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Draft country programme document**

Algeria

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Algeria is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$7,695,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$8,700,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2023 to December 2027.

* [E/ICEF/2023/1](#).

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This draft CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 15 November to 5 December 2022. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2023 first regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.

Programme rationale

1. Algeria is a lower-middle-income country with high human development and great potential. The country is young, with 52.9 per cent of its population of nearly 44 million under the age of 29 years and 33 per cent under the age of 18 years.¹ The rate of natural increase, down slightly since 2010, is 1.93 per cent, and the total fertility rate is 3. The population lives predominantly in urban areas (63.4 per cent).²

2. Economic growth averaged 3.3 per cent between 2010 and 2016. It fell to 0.8 per cent in 2019 before falling to negative 4.9 per cent in 2020, mainly due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. However, signs of recovery appeared in 2021, with an increase in gross domestic product of 3.8 per cent.

3. The country's geographical location, as well as its land borders with neighbouring countries, are opportunity factors. Hydrocarbons account for more than 95 per cent of exports and 20 per cent of the gross domestic product.³ Despite the difficult economic situation, throughout 2021, the Government has maintained spending on social transfers, education and health at 23 per cent, 14.5 per cent and 7.7 per cent, respectively.⁴

4. Algeria, a predominantly arid and semi-arid country, is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, desertification and major natural hazards, including earthquakes and floods. At the same time, it is equipped with effective national response structures to such vulnerabilities.

5. As indicated in its 2019 voluntary national review, Algeria faces several challenges in its efforts to continue to improve the population's well-being and achieve progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. These challenges include the need for economic diversification and energy transition; tackling unemployment, especially among young people and women; reducing geographical and socioeconomic disparities; and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public spending.

6. From 1990 to 2011, monetary poverty declined markedly, from 22.6 per cent to 5.5 per cent.⁵ The reduction of multidimensional poverty among children and young people under the age of 25 years, estimated at 18 per cent in 2019, should continue in order to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on them. Multidimensional poverty for children and young people is higher for those living in rural areas, in households headed by a person with low education, or for those living in the South (27.6 per cent) and in the Hauts Plateaux Centre (22.5 per cent).⁶

7. Sahrawi refugee children, who have been living in the Tindouf refugee camps (south-western Algeria) for almost 45 years, are among the most vulnerable.

8. Algeria has consolidated strong progress in the reduction of child and maternal deaths. Maternal mortality declined from 117.4 to 48.5 per 100,000 live births between 1999 and 2019. Neonatal mortality decreased from 16 to 12 per 1,000 live births between 2013 and 2019, but still accounts for more than 70 per cent of infant mortality.⁷ Infant and neonatal mortality rates were higher in the north-east region (24 and 18 per 1,000 live births, respectively), the south (23 and 16 per 1,000 live births,

¹ Office for National Statistics (ONS), 2019.

² ONS, 2019.

³ Algeria, Voluntary national review, 2019.

⁴ Ministry of Finance, 2021.

⁵ ONS, 2011.

⁶ National Economic, Social and Environmental Council, "Child and youth well-being" (2019).

⁷ Data on health, nutrition, education and disciplinary practices are from the multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS), 2019.

respectively) and among the poorest quintile (23 and 17 per 1,000 live births, respectively). The rate of full immunization has declined from 83.1 per cent in 2013 to 61 per cent in 2019. Associated causes include parental behaviours and reluctance, weaknesses in the supply chain, and poor management of the Expanded Programme on Immunization at the central and local levels. The lowest rates of full immunization were seen in the central highland regions (31 per cent) and among the poorest quintile (47.4 per cent). Exclusive breastfeeding, which increased from 25.5 per cent to 28.7 per cent from 2013 to 2019, is still very low. Among children under the age of 5 years, 12.8 per cent (15.4 per cent in the north-central region and 15 per cent in the north-west region) are overweight.

9. The proportion of children aged 3 to 4 years who are on track to reach their full potential increased from 72 per cent to 77 per cent between 2013 and 2019.⁸ However, there are disparities, with a higher percentage among children living in urban areas (80 per cent), children with mothers educated to secondary level (80.2 per cent) or higher (83.7 per cent), and children attending preschool programmes (91 per cent). Only 38.2 per cent of children aged 3 to 4 years with functional impairments are on track in terms of their development. Only 14 per cent of children aged 36 to 59 months attend preschool. About 78.1 per cent of children aged 4 to 5 years have attended a preparatory school.

