Draft Country Programme Documents

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4 (a) Country programme documents
Reference documents: E/ICEF/2022/P/L.30, E/ICEF/2022/P/L.31, E/ICEF/2022/P/L.32,
E/ICEF/2022/P/L.33, E/ICEF/2022/P/L.34
Yemen
Libya
Egypt
Morocco
Jordan

Conflict-affected, fragile countries

Middle-income, stable countries with relatively steady progress on SDGs in the last decades (external shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, putting at risk the recent development gains)
CPD Development Process

- Evidence based and lessons learnt from the previous CPDs
- National plans and models
- UN Strategic Cooperation Framework
- Strategic reflection and prioritization
- Government endorsement
**CONTEXT AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR CHILDREN**

- Truce from of hostilities from 2nd April to 2nd June and extended to 2nd August (a precursor to a peace process) facilitating access and imports of fuel
- Strong commitment to conduct MICS, (first representative household survey since 2013)
- Conflict deeply affecting human development indicators. Off-track to achieve the SDGs
- Children facing high level of food insecurity, severe malnutrition, and other severe forms of deprivation
- Increasing numbers of displaced children since the start of the conflict in 2015

**KEY FACTS**

- Population: 31.8 Million, 63% living in rural areas
- Young age structure: Children (0-17) represent 45% of the total population
- Rapid demographic growth: total population expected to double by 2035
- 12.9 million children in need of humanitarian assistance
- Over 4 million people, including 2 million children, internally displaced
- A child dies every 12 minutes, a mother and 6 newborns die every two hours
- 2 million children are out of school, around one fifth of the school-aged population
- 45% of children under-5 are stunted
- 10,227 children have been either killed (3,476) or maimed (6,751) since the conflict escalated in March 2015
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Nutrition
Yemen demonstrates a strengthened environment
• National and subnational service capacities to provide quality health services at the facility and community levels to vulnerable mothers, newborns and children, including adolescents.
• The health systems in Yemen are better able to prevent and respond to public health emergencies, including outbreaks of communicable diseases.
• More children under 1 year of age and women of reproductive age receive all recommended vaccines.
• The health systems in Yemen are more able to provide quality health services at the facility and community levels to vulnerable mothers, newborns and children, including adolescents.
• The education system has strengthened capacities to deliver inclusive and quality basic education, particularly for the most vulnerable children and adolescents, particularly girls.
• More children and adolescents, particularly girls, benefit from basic quality formal, non-formal or alternative learning opportunities through UNICEF support.
• The quality of teaching and learning is improved for children and adolescents.

Health: More neonates, infants, children, including adolescents, and women benefit from improved access to and use of quality and equitable health services and practices, including in humanitarian situations.

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CONTEXT AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR CHILDREN

- Relative political stability since October 2020
- Big potential for leveraging domestic resources in favor of children
- Limited data and information on the situation of children
- Impact of climate change and increasing water scarcity
- Major migratory route to Europe. Issues to be addressed regarding migrant children and children on the move

KEY FACTS

- 36% of children are living in multidimensional poverty
- 44% children under-5 are stunted
- 11 deaths of children under 5 per 1,000 live births
- 78% of the population lack safely managed sanitation services
- Most children aged 3–5 years are deprived of early learning opportunities
- 35% of households are not connected to public water networks
By 2025, girls, boys, and adolescents have increased access to inclusive, uninterrupted, quality, relevant and safe learning opportunities, including skills.

- Increased education system capacity to ensure uninterrupted, gender-responsive, quality learning opportunities for girls and boys.
- Increased capacities of education providers to deliver inclusive, gender-responsive and quality education and skills development to children and young people.

By 2025, girls, boys, and adolescents have improved access to inclusive social protection services to reduce child deprivations.

- Increased national capacity to generate and use child related SDG indicators and child deprivations to inform evidence-based policy dialogue and budget decisions.
- Increased capacity of national social protection systems to prevent and protect boys and girls from deprivations and vulnerabilities before, during and after shocks and stresses.

By 2025, boys, girls, and adolescents are better protected from violence, abuse and exploitation and benefit from strengthened child protection systems and improved practices.

- Improved Government financial and institutional capacity to plan, coordinate and manage child protection systems.
- Targeted communities and service providers have improved knowledge and skills to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation.
- Child protection services have increased capacity to provide multisector and inclusive services for girls and boys that prevent, detect, refer and respond to violence.

By 2025, girls, boys, and adolescents have improved access to and use of equitable, sustainable, climate-resilient, gender-responsive water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and live in a safe and healthy environment.

- WASH systems have increased capacity to legislate, finance, plan and coordinate climate resilient initiatives for equitable safe, and sustainable WASH services.
- WASH service providers have increased capacity to provide equitable, gender transformative and climate resilient services in targets areas to girls, boys, and adolescents.

