In the school yard, a girl is playing violin. Other students appear sitting playing the Oud. *Tunisia 2000*

© UNICEF/UNI24876/Pirozzi
Camels carrying metal drums filled with UNICEF-food supplies.

The State of Palestine 1954

© UNICEF/UNI41899/Unknown
FOREWORD

Anniversaries are moments for pride, celebration, and reflection. As UNICEF turns 70, it is a source of pride to look back on seven decades of tireless work on children's behalf in every country across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Together, we have made real progress.

It is cause for celebration that North African countries lead regional trends in reducing child mortality. The majority of MENA countries show high enrolments at school and have achieved, or are close to achieving, gender parity in education. Since its adoption by the General Assembly in 1989, the landmark UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has been ratified by every country in the Middle East and North Africa region, and the State of Palestine.

The Convention comprises 54 articles establishing the entire body of children’s civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to every boy and girl everywhere. In adopting the Convention, governments, in partnership with UNICEF and other child rights actors, have made a binding commitment to improve children’s lives.

In seventy years, we have come a long way.
Yet it is cause for reflection that much still remains to be done. Great challenges lie ahead. As children suffer from the impact of multiple conflicts still raging through several countries. Gains in reduction of child mortality; reduction in malnutrition; access to quality education and protection are challenged. Too many children are still dying from preventable diseases. Too many girls and boys are out of school. Abuse and exploitation of children is still too common. Harmful practices will take more time to be fully eradicated. Children’s voices are still too little heard, and governments struggle to translate their bold commitment for children in their budgets.

As we embark on our eighth decade working for and with children, UNICEF and its partners across the region will continue to honour their commitment to the well-being of every boy and girl, especially the most disadvantaged and vulnerable whoever and wherever they are.
مقدمة

إحياء الذكرى السنوية لأيام مؤسسة هو أمر يملؤه أحاسيس الفخر والاحتفاء والتأمل. يناسب المغرب الزمني للأطفال من الذين تغطى عليهم الدراسة والتعليم والممارسات الثقافية والاجتماعية والصحية المتعاقبة.

غداً، يأتي فرصة إحياء الذكرى السنوية سبعين، حيث نسبي للأطفال من أثر التدخلات المتنوعة التي ما زالت تُمارس في عدة دول، وهي الأسباب التي استطاعت تحفيزها. من حيث إيجاد حلول وتحسينات، أصبحت مكاسب وتحقيقها في المجالات المتنوعة، فكتير من الأطفال ما زالت تعيش في ظل الظروف المعيشية الصعبة والتعليمية، ولا تزال الأطفال يتعرضون للاضطرابات مثل نقص النوم ونقص السواد، وأنهار الأحاسيس، والنزاعات، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية.

وعلى مدى السنوات السبعين، التي مضت، استطعنا فتح شوط طويل على هذا الصعيد.

نعم، إن إحياء الذكرى السنوية هو فرصة للتأمل حيث ما زالت أمانة الكثير لتحفيزها في ظل وجود تحديات عظيمة، إذ أن الأطفال من أثر التدخلات المتنوعة التي ما زالت تُمارس في عدة دول، وهي الأسباب التي استطاعت تحفيزها. من حيث إيجاد حلول وتحسينات، أصبحت مكاسب وتحقيقها في المجالات المتنوعة، فكتير من الأطفال ما زالت تعيش في ظل الظروف المعيشية الصعبة والتعليمية، ولا تزال الأطفال يتعرضون للاضطرابات مثل نقص النوم ونقص السواد، وأنهار الأحاسيس، والنزاعات، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية، وارتفاع نسبة السوء التغذية.
UNICEF in the Middle East and North Africa

UNICEF was established by the United Nations General Assembly on 11 December, 1946, to provide food, clothing and health care to children in a Europe devastated by the Second World War. The situation of children elsewhere across the globe was not any better, and in 1953 UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations system.

Like in Europe, the Second World War had a devastating impact on the Middle East and North Africa. Events in the State of Palestine in 1948 aggravated the post-war turmoil, with hundreds of thousands of Palestinians displaced.

The UNICEF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa was established in 1951, with the goal of providing a fair chance in life for every child in the region.

