

Draft country programme documents

India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

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4 (a) Country programme documents

Reference document: E/ICEF/2022/35 to E/ICEF/2022/37

All three Draft Country Programmes are derived from respective UNSDCFs, aligned to respective National Priorities, and contribute to global agendas and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child



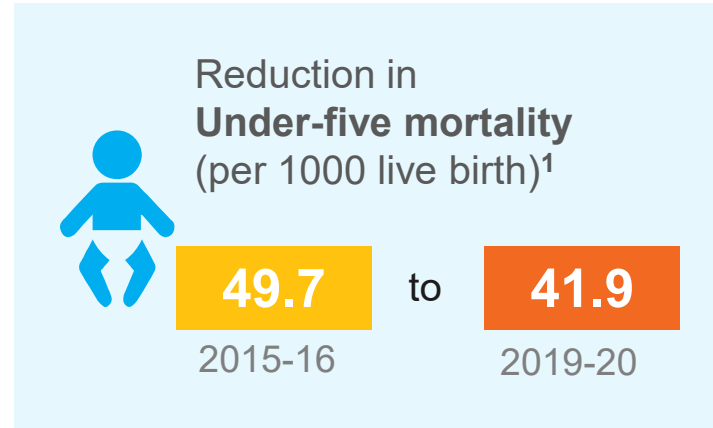
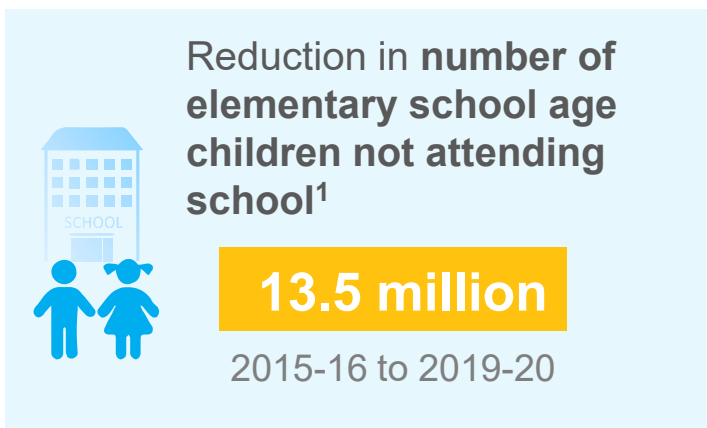
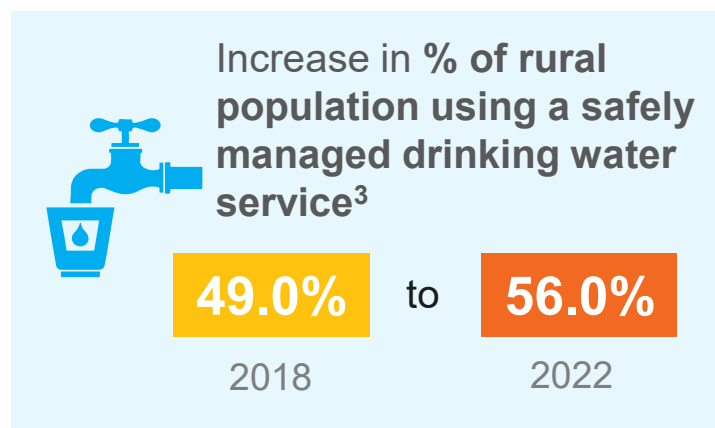
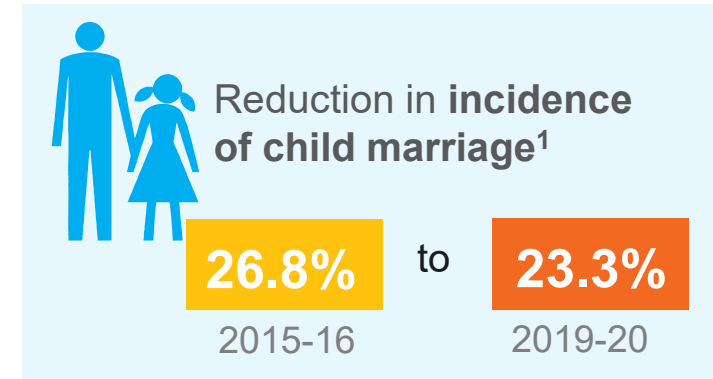
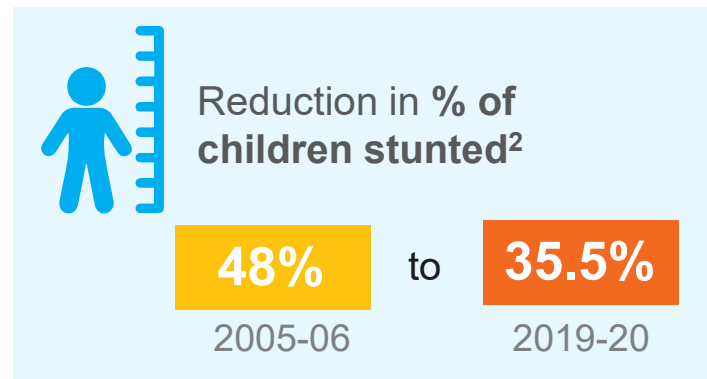
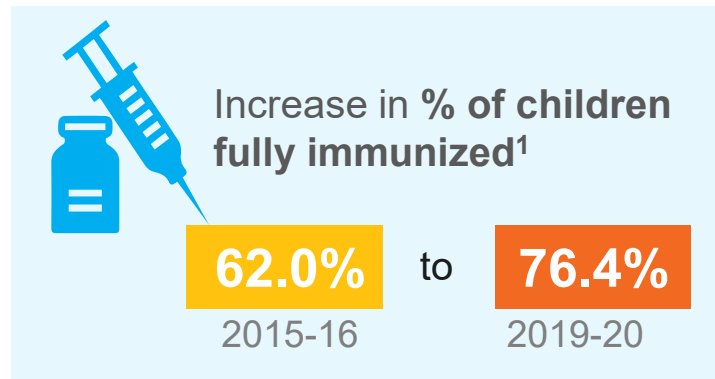
Draft country programme document
India, 2023-2027