Strategies: systems strengthening, gender inequality, leverage partnerships, evidence generation policy & interventions, climate resilient programming, and community engagement
EGYPT
**CONTEXT AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR CHILDREN**

- Strong and resilient economic growth after the macroeconomic reforms started in 2016
- Important infrastructural and reform plans aiming at modernizing the country, starting from the education reform (Edu 2.0)
- Strong National social protection reform through Takaful and Karama flagship cash grant programme covering 3.8 million families and the new initiative Haya Karima to support poor rural villages and slums
- Challenges in terms of learning outcomes and foundational knowledge and skills
- Persisting imbalances in labour market, with high levels of underemployment and unemployment, especially for young people
- High vulnerability to climate change

**KEY FACTS**

- Total population around 102 million of which 40 million children
- Around 1 in 3 households (30%) live in poverty (under the national monetary poverty)
- Under-5 mortality rate declined by almost 60% in the last 2 decades, reaching 20 per 1,000 live births in 2020
- Triple burden of malnutrition, with growing rates of overweight and obesity among children and adolescents
- Children in the poorest quintile are more than 2 times as likely to die before the age of 5 than children in the richest quintile
- More than 2 in 3 children in 4th grade do not reach the minimum proficiency in reading, according to international benchmarks
- 93% of children experience some form of violent discipline at home
- More than 1 in 4 adolescents & youth aged 15-24 are not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- High number of migrants, refugees, & asylum seekers. Around 340,000 refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR, of which 128,000 are children
UNSDCF Outcomes involving UNICEF: 1,2,3,4 and 5

**Social Inclusion**
- Vulnerable children and their families increasingly benefit from evidence-driven and effective anti-poverty interventions, including social protection, and increasingly practice behaviours that reduce the transmission of poverty across generations.
- The social protection system and selected social protection interventions are equipped with information, skills and social support to promote the physical, mental and social well-being of their children and reduce children’s multidimensional poverty.
- Most vulnerable households benefiting from selected social protection interventions are equipped with information, skills and social support to promote the physical, mental and social well-being of their children and reduce children’s multidimensional poverty.
- Increased availability of quality, up-to-date data and evidence on children rights, including relevant Sustainable Development Goal indicators.
- Increased transparency of child-related budget allocations and increased engagement of children and adolescents in budget processes.

**Child Survival & Development**
- Children, including adolescents, gain access to and utilize quality health care, early learning, safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), adopt nutritious diets and nurturing practices, and live in a safe and sustainable climate and environment.
  - Public primary health-care system transformed into a resilient system that addresses the health, nutrition, development and well-being of children holistically.
  - Children and women from the most deprived communities have access to high-impact maternal, neonatal and child health interventions.
  - National and subnational systems have improved capacity to deliver at scale equitable and quality nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.
  - National and subnational systems have improved capacity to scale up quality, inclusive ECD interventions through different platforms.
  - WASH systems strengthened and capacity of children and communities enhanced to implement child-sensitive programmes to address climate change and environmental degradation.

**Learning**
- Children, adolescents, and young people, particularly the most disadvantaged, realize their right to education by accessing quality learning and skills development opportunities.
  - The Government effectively monitors education participation and implements strategies and programmes that prevent dropout and promote re-enrolment, targeting girls and boys experiencing gender barriers to education, the poorest, those with disabilities, living in frontier governorates or facing humanitarian situations.
  - Teachers, supervisors and facilitators have strengthened their capacities to support children, adolescents and youth to develop the knowledge and skills necessary for school readiness and for completing 12 years of education, or for attaining equivalent skills in target governorates with high levels of poverty.
  - The Government has strengthened the policy environment to enable flexible, open and quality learning systems that meet the learning needs of the most marginalized children, adolescents and youth.

**Child protection**
- All girls, boys and adolescents in Egypt have improved access to and utilization of inclusive, rights-based and gender-sensitive prevention and response services that address violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices, in an environment that promotes positive social norms.
  - The Government and the civil society have strengthened capacities to provide prevention and early intervention services to all vulnerable boys, girls and adolescents.
  - Social welfare, justice and educational systems at the national and subnational levels have allocated human and financial resources, a better qualified workforce, operationalized data management systems and an enforced legal framework to provide care services for vulnerable children and victims of violence and harmful practices.
  - Communities, in UNICEF-supported programmes, are better equipped to apply and promote gender-sensitive and child-friendly practices that protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices.