In the 1950s, UNICEF combatted some of the most common infectious diseases, particularly those affecting children. In 1953, UNICEF began a global campaign against yaws, a disfiguring disease affecting millions of children, treatable with penicillin. In the region, UNICEF carried out anti-tuberculosis campaigns, providing screening and immunization. By mid-1955 it was estimated that some 15 million children had been tested and 5.7 million had been vaccinated.

In the 1960s, most countries in the Middle East and North Africa embarked on national development plans. UNICEF accordingly adopted the 'country approach', whereby assistance was framed according to countries’ own priorities for their children. UNICEF’s methods and approach continued to develop and expand into new areas, including water supply and sanitation.

In 1975, war erupted in Lebanon, a development with far-reaching consequences for children. Throughout this period, UNICEF responded to one emergency situation after another.

The challenges facing UNICEF multiplied and intensified in the 1980s, with the situation in Lebanon still unsettled, a war between Iran and Iraq, and conflict in southern Sudan.

In 2000, member states committed to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), driving tremendous progress for children and demonstrating the power of focusing global efforts around concrete and common goals.

In the following 15 years, the Middle East and North Africa region has seen a 46 per cent decline in the number of children under the age of five affected by chronic malnutrition. The number of primary-school-age children out of school has decreased from 9 million in 1999 to less than 4 million in 2012, although this number has increased again due to the ongoing crises in Syria, Iraq and Yemen.

Despite progress, humanitarian crises in the Middle East and North Africa region continue to expand in unprecedented numbers and magnitude, triggering a child protection crisis of immense scale. Escalating conflicts in Iraq, Syria and Yemen, refugee influxes to Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt, ongoing violence in the State of Palestine, Libya and Sudan have all created dire conditions for many girls and boys in the region.

Across the region, UNICEF’s specialists help develop programmes in education, health and nutrition, child protection, adolescent development, water and sanitation, social policy and emergency response across conflict-affected countries. Amid turbulence and evolving challenges, UNICEF’s goal remains constant: to make a reality of the promise of children’s rights contained in the 1989 Convention of the Rights of the Child.

4
التأديب العنيف على شكل انتهاك نفسي للطفل المنصوص عليه ضمن اتفاقية حقوق الطفل المتمثلا في ظهور واقع يجسد حقوق الطفل المقنعة في منظمة اليونيسف مصممة على تحقيق التحديات التي تنشأ من حين لآخر، إلى أن تعاني من أزمات.

ول على الرغم من هذه الانتصارات، إلا أن الأزمات الإنسانية في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا لا تتوقف عند الاسباب القانونية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية والمادية والبيئية في الحالة. وفي حالات الطوارئ واحدة تلوي الأخرى.

و في عام 2004، أقرت الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة التزامها بأهداف القرن العشرين، وتخليصها كمساند عام للاعتبار الفاعل في الحالة. في الحالات التي كانت مواجهةٌ، تنتج مساواةً أكبر في الشتات والتعليم، والترفيه، والصحة، والأمن.

وفي عام 1951، أطلق اليونيسف حملة حيوية لمكافحة مرض السلّ، وكان التركيز الرئيسي.

وفي عام 1975، أدى الاحراق الحراري في لبنان، وهو نتاج كان نتيجةً للحرب، حيث تurgت إمكانية

وكما هو الحال، تلتها وتلتalarmات السرية والقتال. وتم تلقيح ما يقدر بـ 50 مليون طفل، بينما

و في عام 1953، أطلق اليونيسف حملة حيوية لمكافحة مرض السلّ، وهو نتاج كان نتيجةً للحرب، حيث تurgت إمكانية

ومع ذلك، فإن هذه الانتصارات عطت الأمل في الحالة. في الحالات التي كانت مواجهةٌ، تنتج مساواةً أكبر في الشتات والتعليم، والترفيه، والصحة، والأمن.

وفي عام 1946، تم تلقيح ما يقدر بـ 50 مليون طفل، بينما

وعلى مدى السنوات الخمسة عشر التي تلت ذلك، شهدت منظمة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا اجتماعًا نسبيًا في عدد الأطفال.

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وفي عام 1989، توفي 46 مليون طفل، دون سن الخامس، الذي يصابون بأمراض أكيدة في صعيد حماية الطفل.