Context

India made progress in achieving results for children...

■ Baseline ■ Latest status



World's 6th largest economy (1,393 million) of the global population including 460 million children

Huge COVID impacts; massive COVID response by the Government

¹ NFHS-4 2015-16 & NFHS-5 2019-21

| ² NFHS-3 2005-06 & NFHS-5 2019-21

| ³ JMP 2018 & JMP 2022

Challenges

- Maternal deaths among females between 15-24 years are as high as **38%**
- **16%** of the total under-five deaths in the world
- **7%** of adolescents (13–17 years of age) are affected by mental health issues, with less than half seeking help
- **59%** of girls between the age of 15–19 years suffer from anaemia; the highest in the world
- **Learning outcomes decline** in higher grades and many children leave education without appropriate achievement levels and skills
- Only **56%** rural households have access to safely managed drinking water
- **18%** of women (18–19 years) have ever experienced physical or sexual violence



CPD Priorities


Health

 Equitable access to and utilise gender-responsive quality health services at all levels and adopt healthy behaviours


Nutrition

 Access to and utilise gender-responsive quality high nutrition impact interventions and adopt healthy diets and nutritional care practices


Education

 Equitable access to and participate in quality gender-responsive learning and skilling opportunities within a safe, inclusive learning environment


Child Protection

 Empowered and protected from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect, and harmful practices

WASH and Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability

 Access to and use climate-resilient, safe, and affordable WASH services at home and in institutions, and adopt improved hygiene practices

Social Policy and Social Protection

 Gender-responsive, climate-adaptive, and shock-responsive social and economic policies, instruments, and programmes for social protection

RR: \$212,800,000

ORR: \$255,800,000

Expected results for children

Children (12–23 months) fully immunized:
90% up from 76.4%

Children (< 5 years) with severe wasting
and SAM admitted for treatment:
1,200,000 up from 477,000

Students achieving at least a minimum
proficiency level in mathematics:
40% up from 30%

Women (20–24 years) married before 18:
18.8% down from 23.3%

Population (rural) using safely managed
drinking water service at community level
88% up from 50%

Households and children covered by
social protection supported by UNICEF:
28 million up from 16 million

Draft country programme document Pakistan, 2023–2027



Context

- Population below **national poverty line** declined from **50%** in 2005-06 to **22%** in 2019-2020
- Stepped-up **social protection programme – BISP** to go scale
- **Macroeconomic situation remains vulnerable**

Significant achievements in fulfilling rights of children and adolescents:

- Improved immunization coverage: **66% of children fully vaccinated** up from 53% in 2013; **MR campaign reached 93 million children** in 14 days in 2021
- Population using **basic sanitation increased to 68%** from 29% since 2000
- Progress made **on polio; no cases in 2021 but recently 10 cases occurred in 2022**
- **Birth registration** increased from **32% to 42% in 4 years**



Challenges

- Millions of children are at risk of being left behind
- COVID-19 negatively impacted well-being of children with massive learning losses and widened inequities
- Macroeconomic situation remains vulnerable to shocks, inflationary pressures, unemployment and fiscal deficits; declining expenditure on social sectors
- Significant impact of climate change
- Digital divide means the hard-to-reach fall further behind
- Immunization coverage: 66% improving but not optimal
- 40% children under 5 stunted and 18% wasted
- Sanitation: 16% of the poorest have access to basic sanitation services and 15 million practice ODF
- Education: Primary NER is 84% (78% girls & 89% boys) and 22.8 million out-of-school (53% girls)
- Child marriage: 18 % women married before 18



CPD Priorities

Health



Equitable access to, and utilization of quality, gender-responsive and sustainable health services