**Adolescent development and participation**
- Adolescents and youth, with focus on the most vulnerable girls and boys, are equipped, empowered and supported to transition to productive and engaged adulthood.
  - Adolescents and youth, particularly girls, learn and acquire skills to support their transition from learning to earning through gender-responsive approaches.
  - Adolescents and youth, particularly girls, have increased opportunities to participate and meaningfully engage in their own development and that of their communities.
  - Adolescents and youth have a reduced acceptance of discriminatory gender norms.
  - Multisectoral partnerships are expanded and strengthened to accelerate the transition of girls to work opportunities.

**Strategies**
- Evidence generation & advocacy.
- Systems strengthening.
- Leverage resources, leveraging public-private partnerships.
- Planning, risk management, monitoring and evaluation.

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**CPD Results and Strategies**
CONTEXT AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR CHILDREN

- A New Model for Development (2021-2035) focusing on human capital development, regional and social inequalities, quality of social services, and the participation of women and young people.
- Steady economic growth for more than a decade, but currently impacted by the pandemic and climate shocks.
- Major reform programmes are progressing, including social protection and decentralization.
- Persistent geographic disparities across a number of thematic areas, despite some reduction in monetary poverty and deprivations.
- Strong national commitment to South-South cooperation.

KEY FACTS

- 11 million children, 45% living in rural areas.
- 75% of infant deaths are concentrated in the neonatal period (1st month of life).
- Double burden on malnutrition, 15% of children under-5 are stunted, and 10% overweight.
- 1 in 5 girls of secondary school age in rural areas is out-of-school.
- 76% of young people (15-24) not in employment, education or training (NEET) are female.
- The share of children living in monetary poverty increased from 1.9% in 2019 to 5.1% in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19.
**Formal and non-formal education systems enable disadvantaged girls and boys to acquire nationally defined learning competencies and skills.**

- The most disadvantaged girls and boys have improved access to quality inclusive and gender-responsive early childhood education.
- Girls and boys, with a focus on girls in rural areas, have increased access to quality inclusive gender-responsive education.
- Girls and boys, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from quality learning to acquire key learning competencies.
- Adolescent girls and boys, including children on the move, live in a protective environment that prohibits and prevents violence and where their rights to protection are respected.
- Children at risk or affected by violence in targeted areas have access to integrated, inclusive, resourced child protection systems at the territorial level.
- The justice system has strengthened capacity to protect children in contact with the law, to improve coordination with the social welfare system and to prevent institutionalization.
- Children and adolescents on the move are provided with inclusive basic services, comprehensive gender-responsive care and social welfare.
- Girls, boys, parents and other caregivers have increased capacity to prevent violence, including gender-based violence, at schools and within families and communities, including in times of crisis.

**Health and nutrition**

Women of reproductive age, newborns and children in disadvantaged areas are covered by and utilize an integrated package of quality and equitable health and nutrition care and services.

- Decentralized public health authorities in targeted areas have increased capacity to ensure quality primary health care with a focus on mortality reduction and child development.
- Underserved women, newborns and children in targeted areas have equitable and improved access and utilize quality promotive, preventive, and curative health and nutrition services.
- Children, adolescents and parents, especially in targeted rural areas, have increased knowledge and skills to adopt positive family practices for health, hygiene, nutrition and parenting, including in times of crisis.

**Education**

**Children protection**

Children and adolescent girls and boys, including children on the move, live in a protective environment that prohibits and prevents violence and where their rights to protection are respected.

**Social inclusion**

Child poverty is regularly monitored, and social policies, especially social protection system, are strengthened and sustainable to ensure social inclusion of vulnerable girls and boys at the national and decentralized levels.

- Disaggregated data and evidence on child poverty and vulnerability, child rights and child-relevant Sustainable Development Goals are regularly produced and used to inform policies, strengthen advocacy and decision makers’ accountability.
- Key social sectors have improved capacity in child-sensitive budgeting and financing for better equity, efficiency and effectiveness of social policies.
- Family allowances and integrated social services approaches are strengthened to reduce multiple deprivations and build resilience.
- Subnational institutions and local actors have increased capacity for child-sensitive and participatory regional planning.
CONTEXT AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR CHILDREN

- Upper-middle income country, stable context in a volatile region
- Young population structure (39% under-18, and 24% between 18-30 years). Potential demographic dividend which could be translated into accelerated economic growth and development (but challenged by high youth unemployment)
- Expansion of social protection in recent years, including improvements in targeting and building shock-responsive programmes
- Large refugee population and its impact on development of the country
- One of the most water stressed countries in the world with high impact of climate change
- Learning crisis exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic

KEY FACTS

- 16% of the population was living in monetary poverty in 2018.
- 20% of children are multidimensionally poor.
- 81% of children have experienced some form of physical violence in their lifetime.
- Declining immunization coverage over the past 5 years (declined below 80% for all antigens).
- Over 112,000 children out of school in 2017/18.
- 52% of 10-year-old children unable to read an age-appropriate text.
- Registered refugees close to one-third of the country population. High levels of unemployment among young people and refugees.
- 60% population live under high water stress. Rainfall is less predictable, less frequent than in the past but more intense (floods).
The most vulnerable children and adolescents, especially girls and children with disabilities have equitable access to and utilization of quality health and nutrition services for improved survival, cognitive development, physical and mental wellbeing

