

Colombia

Update on the context and situation of children

Colombia held presidential elections deemed historic for many reasons: they were largely peaceful, turnout was relatively high (58%, the highest in 24 years), resulting in a left-wing coalition winning the popular vote for the first time in the country's history, and an Afro-Colombian woman, Francia Marquez, elected vice-president, yet another first for the country.

The new government made a public commitment to a policy of 'total peace'. Noteworthy developments impacting children include: peace talks with armed groups; an announcement made by the Ministry of Defence that armed forces would not conduct airstrikes in areas where children are likely to be present; the adherence to the Safe Schools Declaration (following years of advocacy by non-governmental organizations, international partners and United Nations agencies, including UNICEF); and the proactive approach of the Ministry of Education (MoE) to disseminating the Truth Commission's findings related to the impact of the armed conflict on children in school settings. There will be critical challenges going forward in ensuring a rights-based and differentiated demobilization of children from armed groups and other criminal organizations that will enable their safe reintegration into communities and families, with a sense of purpose and real life-long opportunities, a commitment to cease recruitment and a concrete implementation plan for the Safe Schools Declaration. This approach will require political and financial commitment across sectors and actors at national and local levels.

Other cornerstones that have marked the new administration's first few months revolve around climate change (including the protection of water sources) and a 'zero hunger' strategy expected to have an emphasis on reducing child malnutrition via intersectoral coordination. The latter has become particularly urgent in light of the increasing cases of deaths of Indigenous children from severe malnutrition in the La Guajira department, which are also linked to water scarcity and the department's vulnerability to droughts and other effects of climate change.

The most recent draft of the National Development Plan for 2022–2026, for which UNICEF Colombia provided technical inputs and support for the participation of children, includes a specific chapter on children, as well as on women, people with disabilities, victims, youth, ethnic communities and the LGBTQI+ population. Furthermore, the government will create a new Ministry of Equality, expected to address the root causes of multifaceted inequalities.

Despite the momentum on peace negotiations, 31 early alerts related to the recruitment and use of children were issued by the Ombudsman's Office, compared to 22 in the previous year, covering 522 municipalities. It is alarming that 33% of the children demobilized are girls, an increase from previous years. Equally alarming is the increasing number of children recruited from ethnic communities.

The Country Task Force Monitoring and Reporting Security Council Resolution 1612 verified 192 cases of grave violations of children's rights between January and September 2022. If the same trends continue during the final trimester of the year, the number of grave violations in 2022 will have increased for three consecutive years.

The number of reported cases of violence increased between 2021 and 2022 for both boys and girls, with sexual violence being the most common offence. There were 17,618 cases in 2022, compared to 14,690 cases in 2021, with most of the victims being 10–14 years of age. There were 15,409 cases of girl victims in 2022, compared to 12,659 cases in 2021.

President Gustavo Petro participated in the Transforming Education Summit, committing to address the learning crisis, enhance learning and job opportunities for young people in conflict-affected areas, democratize learning and lead a transformation towards a knowledge economy. This commitment is crucial, as recent estimates indicate that there are about 2.6 million out-of-school children, of whom approximately 32,000 are from Venezuela. Furthermore, learning gaps threaten school completion, with projections showing that only 24% of students who started school in 2015 will complete their educational pathway by 2027. As a result of the summit, Colombia was the first country in Latin America and the Caribbean to adhere to the United Nations Secretary-General's call to action to address the learning crisis and foundational learning gaps, with technical support from UNICEF Colombia, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, USAID and others.

Socioeconomic indicators continue to show that children are particularly vulnerable to external and economic shocks. Updated poverty figures show that overall multidimensional poverty stands at 16%, and at 22% for children. Tackling the root causes of poverty will be at the core of the upcoming Ministry of Equality's agenda and has already driven a fiscal reform that seeks to increase spending in the social sector and strengthen the social protection system. Protecting gains in key child indicators will be crucial in light of current inflation rates (13.1% in 2022, up from 5.6% in 2021), while the country continues to recover from the pandemic-driven economic slowdown (gross domestic product (GDP) growth estimated at 7% in the third trimester), reduces unemployment (from 15% in 2021 to 9.7% in 2022) and addresses exchange rate fluctuations. The latter also posed challenges for UNICEF operations.