10. Public investment has improved access to education and reduced gender inequities. In 2019, net attendance rates, according to the Ministry of National Education, were 96.9 per cent, 85.0 per cent and 51.1 per cent in primary, middle and secondary school, respectively.⁹ Children living in the south and the central highland regions are most at risk of dropping out of school. In 2019, almost 600,000 children were at risk of dropout, particularly those from the poorest and rural communities, boys in secondary school and those with functional impairments. There are challenges related to the increased need for teacher training, both initial and in-service, strengthening the capacity of the education system in mitigating dropout risks and improving the links between general education and vocational training.

11. The promulgation of Act No. 15-12 on child protection enabled the establishment by the National Authority for the Protection and Promotion of Children (ONPPE) of a toll-free number for reporting violations of children's rights and a permanent coordination committee comprising 16 ministerial sectors as well as the Directorate-General for National Security, the National Gendarmerie and civil society representatives, which will foster intersectoral coordination in tackling sectoral challenges.

12. Adolescents and young people (aged 15–24 years), who account for nearly 14 per cent¹⁰ of the population, face challenges in transitioning from school or vocational training to the labour market. Indeed, 26.9 per cent of young people aged 16 to 24 years are unemployed (23.6 per cent for men and 45.1 per cent for women) and 26.2 per cent of those aged 15 to 24 years are in neither education nor employment (20.4 per cent for men and 32.1 per cent for women).

13. Three major lessons can be drawn from implementation of the previous country programme based, in particular, on the results of the midterm review, the sectoral reviews and the common country analysis. The first is the need to improve the production and systematic use of evidence-based data and analyses regarding the well-being of children and young people to better understand the disparities in

⁸ The Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI), calculated by the MICS 6, measures children's level of development in terms of literacy, numeracy, and physical and socioemotional development.

⁹ Ministry of National Education, administrative data, 2019.

¹⁰ ONS, 2019.

inclusive access to high-quality social services, boost advocacy and inform public policy. The second is the need to optimize and scale up promising digital solutions (electronic vaccination records, geolocation of child protection establishments, etc.) developed during the cycle by children and young people through a strengthened partnership, in particular with academia. Lastly, it is necessary to gradually strengthen the collaboration of UNICEF with other United Nations entities to further accelerate synergies and results for children and young people.

14. The programme will be structured around five components identified through a participatory process involving all partners: (a) child health and nutrition; (b) adolescent education and development; (c) child protection; (d) social policy; and (e) programme effectiveness.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The country programme is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals, the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, as well as the vision of the Government Action Plan 2021–2024, which places social equity at the heart of national and sectoral priorities. The programme is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027 through strengthened engagement in the strategic outcomes of high-quality social services, youth and governance. It takes into account the recommendations and concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, issued in 2012. It will work to implement the legislative and regulatory framework aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other global commitments. The programme will also contribute to accelerating the results of UNICEF in the Middle East and North Africa region, particularly in learning and skills, primary health care and social protection.

16. UNICEF will work with the United Nations country team in the areas of national capacity-building, data generation and analysis on youth engagement, innovation and gender equality. Multifaceted strategic partnerships and South-South and triangular cooperation will help to boost results for children and adolescents.

17. Taking into account the lessons learned and the priorities identified with partners, the programme's theory of change is that *if*:

(a) Disaggregated data and analyses are effectively used to inform child- and adolescent-sensitive policy and programme;

(b) Young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women are provided with adequate and high-quality health-care services;

(c) Children and adolescents, including those with special needs, have better opportunities for learning and skills development for strengthened participation in socioeconomic and civic life;

(d) The child protection system is strengthened to promote prevention, referral and early intervention;

(e) Social protection programmes are strengthened in terms of performance and resilience, and if they include a component for young children under the age of 6 years,

then all children and adolescents, girls and boys, will fully enjoy their rights and fulfil their potential to contribute to socioeconomic development as an engaged population.

18. The assumption underlying the programme is that the Government will prioritize the consolidation of equitable social investments to achieve the child-related Sustainable Development Goals, strengthening the capacities of populations and systems to respond to epidemics/pandemics and socioeconomic shocks.

19. The programme is geared for national scope in terms of advocacy and support for policies, strategies and programmes for a child-friendly environment. It will contribute to national efforts in the priority areas of the south and highland regions to maximize synergies between the components.

20. The following change strategies will be deployed: (a) institutional capacity-building to support the implementation of inclusive and resilient child-sensitive policies and strategies; (b) data production, analysis, research and knowledge management for advocacy and communication activities for children; (c) the development of synergies and intersectoral programming, especially in priority geographical areas; (d) social behaviour change to promote behavioural change and youth and community engagement; and (e) strengthening public and private partnerships and innovations.

