cohesion and peacebuilding in fragile and conflict-affected states. The findings of this study are to be used by UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding who aim to strengthen governance systems and social service delivery to support peacebuilding.

Resilience Context Analysis: Resilience to Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in Karamoja, Uganda

The study provides an overview of the socio-economic context of Karamoja, including main livelihood systems and existing programmes and policies. The analysis looks at the key shocks and stresses commonly affecting the population in Karamoja in recent years. It also looked at the trends of shocks and stresses experienced in the region between 2011 and 2014 as well as those of food security and nutrition.

An analysis was carried out to identify a range of ‘resilience capacities’ – absorptive, adaptive and transformative – which distinguished resilient households. According to this research, some of the possible priority interventions to enhance local resilience to food insecurity and malnutrition in Karamoja include (i) livelihoods support that includes strengthening of pastoral production as well as diversification of activities; (ii) support for access to basic services to strengthen human and social capital; (iii) support for both formal and informal social safety nets and social protection; and (iv) support for local governance and empowerment with due consideration of women and youth.

Programming for Sustainable Results in Fragile and Conflict Affected Settings – PBEA Lessons Learned

The Peace Building, Education and Advocacy (PBEA) programme has been piloting interventions in six countries that are classified by the OECD as fragile states (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Uganda). The conditions and characteristics of these countries range from a context of chronic conflict-induced humanitarian emergency, to an acute humanitarian emergency induced by conflict, to settings of post-conflict recovery, to one of vulnerability to violent conflict due to internal and external pressures.

This paper identifies lessons learned for how peacebuilding through education has contributed to strengthening resilience and social cohesion, and is supporting the achievement of regional development priorities in fragile and conflict-affected settings through early childhood development, child protection, adolescent programming, and humanitarian action. The paper is to be used by UNICEF, implementing partner organizations, government policy-makers, and for practitioners broadly in the fields of education and peacebuilding to strengthen the role of education services in promoting social cohesion and resilience among children and communities in fragile and conflict affected settings.
The Impact of Armed Conflict on Children in Africa: Children’s Voices

Africa continues to witness armed conflict and the devastating impact on children. Simultaneously, the African Union is increasingly playing a role in preventing and responding to conflict, representing a potential mechanism to positively influence and improve outcomes for children.

This study will provide policy and programming recommendations to improve reporting and accountability for member states and strengthen protection of children affected by conflict. This would enhance the effectiveness of the AU in providing technical guidance to member states, as well as advocating for compliance with relevant norms and standards.