Colombia continued to be affected by three emergencies: mixed migration flows, floods and armed conflict. Approximately 2.4 million Venezuelans have settled in Colombia, with support from an open-door policy that offers regularization pathways but with structural challenges ahead when it comes to full integration in the context of newly re-established diplomatic relations. In addition, about 145,000 migrants of over 45 nationalities have transited through Colombia en route north via the Darién Gap. About 80% of these are Venezuelan, and approximately 30% are children. A prolonged rainy season linked to *La Niña* affected over 743,000 people in 32 departments, resulting in an emergency being declared for 21 departments throughout the country. According to OCHA, over 500,000 people have been affected by conflict-related forced confinement, and about 70,000 have been displaced – a 6% increase compared to 2021.

Major contributions and drivers of results

Considering the new political context and to capitalize on the new administration's momentum in favour of children's rights, UNICEF Colombia, based on its situation analyses, led advocacy initiatives to put children at the core of the national agenda. These included the integration of child priorities as part of the United Nations System's advocacy strategy towards candidates, 'A Common Agenda for Colombia', which included round-table thematic discussions with campaign teams. Prior to the presidential inauguration, UNICEF Colombia led workshops on key child priorities, on health and nutrition, child protection, education, social protection and girl's rights. Inputs from UNICEF Colombia were incorporated into the incoming government's reports as programmatic alerts to be included as priorities in the first 100 days and over the longer term. In addition, UNICEF Colombia developed a policy note for the incorporation of children's rights priorities into the National Development Plan. This was presented to the new high-level authorities and is under consideration for inclusion in the National Development Plan. There has been close bilateral dialogue, as per the government's request for feedback and specific recommendations from UNICEF on drafts of the National Development Plan. UNICEF Colombia also provided methodological, technical and logistical support for children's participation in 44 regional dialogues held throughout the country. Facilitating children and adolescents participation will enhance the plan's participatory approach, and hopefully reflect children's views. The consultation gathered the voices of 400,000 children thanks to the joint

work of government authorities, UNICEF and civil society.

The change of government coincided with the landmark launch of the Truth Commission's final report. Following UNICEF advocacy and with UNICEF technical assistance as well as support for children's voices to be reflected, the report included a dedicated chapter on the effect of armed conflict on children. The Commission presented the report to the United Nations Security Council and the Secretary-General. International, national, regional and local forums were conducted to disseminate the findings. UNICEF is currently working with the MoE to integrate the recommendations into the school curriculum and develop child-friendly versions of the report, including an interactive virtual game and a child-friendly exhibition in the Memory Museum. With support from UNICEF Colombia, the Commission produced 19 audiovisual materials about the impact of conflict on children, and trained 25 youth leaders and 400 teachers to disseminate the recommendations of the report throughout the country, guided by the principles of non-repetition, truth, justice and reparation.

Noting the long-lasting effects of the pandemic, UNICEF Colombia's humanitarian response and development efforts focused on the priorities of nutrition (including WASH), vaccination, the learning crisis and the spike in child recruitment. These consider both the structural causes that impact the coverage and quality of services, as well as the overlapping emergencies that exacerbate the impact on children, such as the mixed migration flows, climate emergencies and armed conflict.

On nutrition, with cases of death by malnutrition of children under 5 on the rise (144 deaths in the first semester of 2022 compared to 197 for the whole of 2021), UNICEF Colombia implemented activities across the nutrition and WASH spectrum ranging from wasting and stunting to overweight and obesity. This included advocacy towards the Ministry of Health (MoH) for the implementation of a simplified community-based approach to malnutrition treatment, as well as the evaluation of the early warning and treatment of acute malnutrition among children between 6 and 59 months old. These are expected to result in higher malnutrition programme coverage in rural areas and Indigenous communities, as the government is committed to nationwide scalability, based on the resulting evidence.

UNICEF Colombia and the MoH initiated a co-creation process for the development of guidance for the treatment of children at risk of malnutrition. UNICEF also trained 482 health professionals in 6 departments on both malnutrition prevention and treatment. All professionals showed increased knowledge through post-training tests and are expected to increase service quality for 15,000 children. To also address overweight and obesity, UNICEF led evidence generation on the cost of burden of disease. The findings show that the economic burden of overweight and obesity in children and adolescents in Colombia was US\$258 million and US\$108 million, respectively. These findings will inform the MoH for the continuation of community-based obesity prevention interventions and for the development of public policies nationwide.