21. Gender equality will cut across all programme areas. On the basis of the results of the 2018 gender programmatic review, which emphasized strengthened gender mainstreaming, the programme will prioritize the development of the skills of adolescents and young people, and further promote their civic participation.

Child health and nutrition

22. UNICEF will contribute to the priority areas of the Government Action Plan 2021–2024 in health, aiming to speed up the reduction of neonatal mortality and maternal death. It will contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 3 and UNSDCF 2023–2027 strategic outcome 3.

23. The programme will support health systems strengthening through strategic planning, results-based management and evidence generation to support the review of the quality and resilience of national maternal and child health programmes. UNICEF will support: (a) the standardization of care; (b) a review and updating of the school health programme; (c) the promotion of mental health among children and adolescents; and (d) development of a new national strategy to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Building on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, the programme will continue to support the health information system and its ability to monitor, prepare for and respond to health emergencies.

24. UNICEF will strengthen the management of the Expanded Programme on Immunization through evaluation, socio-anthropological surveys, the training of health professionals and continued social behaviour change, particularly in the south and highland regions. UNICEF will contribute to strengthening the cold-chain system and promoting immunization through social sensitization.

25. Efforts to improve nutritional care for infants and young children will be strengthened by (a) updating the strategy to promote exclusive breastfeeding; and (b) developing a communication strategy involving all stakeholders, including parents, families, civil society organizations and the private sector.

26. Synergies with other UNICEF entities will help to strengthen the multisectoral response to the needs of young children and adolescents, enabling improvement of the learning environment in schools, providing better care for children, including those with disabilities, and informing decision-making through budgetary and other analyses.

27. Programme partners include the Ministry of Health and entities of the H6 partnership, including the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the United Nations Population Fund.

Adolescent education and development

28. UNICEF will support the Government's priority actions in the education sector so that children and adolescents, especially the vulnerable, have better opportunities to learn and to develop their skills to further improve participation in socioeconomic and civic life. This component will contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4 and UNSDCF strategic outcome 3.

29. The programme will provide technical support for (a) strengthening the provision of preschool as a strategy to improve learning; (b) developing a national system for measuring learning outcomes, through the capacity-building of relevant educational staff to measure learning outcomes; (c) operationalizing of the policy for the prevention of and response to school dropout, including remediation and return-to-school and training mechanisms; and (d) establishing a distance-learning system for children and adolescents in rural and remote areas.

30. UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of education system management by supporting (a) the upgrading of the statistical information system for evidence-based decision-making; (b) strategic planning, analysis and results-based management capacities; and (c) the development of distance education to strengthen the resilience of the education system in times of crisis.

31. This component will support the design and piloting of a life-skills development programme through education and vocational training for adolescents. It will support the development of digital platforms and innovation to disseminate training content on cross-cutting skills. The vocational integration of adolescents, especially girls, and their civic participation will be strengthened.

32. Synergies with other UNICEF programme components will be key to achieving the expected results. These will include, for example, coordination on analyses in the areas of public finance for children and inclusive education. In addition, social behaviour change interventions will support the education component regarding changing practices and attitudes and increase referral to vocational training programmes.

33. UNICEF will support the ministries of National Education; Vocational Education and Training; National Solidarity, Family Affairs and the Status of Women; Religious Affairs and Wakfs; and Youth and Sports, and civil society to strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to providing more learning opportunities for children and adolescents, including those with disabilities. Other key partners will be the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Office, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

Child protection

34. This component will contribute to national efforts aimed at ensuring that children and adolescents, including those with special needs, are provided with an integrated protection system that promotes prevention and care. The programme is aligned with Sustainable Development Goals 5, 8 and 16, UNSDCF strategic outcome 2 and the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child following the 2012 Algeria periodic reports.

35. UNICEF will strengthen national capacities in (a) coordinating the various actors, particularly through support to the intersectoral committee of ONPPE; (b) collecting and the analysis of administrative data to establish an information system on the situation of children; and (c) the training of those responsible for child protection, particularly in relation to social services, the judicial system and civil

society organizations. Triangular exchanges and cooperation will be supported to benefit from international best practices.

36. Synergies with social behaviour change will contribute to promoting positive social norms consistent with the national context that foster the protection and participation of children and adolescents through (a) the development of a parental education programme; and (b) capacity-building in transferable skills for social workers and young people.