Nutrition



Access and utilize quality services and adopt appropriate nutritional behaviours and care practices to address all forms of malnutrition

Learning and Skills



Improved capacities to deliver inclusive, equitable, gender-responsive quality education and skills development, including transferable skills, to children and youth, particularly to girls

Child Protection



Children are better protected from violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and harmful practices

WASH



Utilization of safely managed, equitable and climate resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services and are living in safe environment

Social Policy



improved capacities to measure child poverty, increased public sector investment for the poorest children and designed evidence-based policies, programmes and social protection systems

RR: \$189,709,000

ORR: \$726,636,000

Expected results for children

Children (12-23 months) fully immunized:
80% up from 66%

Children (<5 years) who are stunted:
32% down from 40%

Net primary enrolment rate (6-10 years):
70% up from 64%

Women (20–24 years) married before 18:
12% down from 18%

Population using safely managed drinking water services:
70% up from 36%

Number of households reached by cash transfers through UNICEF-supported programmes:
150,000 mothers up from 36,675

Draft country programme
document



Sri Lanka,
2023–2027





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Context

- **Facing acute crisis** with significant debt following the impact of COVID-19 and other compounding factors
- **Country profoundly impacted:** inflation at all-time high (39.1%, May 2022), exchange rate depreciation, supply shortages and significant increases in fuel and food price; poverty rates likely to rise substantially in the medium term
- Estimated child population of 6.2 million and total population of 22.2 million; **country ranks 72nd of 189 countries on the Human Development Index** (2020) and 116th of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index (2021)
- Made **impressive progress against key social indicators** with universal child immunization, low rates of maternal, infant and neonatal mortality, high rates of enrolment in education and a high percentage of the population with access to safe drinking water
- Crisis threatens to reverse this progress; **persisting inequalities are being widened**, disproportionality affecting the poorest, most marginalized and vulnerable children and their families
- Crisis **poised to escalate into a crisis for children** depriving them of the full enjoyment of their rights and impacting their well-being and development

Progress for children in Sri Lanka

■ Latest data point



maintained **Universal Child Immunization Status**

Since 1989



achieved **low rates of maternal mortality** (per 100,000 live births)

29.2

Source: 2019 Annual Health Bulletin ,Family Health Bureau



maintained **low rates of under 5 mortality** (per 1000 live births)

11.0

Source: 2019 Annual health bulletin Family Health Bureau



sustained a high % of population with access to **safe drinking water**

88.5%

Source: 2019 Household and Income Expenditure Survey (HIES)



maintained high **enrollment rates in education**

99.1%

Primary

91.0%

Secondary

Source: UNESCO Institute for statistics



maintained low rates of **neonatal mortality** (per 1000 live births)

6.6

Source: 2019 Annual health bulletin Family Health Bureau

Challenges

- **Increasing poverty rates** with 42.2% of children under age five multidimensionally poor
- More than 50% of vulnerable **households with children are excluded from social protection**
- **Less than 5% of GDP** allocated for health, education and key social protection programmes combined
- **17.3% of children under five stunted**, with as high as 32% in the estate sector
- **Significant disparities** exist in learning outcomes and pre-school attendance rates which are being widened in this crisis
- **More than 10,000 children** live in poorly managed institutions (**more than 60% female**) and likely to increase in this crisis
- **Rising reports of violence** against children, with corporal punishment widely accepted and practiced at home and school
- Sri Lanka ranked among the **top 10 vulnerable countries** to the effects of climate change



CPD Priorities



Essential and lifesaving, quality and gender-responsive **health and nutrition** services to prevent all forms of malnutrition among children



Continued and improved **learning** in an inclusive and resilient education system that develops the skills children need for the future



Child friendly services and positive social norms that better **protect children from violence** and **exploitation** and **prevent family separation**



An inclusive, child-sensitive, gender-responsive and shock responsive **social protection** system and key social services

RR: \$4,760,000

ORR: \$25,000,000

Expected results for children

Children (<5 years) who are wasted:
5% down from 15.1%

National exam pass rates at the end of compulsory education:
85% up from 75%

Children in family-based care out of the total number in all forms of formal alternative care:
50% up from 31%

Number of children covered by social protection systems:
3.57 million up from 3.5 million

Monitoring and risk management

Monitoring the situation of children to determine vulnerabilities

Comprehensive monitoring framework includes those of UNICEF and its partners, community feedback and accountability to affected populations

Costed Evaluation Plans presented to the Executive Board

Strengthening preparedness and resilience of communities and local systems

Risk management procedures regularly peer reviewed

Mitigation measures combine capacity strengthening with programme monitoring, oversight and corrective actions

Risk mitigation plan implemented through the enterprise risk management system and emergency preparedness platform

PSEA will continue to be strengthened

Environmental and Social Standards and child safeguarding standards and protocols introduced and monitored



Thank you

unicef 
for every child