On vaccination, UNICEF Colombia continued to strengthen the national immunization programme through increased capacities, territorial roll-out planning, training, logistics and staffing, which led to the vaccination of 42,100 children against measles and rubella. This 2022 priority continued to be a UNICEF response to the drop in vaccination rates and to protect the gains the country had made towards the elimination of measles. The tangible results achieved helped secure support from additional donors of up to US\$5 million.

To address the learning crisis, UNICEF focused on strengthening national active search and enrolment management, evidence-based learning catch-up, analysis and measurement of well-being of children in schools, and the implementation of initiatives to improve learning conditions. In this context, UNICEF Colombia has provided technical assistance to 18 education secretariats in 9 departments for enhancing the active search for out-of-school children, leading to the enrolment of over 6,000 children in schools. Further, UNICEF Colombia has reached about 98,000 children (of whom approximately 14,000 are migrant children) and 781 teachers with learning-based interventions, resulting in improving language

learning by 5.6 percentage points. These teachers and students have detailed catch-up plans and recommendations for implementing accelerated learning plans. In 2022, through STEM podera 90 afro-descendant girls from Quibdo (Chocó) and Puerto Tejada (Cauca) municipalities received mentoring from scientist women from their own territories, increasing their knowledge on scientific methods and their abilities to propose solutions to significant problems in their communities.

To gain better understanding of action needed to accelerate the bridging of learning gaps, UNICEF Colombia also supported an evaluation process led by the MoE ('Evaluate to Advance') that has reached over 58% of all students in the country including migrant students. UNICEF led research on the socio-cultural barriers that affect children's learning pathways, seeking to understand cultural beliefs and stereotypes and their effect on service demand and supply. This evidence aims to inform programmes traditionally oriented to normative and material barriers, as well as strengthen understanding of cultural barriers as enablers of social inequalities, violence and poverty.

Considering the learning crisis as an emergency, UNICEF Colombia implemented accelerated learning strategies in 115 schools and informal settlements (including the training of 49 community leaders), reaching over 26,000 children through the MoE's strategy to enhance reading comprehension.

With mounting concerns over increasing child recruitment as certain armed groups look to consolidate territorial control in light of the ongoing peace negotiations, UNICEF Colombia addressed recruitment concerns using a threefold approach: the prevention of recruitment through a comprehensive strategy that reached over 4,320 children and adolescents who participated in risk mitigation programmes; the capacity-strengthening of 1,274 parents, caregivers and ethnic authorities to protect children within community environments, and of 20 rapid-response teams to prevent recruitment and use; and the capacity-strengthening of the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting, reaching 85 humanitarian actors in 5 departments to enhance reporting and verification mechanisms with a view to obtaining more accurate data on grave violations, and on advocacy actions (including op-ed and media coverage) that impacted the country's adoption of the Safe Schools Declaration, positioning children's rights at the core of peace negotiations in partnership with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and with key international partners who form part of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 group of friends.

In relation to broader child protection priorities, 31 of the 32 departments and 700 of the 1,103 municipalities in Colombia have adopted the National Pedagogical Strategy to prevent corporal punishment and other humiliating treatment, for which UNICEF provided technical and financial support. Support was provided for the development of a strategy to address child labour at the local level, a census characterizing the adolescents and young people in the child justice system, in terms of diversity, discrimination or violence, and a study on former children demobilized from FARC. UNICEF Colombia led the first research in the country on the "Situation analysis of Child Marriage and Early Unions in Colombia (2010-2020)" in partnership with other UN agencies and national institutions.

UNICEF likewise provided technical and financial support for the 8th International Conference on Restorative Justice Practices, which brought together 200 in-person and 3,000 online participants from the region. These promising practices, and those from the previous conferences, served as inputs to complete the national strategy on restorative justice. UNICEF provided technical support to the first restorative justice conference in the Amazon region, by supporting a study on the coherence between Indigenous restorative practices and international standards on child justice.