37. The programme will leverage the education and health components, building on the partnership between UNICEF, ONPPE and the National Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CNESE) to further accelerate the achievement of child-related Sustainable Development Goals.

38. The partners for this component are governmental structures, in particular ONPPE; the ministries of National Solidarity, Family Affairs and the Status of Women; Justice; Vocational Education and Training; and Religious Affairs and Wakfs; other United Nations agencies; and civil society organizations.

Social policy

39. This component will contribute to the vision of the Government of Algeria, which places social equity at the heart of development, and to the long-term goals adopted as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the halving of child poverty (Sustainable Development Goal 1, target 1.2), achieving universal coverage for children in social protection by 2030 (Goal 1, target 1.3), and strategic outcomes 2 and 3 of the UNSDCF.

40. Through collaboration with national partners, including the CNESE, ministerial departments and possibly research centres, this component will support the regular measurement and analysis of multidimensional child and adolescent poverty for use in advocacy for vulnerable children and adolescents.

41. The programme will support the improvement of sustainable, child-responsive social protection policy options for children under the age of 6 years. Economic and natural risks will be taken into account for shock resilience. In collaboration with the ministries of Finance and of the Interior, Local Government and Territorial Development, the component will support central and local capacity-building for child-responsive budgeting for more effective and efficient sectoral policies. Social behaviour change will be deployed to mobilize local actors and create a platform for collaboration between local authorities, civil society organizations, communities, children and adolescents.

42. This component will mobilize an important network of partnerships and strategic alliances with the ministries of Finance and of the Interior, Local Government and Territorial Development, UNDP, multilateral organizations, including the World Bank, civil society organizations and Governments in the context of South-South cooperation.

Programme effectiveness

43. This component will provide cross-sectoral support to all programmes in planning, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and quality assurance to achieve results for children. This includes resource mobilization, operational support for programmes, including the humanitarian programme for the children of Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps, and research and data production. It also ensures gender mainstreaming, advocacy and communication, collaboration with other United Nations agencies and other multifaceted partnerships to strengthen the quality of results.

44. The capacities of implementing partners will be strengthened on the harmonized approach to cash transfers, evaluation, results-based management and emergency preparedness with the aim of enhancing overall performance.

45. UNICEF will also maintain its humanitarian action in favour of Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf and their children, in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme. The programme will support (a) access for children to inclusive, high-quality education through support to the education system aimed at implementing the five-year strategy by all partners; and (b) maternal and child health services and immunization coverage. The humanitarian programme is mainstreamed into all programme components.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Child health and nutrition	1 539	1 500	3 039
Adolescent education and development	1 606	4 500	6 106
Child protection	1 407	1 000	2 407
Social policy	1 472	768	2 240
Programme effectiveness	1 671	932	2 603
Total	7 695	8 700	16 395

Programme and risk management

46. UNICEF will participate in the Executive Committee of the UNSDCF 2023–2027 and in internal operational groups, including the programme and operations groups. UNICEF will work with the United Nations country team, engaging in the results groups and facilitating the achievement of strategic outcome 3 of the human and social development component of the UNSCDF.

47. To secure programme resources, UNICEF will implement its partnership and resource mobilization strategy on the basis of effective evidence-based communication and high-quality reporting. In addition to regular resources, the resources mobilized for emergencies will support emergency response as well as humanitarian action in Tindouf.

48. The programme will support regular risk analysis and implement governance, internal control and mitigation mechanisms for programmatic and operational risks. National partners will be closely involved in the various stages of implementation in accordance with the principles of results-based management. General coordination will be provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad.

49. The present country programme document outlines the UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

50. Programme monitoring will be based on the results and resources framework. UNICEF will continue to build the capacity of partners to generate evidence on children (multiple indicator cluster survey 7, other surveys), monitoring and evaluating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The programme will strengthen the innovative monitoring of child-related Goal indicators through support to the development of a Sustainable Development Goals data portal and the improvement of critical administrative data. Partnerships with Government, potential research centres, United Nations agencies and civil society organizations will be strengthened with regard to advocacy and knowledge management related to children's rights.

51. Programme results will be monitored through annual joint reviews with government partners, particularly in the context of the results clusters of the UNSDCF. Any necessary adjustments will be reflected in the country programme's theory of change on an ongoing basis.