- Government and partners have enhanced capacity to develop and implement evidence-informed, gender- and disability-responsive policies, strategies and standards for maternal and child health, nutrition, and mental and environmental health services
- Health workers in the highest burden areas have adequate knowledge and skills to implement quality, integrated and comprehensive health, nutrition and mental health services for most vulnerable, especially girls
- Individuals, especially girls, families and communities, increasingly adopt critical health, nutrition and mental health behaviours, including timely care-seeking

Vulnerable girls and boys, including adolescents, complete early childhood, and basic education, learning to their full potential.

- Improved evidence and data for national policy and plans to increase access to early childhood, basic and alternative education pathways
- Improved capacity of teachers and school leadership to boost inclusion and learning outcomes for all vulnerable children
- Improved parental and community engagement to increase demand for quality, inclusive and gender-transformative education

Most vulnerable children and adolescents, especially girls and children with disabilities, at risk of or survivors of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect, and harmful practices benefit from quality preventive and responsive services.

- Ministries with a role in child protection and civil society organizations have increased capacity to develop, amend and implement gender- and disability-responsive and evidence-informed policies, standards and guidelines related to violence against children, especially girls and children with disabilities
- Service-providers, including social workers, have improved capacity to implement integrated, quality child protection services for the most vulnerable, boys, girls and women, including children with disabilities
- Children, caregivers and communities have increased skills, knowledge and capacity to prevent all forms of violence and discrimination, under all conditions

Vulnerable children and adolescent, especially girls and children with disabilities, live in an improved physical environment that is safe and resilient to the impacts of climate change, use improved water, sanitation and hygiene services whilst adopting appropriate hygiene behaviors and care practices.

- Water and sanitation systems are improved and well-maintained in the most vulnerable communities
- Children and adolescents, especially girls, have increased knowledge of and demonstrate improved practices of hygiene, and environmental and climate-sensitive behaviours
- Government, civil society and relevant stakeholders have capacity to develop and implement risk-informed, gender-sensitive, evidence-based, inclusive and child-sensitive climate and environment programmes and policies

Adolescent girls and youth, especially young girls, and children with disabilities, are empowered and equipped with knowledge, skills, and opportunities to become socially and economically resilient.

- Improved public institutions’ and civil society organizations’ capacity to plan and implement youth-friendly policies and practices enhancing meaningful, equitable and gender- and disability-responsive opportunities for responsible citizenship
- Improved Government and national partners’ capacity to provide adolescents and youth, especially girls and persons with disabilities in most vulnerable communities, with transferable life, digital and vocational skills, and opportunities to practice those skills
- Adolescents, young people and communities have increased knowledge of how to adopt positive behaviours and practices to engage and support national Government on social behavior change policies and programmes

Adolescent girls and young people, especially girls and children with disabilities, in Jordan are increasingly utilizing evidence based, inclusive, integrated social policies, and enhanced social protection services and socio-economic opportunities to full their potential.

- Routine, disaggregated, national child-relevant evidence is improved and used for developing policy and monitoring progress towards the realization of children’s rights and Sustainable Development Goals
- Social protection system is strengthened to facilitate access to and utilization of integrated, inclusive and gender- and disability-responsive services for vulnerable groups
- Capacity and evidence are improved at national level to advocate for better allocated and more efficient public spending on social policies including social protection, especially for women, girls, boys and children with disabilities

Strategies: system strengthening, evidence-based policy advocacy, community engagement, gender-transformative, social behaviour change, risk management, monitoring and evaluation
Monitoring and risk management

- Needs assessments and monitoring of the situation of children to determine vulnerabilities (groups and geographic locations)
- Strengthening preparedness and the resilience of local systems and communities

Comprehensive monitoring framework includes those of UNICEF and its partners, independent third-party systems, community feedback and accountability to affected populations

Risk management procedures will be regularly peer reviewed
- Mitigation measures combine capacity strengthening with programme monitoring, oversight and corrective actions
- A risk mitigation plan will be implemented through the enterprise risk management system and the emergency preparedness platform

PSEA will continue to be strengthened, and Environmental and Social Standards and child safeguarding standards and protocols will be introduced and monitored

Inter-agency due diligence will be conducted in case of credible allegations of violations of human rights
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<th>OR* (in thousands USD)</th>
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*Other resources for emergency is not included as part of the ceiling
**Regular resources for the Palestinian programme is not included
Merci
Shukran
Thank you