ويظل الكثير من الأطفال في مناطق الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا يعانون من الموت والقتال، وتمت مكافحة مرض السلّ، وهو نتاج كان نتيجةً للحرب، حيث تurgت إمكانية

وفي عام 1951، أطلق اليونيسف حملة حيوية لمكافحة مرض السلّ، وهو نتاج كان نتيجةً للحرب، حيث تurgت إمكانية
UNICEF’s presence in Algeria dates back to the early days of the country’s independence in July 1962. Until the early 1970s, UNICEF’s main focus was humanitarian response following the Algerian war for independence. From 1970, UNICEF focused on making the shift from humanitarian response in light of rapid developments in several areas. The year 1986 marked the beginning of the elaboration of five-year cooperation programmes between UNICEF and the Government of Algeria. This focus included work on improving mother and child survival, the development and maintenance of access to water, and sanitation and nutrition work.

UNICEF works closely with the Government of Algeria and other partners on early childhood development, quality education, child protection, youth participation and social policies.

Progress for children

- **1969**: vaccination for diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and polio was decreed mandatory and free of charge. Algeria has been polio-free since 1997, and 95 per cent of children under the age of five receive vaccination.
- **1976**: a decree established compulsory education until the age of 16, and free education from primary to upper secondary. Significant strides have since been made to provide that all children fulfil their right to go to school.
- **1990**: Algeria signed up the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ratifying it on 19 December 1992.
- From **1998** to **2002** significant efforts have been made to provide psychosocial support to children who have witnessed or have been directly affected by violence.
- **2001** and **2003**: UNICEF supported the government’s rapid response to emergencies: the Bab-El-Oued floods and the Boumerdès earthquake respectively.

الجزائر

يعود توافد اليونيسف في الجزائر إلى أولى أيام استقلال الجزائر في شهر تموز/يوليو من عام 1962. وفي بداية الخمسينيات من القرن العشرين، أصدرت الحكومة الجزائرية برنامج إستجابة إنسانية بعد الحرب التي خاضتها الجزائر فيها استقلالها. ومنذ بداية عام 1970، نافذت اليونيسف برنامج إستجابة إنسانية في ظل النزاعات السرية التي شهدتها الجزائر لجهود إصلاحاتها. ومنذ بداية عام 1986، بدأت اليونيسف بالتركيز على تحول برنامج الإستجابة الإنسانية في ظل التطور السريع الذي شهدته الجزائر المجتمعة في مجالات الحياة من خلال برنامج التعاون عام 1986 بين اليونيسف وحكومة الجزائر. وقد ركز هذا البرنامج على تحقيق نسبة عالية للأطفال والنساء في مجال الخدمات الصحية والصرف الصحي، وعلى العمل في مجالات التنمية والتعاون مع الحكومة الجزائرية وسائر الشركاء في التنمية المستدامة، ووضع السياسات الاجتماعية والتعليمية والطبية، وتفعيل مشاركة الشبكة ووضع السياسات الاجتماعية والتعليمية والطبية.

التقدم المحرز على صعيد الأطفال

- **1969**: صدور مرسوم يقضي بتقديم لقاحات إلزامية ومجانية ضد أمراض النخاع الشوكي والكزاز والسعال الديكي وشلل الأطفال. وكان ذلك العام ليشكل موجة نشاط في برامج إنتاج الأطفال بعد عکود عام 1972. وتم الآن تلقيح 95% من الأطفال دونUX

- **1976**: صدر مرسوم بإلزامية ومجانية التعليم حتى سن 15 سنة وشكله البعض من المراحل التعليمية وحتى المرحلة الثانوية.