Colombia was one of the countries selected for piloting the WHO–UNICEF Minimum Service Package (MSP) in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Contexts, including through set-aside funding. UNICEF, through the coordination of the education, protection and health areas, as well as joint work with PAHO, implemented the MSP in Barbacoas, Nariño, and reached 884 adults,

including teachers, parents, caregivers, health workers, community leaders and first-line responders, and 2,185 children.

With a view to piloting scalable solutions as enablers for the country to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6.2 on sanitation, UNICEF implemented the Total and Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene (TSSH) methodology, reaching 21 communities and 938 people, out of which 4 communities were certified as open defecation-free. The process provides community-based technical assistance for individuals to build their own latrines and sinks to prevent faecal contamination. The methodology's innovation consists of the incorporation of an ethnic approach, along with an advocacy and scalability strategy for government ownership at local and national levels. Implementation of the TSSH integrated a new ethnic approach that allowed for the adaptation and adjustment of tools and activities in accordance with the community's vision, beliefs and preferences, while ensuring the strategy's principles, stages and results. This built-in flexibility allows the community to own the methodology and to foster behaviour change around sanitation with families who build, maintain and improve their latrines and hand-washing points. The national government has taken stock of the results, understanding TSSH as a blueprint for the elimination of open defecation via government-led scalability, understanding its wide-ranging potential for other sectors, including nutrition, for the next phases which include handwashing, safe water storage and treatment at home and food protection from faecal contamination. Additional water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions consisted of capacity-building for the formulation of 18 local WASH projects and solutions that will reach approximately 150,000 people including on menstrual rights, with a UNICEF initial investment of US\$95,000 that resulted in the leveraging of about US\$21 million from national and local budgets.

With a view to further consolidating the humanitarian–development nexus, UNICEF Colombia continued to support the regularization process for Venezuelan migrants through the Temporary Protection Statute (TPS). The government has so far handed out 1.6 million identity cards, while the overall population of Venezuelans in Colombia is expected to surpass 3 million. As the time frame for the statute drew to a close, UNICEF advocated for it to continue to be available and worked with the migration authority on the clarification of the possibility for children to access the education system or, under the protection of the State, to access the TPS until 31 December 2031. As a result, UNICEF led the design of a registration campaign in schools, implemented both directly and through partners. As a result, 174,500 children have advanced in the process to receive an identity card. A key activity included a strategy to support the enrolment of the migrant population, with the intention to settle in Colombia, into the national social protection system (*see 'Lessons learned and innovations' below*). To complement these activities, UNICEF led research on socio-cultural barriers that affect the social inclusion of migrants and consequently affect the supply side of social services. The evidence was shared with local authorities to strengthen their role and allowed UNICEF to design and implement a social and behaviour change strategy for local authorities and social leaders, to foster an approach that recognizes social inclusion as more than access to services.

Acknowledging that the mixed migration flows continue to pose humanitarian challenges for numerous sectors and now require a shift to provide interventions for migrants of several nationalities, UNICEF Colombia strengthened its territory-based approach using the latest needs assessments in Norte de Santander, La Guajira, Choco, Nariño, Atlántico, Arauca, Vichada and Necoclí (especially for migrants crossing into Panama through the Darién Gap), using a complementary multisectoral approach that recognizes that the same communities are often affected by overlapping emergencies, including conflict and climate-related disasters.

In this context, UNICEF Colombia reached 26,556 people (over 19,000 children) with mobile and stationary early childhood development interventions as part of the *Puntos de Informacion y Orientacion* (PIO) delivery strategy, specifically designed for emergency contexts in 6 departments. The PIO strategy also reached 20,222 people (14,850 children) with primary health care, which included nutrition screening, counselling and provision of micronutrients. UNICEF also provided

psychosocial support through community-based activities to 32,467 people, which included capacity-strengthening interventions to identify and prevent the risk of violence along the different migration routes. The programme supported 1,585 unaccompanied or separated children by activating protection route strategies for violence prevention and providing kits.

Jointly with local and national authorities, UNICEF supported the strengthening of the child protection system to respond to the needs of children and adolescents on the move, while adopting international good practices and standards. The strategy included the adoption and enhancement of an alternative family-based care model 'Hogar Sustituto' ('Foster Home') for migrant children and adolescents in four departments, while a reunification process is ongoing, and the development of a model for adolescents who opt to transition to autonomous living. This support resulted in 200 foster families able to provide family-based alternative care for an average of 1,000 children a year.

