

Draft Country Programme Documents

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for every child

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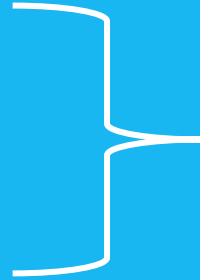
UNICEF Executive Board – Informal consultation – 23 June 2022

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

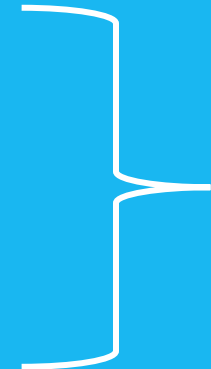


Conflict-affected, fragile countries

Egypt

Morocco

Jordan



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

YEMEN





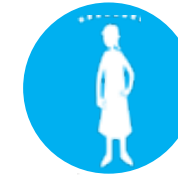
CONTEXT AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR CHILDREN

- 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

CPD Results and Strategies

UNSDCF Outcomes involving UNICEF: 1,2, 3 and 4



Health and nutrition

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..

- National and subnational health system capacity strengthened to prepare, 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 better able to provide quality health services at the facility and community levels to vulnerable mothers, newborns and children, including adolescents.

Nutrition: More children, adolescent girls and women in Yemen, particularly those most vulnerable, benefit from high impact, multisectoral, quality nutrition services and adopt improved nutrition practices, including in humanitarian situations.

- National and subnational service capacities to prevent wasting and treat children with acute malnutrition are strengthened, including during emergencies.
- Yemen demonstrates a strengthened environment for multisectoral coordination, monitoring and delivery of high-impact nutrition interventions and the adoption of appropriate practices.



Education

More children, including adolescents, particularly girls access equitable and inclusive quality education opportunities and are learning and acquiring skills for the future, including in humanitarian situations.

- 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.



Child protection

Children, including adolescents, and women are safer and better protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and harmful practices, including in humanitarian situations.

- Child protection systems have strengthened capacities to improve children's access to justice, case management and birth registration.
- More children, including adolescents, and women at risk benefit from better quality preventive and protection services through UNICEF support.
- Parents, caregivers, children, including adolescents, and their communities are better equipped to reduce risks and prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation, and address harmful social norms.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

More children, including adolescents, and women, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from improved access to equitable use of safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene practices, including in humanitarian situations, and live in a safe and sustainable climate and environment.

- Sector stakeholders have strengthened capacities to effectively deliver water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in a sustainable environment.
- More children, including adolescents and their families, benefit from safe water supply services and improved practices through UNICEF support.
- More children, adolescents and their families benefit from safe sanitation services and improved practices through UNICEF support.



Social Policy

More children in Yemen and their families who live in income and multi-dimensional poverty access adequate social protection and social services, including in humanitarian situations.

- Authorities and their partners demonstrate strengthened capacities to generate, analyse and use data to reduce multidimensional child poverty.
- National and subnational authorities demonstrate increased capacities to deliver integrated, gender-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection.

Emergency Coordination & Rapid Response

More children and their families in Yemen, particularly those most vulnerable, access timely, appropriate and effective development and humanitarian assistance.

- UNICEF effectively delivers critical rapid emergency responses to children and families in humanitarian situations.
- UNICEF fully meets its cluster coordination responsibilities.

Strategies: Convergent & multi-sectoral programming, Advocacy & Communication, Community Engagement & Social & Behavior Change, Evidence, Data & Knowledge management, Leveraging partnerships; collaboration with UN agencies, Risk Management, Monitoring & Evaluation

LIBYA





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



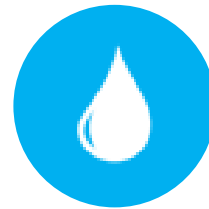
11 deaths of children under 5 per 1,000 live births



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

CPD Results and Strategies

UNSDCF Outcomes involving UNICEF: 1.2, 3.1 and 4.1



Health and nutrition

By 2025, girls, boys, adolescent girls and women have increased access and utilization of quality primary health-care and nutrition services and adopt healthy practices.

- Improved health system capacity at national and sub-national level for equitable and gender-responsive policies for health care and nutrition services.
- Improved capacity of the health system to ensure that children under 5, and adolescents, are vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases and the eligible population is vaccinated against COVID-19.
- Increased capacity of the Primary Health Care system to provide access to quality and resilient services to children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.



Education

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.



Child protection

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.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

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.



Social Policy

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.

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**

CPD Results and Strategies

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 strengthened to effectively support and empower poor and vulnerable children.
- 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

MOROCCO





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

CPD Results and Strategies

UNSDCF Outcomes involving UNICEF: 2, 3 and 4



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

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, especially those not in education, employment or training, and the most disadvantaged, have improved access to relevant holistic skill development and learning opportunities, improving their school-to-work transition.



Child 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.

- 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.



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.

Strategies: Evidence based communication and advocacy, Gender, Adolescent Development and Participation, Social and Behavioral Change Communication, evidence generation & advocacy, south-south cooperation, leveraging public and private partnerships, planning, risk management, monitoring and evaluation

JORDAN





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



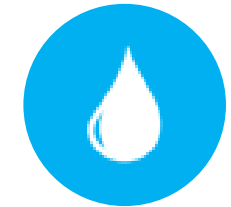
Declining immunization coverage over the past 5 years (declined below 80% for all antigens).



Registered refugees close to one-third of the country population.
 High levels of unemployment among young people and refugees



Over 112,000 children out of school in 2017/18.
52% of 10-year-old children unable to read an age-appropriate text



60% population live under high water stress. Rainfall is less predictable, less frequent than in the past but more intense (floods)

CPD Results and Strategies

UNSDCF Outcomes involving UNICEF: 1,2,3 and 4



Health and nutrition

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



Education

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



Child protection

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



Water, sanitation and hygiene

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 development and participation

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 policies 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 behaviors and practices to engage and support national Government on social behavior change policies and programmes



Social Protection and Policy

Vulnerable children 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 fulfil 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

Financial Resources

(\$ in thousands USD)

	Yemen	Libya	Egypt	Morocco	Jordan
RR	18 100	2 652	15 730	9 245	4 855**
OR*	794 000	62 700	101 497	36 300	203 610
TOTAL	812 100	65 352	117 227	45 545	208 466

*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

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