52. UNICEF will support the promotion of a results-based management culture. Major evaluations of the child health and nutrition, adolescent education and development, and social policy programmes are planned.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Algeria – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2023–December 2027

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 18, 20, 23, 28, 32 and 40</p> <p>National priorities: Government Action Programme 2021–2024 chapters 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals: 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.d, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 5.1, 5.2, 10.1, 13.1, 13.b, 16.1, 16.2, 16.6, 16.7</p>
<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:</p> <p>Strategic Outcome 2: The population, including people living in vulnerable conditions, benefits from transparent, accountable and effective institutions that guarantee their effective participation and representation, the rule of law, as well as the promotion of inclusiveness and non-discrimination values.</p> <p>Strategic Outcome 3: The population, including people living in vulnerable conditions, has access to high-quality, resilient health services, including prevention, a high-quality education and training system, and an effective social protection system.</p>

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B ^a) and targets (T ^b)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Strategic outcome 3: The population, including people living in vulnerable conditions, has access to high-quality, resilient health services, including prevention, a high-quality education and training	1. By 2027, children, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women and families have access to adequate health care and preventive services and high-quality nutrition, and have adopted positive behaviours.	Percentage of children (aged 24–31 months) who have received all vaccines recommended by the national immunization schedule B: National (N): 61% Urban (U): 61.9%; rural (R): 63.1% (2019) T: 95%	Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) / joint reporting form	1.1: The maternal and child health system is equipped with evidence-based strategic planning tools and enhanced analytical, management and monitoring capacities to ensure continuous and high-quality care services, including in	Ministries of Health; National Education; and National Solidarity, Family Affairs and the Status of Women; United Nations entities Civil society organizations (CSOs) and private sector identified in coordination	1 539	1 500	3 039
		Percentage of pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal consultations B: 69.8% U: 73.5%; R: 65%						

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B^a) and targets (T^b)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
system, and an effective social protection system.		Quintile (Q)1: 54.1%; Q5: 81.7%	MICS	health emergencies, standardized care, an updated school health programme and the promotion of mental health among children and adolescents. 1.2: Immunization services are equipped with digital monitoring tools and trained staff to increase the effectiveness and coverage of child immunization, especially in the vulnerable geographic areas. 1.3: Families and health workers have adequate knowledge to support healthy nutritional practices, especially for infants and young children.	with sectoral ministries			
		Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed B: N: 28.7% U: 29.3%; R: 27.7% T: N: 35%						

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B ^a) and targets (T ^b)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				1.3: The Ministry of Health has strategies for the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and related communication , involving families, CSOs and the private sector, in order to promote healthy nutritional practices, especially for infants and young children.				
	2. By 2027, children and adolescents in Algeria, especially those who are vulnerable, enjoy better learning opportunities and skills development for enhanced participation in social, economic and civic life.	<p>Percentage of children in the first year of primary school who attended preschool in the previous school year</p> <p>B: 72.3% Boys: 72.2%; girls: 72.3% U: 79.5%; R: 61.4% T: 75%</p>	MICS, Statistical Yearbook	2.1: The capacities of the education and training systems are strengthened by operationalizing prevention, remediation and return-to-school or training schemes, along with an inclusive distance-learning system for children and adolescents in the target	Ministries of National Education; Vocational Education and Training; National Solidarity, Family Affairs and the Status of Women; Youth and Sports; Religious Affairs and Wakfs; Office for National Statistics (ONS); United Nations entities	1 606	4 500	6 106
		<p>Percentage of adolescents (students aged 15 years) achieving level 2 in the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) for mathematics or a satisfactory level on the national standardized test</p> <p>B: N: 19% (2015) T: N: 25%</p>	PISA 2022 and/or national standardized test					

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B^a) and targets (T^b)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
		Number of children and adolescents benefiting from a life-skills learning programme B: 286 (July 2021) T: To be determined	Administrative data	geographical areas. 2.2: The education and training systems have a tool to measure the quality of learning and a programme to develop life skills, and are promoting the preparation of children and adolescents for working life. 2.3: The education and training systems have a statistical information system and strengthened capacities for results-based management, strategic planning and analysis, especially for vulnerable children. 2.4: Education and training system personnel have specialized skills to ensure better care for	CSOs and private sector identified in coordination with sectoral ministries			