Understanding the importance of providing adequate WASH infrastructure, particularly in light of the need to prevent COVID-19, UNICEF Colombia provided access to safe drinking water to over 30,000 people affected by either armed conflict or the mixed migration flows (52% migrants and 48% affected by armed conflict). UNICEF restored WASH infrastructure for over 22,000 people, and provided hygiene supplies through "free shops" (including for menstrual kits) to over 23,000 people. In support of multisectoral initiatives seeking to ensure a safe return to school, UNICEF Colombia undertook WASH infrastructure rehabilitation in 36 schools and 2 informal settlements, including Indigenous binational communities, reaching 16,371 people.

For populations affected by armed conflict and multiple other issues, learning continuity and levelling-up activities, including school supplies and pedagogical support, were provided to 6,268 children attending temporary education services in 4 departments. Similarly, training for the prevention of gender-based violence was provided to 13,685 people, and 240 local authorities in Choco, Nariño, Arauca, Cauca and Norte de Santander were supported to design protection routes and update contingency plans for preventing and responding to child recruitment, including sexual violence, reaching approximately 8,000 people.

UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

Inter-agency collaboration continues to be a key pillar of UNICEF Colombia's work. Joint advocacy priorities included a pre-electoral and government transition engagement strategy, work with United Nations agencies regarding Colombia's commitments at the Transforming Education Summit and its follow-up (including the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank), and collaboration with agencies, donors (the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting group of friends) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Children and Armed Conflict to highlight child priorities within peace negotiations.

In 2022, UNICEF participated in seven joint programmes. These included: 'Civic Spaces for Young People', with UNFPA and ILO and funded by the Peacebuilding Fund; an initiative for strengthening local youth councils (with UNODC and FAO); an MPTF-funded Integral Care Model for women and young and parenting ex-combatants (with UN Women), an MPTF-funded initiative to strengthen life skills in conflict-affected areas by connecting tertiary education with local-level employment opportunities (with UNDP); a capacity-strengthening programme on inclusion of people with disabilities for local-level management and the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (with UNFPA and UN Women); an Integrated National Financing Framework programme (with UNDP and UN Women); and a local capacity-strengthening strategy to promote humanitarian access in areas of armed conflict based on community, popular and alternative media (with OCHA). In addition, UNICEF continued implementing an initiative for the WASH response to severe flooding, funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund.

A workplan was developed with UNHCR on the rights of children on the move, and UNICEF became the co-convenor of the protection cluster of the Interagency Group on Mixed Migration, making the issue of migration further integrated with the work of the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. UNICEF co-leads the gender inter-agency group, the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) task force, an accountability to affected populations (AAP) working group and the local salary committee, and represents United Nations agencies at the MPTF, in addition to the more traditional cluster coordination leadership roles in WASH and education (which now includes an early childhood subgroup). UNICEF is working with UNFPA and the National Youth Council to develop an action plan to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on Peace, Youth and Security. UNICEF Colombia continues implementing Business Operations Strategy as part of common premises in the field, as well as sharing its Long Term Agreements.

Private sector partnerships were also strengthened both for fundraising and business for results, including national and international stakeholders, such as Banco de Bogotá, Banco de Occidente, Dimayor (football league) for awareness-raising on World's Children Day, Fundación Santo Domingo on vaccination, the El Dorado Airport both on fundraising and breastfeeding advocacy, as well as Google, Baxter, Novo Nordisk, Kimberly Clark, Amway and BNP Paribas. UNICEF Colombia private sector fundraising increased by 17%.

Key partners included PRM, ECHO, ECW, WHO/PAHO, the governments of Canada, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Norway and Germany, and the national committees of the USA, Spain, Denmark and Switzerland.

Lessons Learned and Innovations

Innovation: Multisectoral synergies and technical assistance for the inclusion of migrants in the national social protection system – a nexus model

As the government began the registration of the migrant population covered by the temporary

protection statute in the national social protection system, UNICEF Colombia identified the need to ensure that families with children are enrolled, to protect them from shocks, foster resilience and provide enhanced opportunities. This was a significant opportunity to transition from the purely humanitarian cash transfer schemes, set up mostly by other international cooperation actors as part of an immediate response, towards a long-term, scalable solution of a national social protection system – a straightforward example of the implementation of the humanitarian–development nexus in a middle-income country.