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B ^a) and targets (T ^b)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				children and adolescents with disabilities.				
Strategic outcome 2: The population, including people living in vulnerable conditions, benefits from transparent, accountable and effective institutions that guarantee their effective participation and representation, the rule of law, as well as the promotion of inclusiveness and non-discrimination values.	3. By 2027, children and adolescents benefit from a strengthened protection system in terms of prevention and care.	Percentage of children aged 0–17 years who receive appropriate social interventions and positive educational practices from trained social workers B: N/A ^c T: N/A ^d	Administrative data	3.1: The national integrated child protection information system is available and operational to strengthen decision-making and develop evidence-based policies and programmes. 3.2: Social and justice workers at the central/local level have the capacity, tools and procedures to effectively manage the prevention, referral and coordinated care of children and adolescents at risk.	National Body for the Protection and Promotion of Children; ministries of National Solidarity, Family Affairs and the Status of Women; Justice; National Education; Youth and Sports; and Religious Affairs and Wakfs; United Nations entities CSOs and private sector identified in coordination with the sectoral ministries	1 407	1 000	2 407
		Proportion of children in foster care to the total number of children in all forms of institutional care B: N: N/A ^e T: N: N/A ^f	Administrative data					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B ^a) and targets (T ^b)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				3.3: Children and adolescents, families and civil society have strengthened capacities to act as development actors and to promote citizenship and positive educational practices.				
Strategic outcome 3: The population, including people living in vulnerable conditions, has access to high-quality, resilient health services, including prevention, a high-quality education and training system, and an effective social protection system.	4. By 2027, children and adolescents, girls and boys, especially the vulnerable, benefit from equitable social protection programmes aimed at reducing poverty and territorial and risks..	State in which measurement, analysis or advice has led to strategies and programmes to reduce child poverty B: Level 1 (2020) T: Level 3	Draft decrees, national programme documents, social protection reform document	4.1: National institutions are strengthened with tools, protocols and capacities to generate rigorous data and analysis on child and adolescent poverty and social protection, and to develop an effective, well-targeted and shock-adaptive social protection programme. 4.2: Central and local actors	Ministries of Finance; National Solidarity, Family Affairs and the Status of Women; National Education; and Health; local authorities; CNESE; Ministry of the Interior, Local Government and Territorial Development; ONS; World Bank; United Nations entities; universities CSOs and private sector	1 472	768	2 240
		Proportion of child population covered by social protection systems/frameworks B: 32% (social transfers), 45.8% (poorer households) (2019) T: At least 60% (social transfers), at least 60–70% (poorer households)	MICS					
		Share of public spending on health, education and social protection	Finance Act Report 2021/2027					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B ^a) and targets (T ^b)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		<p>B: 14.5% on education, 7.7% on health, 23.8% on social transfers (2021)</p> <p>T: Maintain initial level as a minimum: 14.5% on education, 7.7% on health, 23.8% on social transfers</p>		are equipped with tools for analysing public spending and budgets and reviewing budget allocations, thus contributing to reducing disparities and poverty among children and adolescents in targeted areas.	identified in coordination with the sectoral ministries			
		<p>Programme authorization^g of Communal Development Plan (as percentage of total capital budget)</p> <p>B: 5.3% (2021)</p> <p>T: Maintain the initial level of 5.3% as a minimum</p>						
	5. By 2026, implementation of a well-developed and effectively managed country programme will have achieved the desired results for vulnerable children.	<p>Office performance index at the end of each year</p> <p>B: 92% (2022)</p> <p>T: > 95%</p>	UNICEF results dashboard (InSight)	5.1: UNICEF and its partners have the capacity to plan, monitor and evaluate programme implementation, including humanitarian action, and to generate evidence on the situation of children in the country.	Government, Ministry of Communication, United Nations entities, CNESE, universities CSOs and private sector identified in coordination with sectoral ministries	1 671	932	2 603
<p>Percentage of 39 child-related Sustainable Development Goal indicators reported in the past three years with at least one disaggregation</p> <p>B: 56% (2020)</p> <p>T: 70%</p>		ONS, voluntary national review						
<p>Number of initiatives involving partners, including civil society and possible research institutions, advocating jointly with UNICEF for children during the cycle</p> <p>B: 0 (2020)</p>		Internal monitoring mechanism for partnerships						

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B ^a) and targets (T ^b)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		T: 5 Percentage of major country programme components evaluated at the end of their cycle B: 0% (2019) T: 40%	Global platform for monitoring evaluations	communication and partnerships to promote children's rights. 5.3: UNICEF and its partners have an effective coordination mechanism to strengthen cross-sectoral synergies.				
Total resources						7 695	8 700	16 395

^a Reference year not communicated; all data refer to 2019.

^b When no target date is specified, the deadline is set to 2027.

^c Baseline figure is not available since it is expected to be generated through the Child Protection Information Management System that the programme aims to establish

^d Ibid.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid.

^g Authorization of programme from Communal Development Plan (approved budget to finance communal development plans).