During the government-led process of enrolling migrant families in the Identification System for Potential Beneficiaries of Social Protection Programmes (SISBEN), UNICEF identified the need to engage with potential beneficiaries using an almost one-to-one community-based approach to active search in partnership with the National Planning Department, given that all potential beneficiaries are required to expressly initiate the enrolment process. This need became evident through local-level interventions, where it was clear that those who needed to enrol had no specific information or comprehension of what the social protection programmes consisted of and what the process was. Therefore, the UNICEF initiative used a social and behaviour change approach to reduce rumours, demand services and promote trust using three pillars:

-
- Community-based information dissemination using local media channels, targeting specific communities, with an understanding of persisting rumours and information gaps in each one
- Field teams conducting active search for potential beneficiaries and walking each person through the entire enrolment process, including responding to questions on a case-by-case basis and clarifying misleading or false information
- A call centre with databases of all UNICEF projects, reaching out to individuals to assess eligibility and guide families through the enrolment process.

-
-

These pillars were underpinned by a robust AAP strategy that sought to incorporate community feedback in real time to adjust the programme, in partnership with the national authorities responsible for enrolment. UNICEF support to this enrolment process focused on four departments. The outcome of these efforts was an accelerated enrolment process and an expansion in the number of migrants accessing social protection benefits. Overall, the strategy reached over 214,000 people through community-based media, over 16,300 people through information-sharing interactions, and 293 people who participated in the local content development. Clarifying doubts and concerns of potential beneficiaries accelerated the rate at which families became eligible for social protection benefits, including but not limited to government cash transfers. Following implementation of the community-led strategy, the national authorities reported that it positively affected the demand for social services by increasing registration in the target municipalities, especially in territories where the infrastructure to ensure registration was no longer available. This evidence confirms that multisectoral social and behaviour change strategies can address both structural and social barriers to facilitate inclusion of vulnerable families in the Colombian social protection system.

Lesson learned: Preparedness and forecasting for triple emergencies – enhancing the peace–development–migration–natural disasters continuum

The ‘multiple emergency’ concept took on a whole new meaning for Colombia in 2022. There were significant overlaps between those affected by natural disasters (floods), conflict-related forced displacement and migration (not only from Venezuela into Colombia but also from about 45 countries towards Central and North America through the treacherous Darién Gap). UNICEF’s role was to ensure a child focus in all emergency preparedness and response initiatives for these various crises.

Although the UNICEF response was evidence-based through Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessments,

the overlap between multiple emergencies demands proactive forecasting. Furthermore, the evaluation of the response to the Venezuela migration crisis concluded that an information system that identifies differential needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. people from ethnic minorities and people with disabilities) is needed. In addition, accountability to affected populations needs to be ensured through mechanisms capable of identifying needs from their communities' particular perspectives, reducing risks associated with power imbalance and PSEA, and to promoting participation of communities. Traditional information and data collection systems become insufficient in such dynamic and fluid settings

Although there are national policies and regulations in place for emergency preparedness, the focus of these systems on children could be enhanced, and their multi-level linkages strengthened by multi-pronged forecasting systems that also incorporate an ethnic approach. This has become an essential component of UNICEF's efforts towards risk-informed emergency preparedness capacity-building at national and local levels in 2023. In addition to strengthening these national capacities, UNICEF's own internal mechanisms – including UNICEF's AAP mechanisms or tools, not just implementing partners' evidence (as recommended by the evaluation of UNICEF's response to the Venezuela migration crisis) – will benefit from such forecasting systems for a more targeted approach to pre-positioning supplies; micro-focused training of local stakeholders according to the specific local typology of the emergency; and prevention strategies where children are most at risk through local-level partnerships, taking into account the effects of climate change and the need for resilient education strategies that can overcome multiple emergencies and ensure continuity of learning.

UNICEF leadership in this regard will also seek to mainstream a child focus on the different emergency coordination platforms among United Nations agencies and humanitarian actors.