- **1998** و **2002**: تقدمت جهود حسبية لتفعيل الدعم النفسي الاجتماعي للأطفال الذين عانتوا خلال حربهم، وتشجيع جهود الدعم. كما تقدمت اليونيسف الدعم لحكومة الجزائر في برامج الإستجابة السريعة للحروق الطارئة، فضلاً عن الدعم والمساعدة التي تلقتها هذه الحملة من جهات أخرى.
KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>UNDER 18</th>
<th>UNDER 5</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under 5 Mortality Rate

26/1,000 live births

Birth Registration 100%  
Child Labour 5%  
Access to Improved Water 84%  
Primary School Net Enrolment Rate 97%

Little girl in an early childhood development center in the Highlands. 2015  
© UNICEF Algeria/2015Noorani
Since July 1981, UNICEF has worked steadily with the government, partners and the community to protect and promote children’s rights. Djibouti is experiencing strong economic growth, but a lack of employment and social welfare keeps the poverty levels high: over 40 per cent continue to live in relative poverty, and nearly one quarter in extreme poverty. Children, who make up 40 per cent of the country’s population, are among the most affected by persistent inequities in access to services and opportunities.

Progress for children

• 1990: Djibouti ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and has been working with UNICEF and other partners to improve conditions for children across the country.

• Between 1990 and 2012, child mortality dropped almost by half, from 131 to 67.8 per 1,000 live births.

• 2005 – 2015: primary school enrolment rates climbed from 54.6 per cent to 79 per cent. More girls now attend school, making up 46 per cent of the primary school population.

• 2015: Djibouti adopted a Child Protection Code aligned to international standards, strengthening an enabling and protective environment for children.

• 2015: Djibouti undertook the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis study, highlighting the deprivations of children using a lifecycle approach. The same year, a new unconditional cash transfer programme was initiated, aiming at reaching 16,300 poorest households.

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KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (THOUSANDS)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 18</td>
<td>392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 5</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under 5 Mortality Rate: 67.8/1,000 live births

Maternal Mortality Rate: 383/100,000 live births

Global acute malnutrition rate (us) 17.8%

Female genital mutilation/cutting (0-60+ Years old) 78.8%

Access to improved water: 97% in the capital and 65% in the regions

Access to improved sanitation 60% in urban areas and 5% rural areas

Out-of-school children of primary school age 37.4%

A mother retrieving her baby from the weighing machine in Enguila health center 2004 © UNICEF/UNI12193/Pirozzi
UNICEF established its office in Egypt in 1952, and has since supported the government in responding to the needs of children throughout the country. The 2014 Constitution includes an article fully dedicated to child rights (Article 80), covering issues such as the definition of the child, the right to care and protection, and the principle of the child’s best interests.

Progress for children

• **1989–2014**: Over the last decades, Egypt has made remarkable progress in addressing child survival rates. Between 1989 and 2014, the under-five mortality rate fell from 102 to 27 per 1,000 live births.

• **2008**: UNICEF supported the amendment of the Child Law, harmonising the minimum age of marriage for both sexes at 18. The Law also raised the age of criminal responsibility from 7 to 12. Since 2008, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) has become a criminal act. Between 2008 and 2014, the percentage of girls aged 15-17 who suffered from FGM/C declined from 74% to 61%.

• **2014**: UNICEF supported the introduction of the new pentavalent vaccine in the immunization programme, providing support in procurement and awareness campaigns.

• **2015**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2016**: The Grand Imam and Shaykh of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and the Coptic Orthodox Pope launched the Religious Leaders’ Initiative to counter violence against children, providing significant momentum to engage communities across faiths to protect the rights of children.

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• **2018**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2019**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2020**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2021**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2022**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2023**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2024**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2025**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2026**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2027**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2028**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.

• **2029**: UNICEF supported the modernization of social protection systems and the introduction of two cash transfer programmes: “Takafol,” a conditional cash transfer aiming to reach poor families with children; and “Karama,” an unconditional cash transfer to the physically challenged and chronically ill including children.
KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>UNDER 18</th>
<th>UNDER 5</th>
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<td></td>
<td>90.08</td>
<td>33.38</td>
<td>10.20</td>
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Under 5 Mortality Rate

27/1,000 live births

Birth Registration

99%

Child Labour

7%

Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (15-49)

92%

Access to Improved Water

97.7%

© UNICEF/UNI24438/Pirozzi

Wearing a hat over his head, a boy plays muppet show with a big smile on his face. 2000
UNICEF Gulf Area Office was established in its current form in 1971. It covers five countries: Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain.

The UNICEF Gulf Area Office facilitates partnerships to enhance the development of children in the five countries. Public and private actors in the Gulf have contributed significantly to UNICEF’s global humanitarian and development work over the years, with contributions adding up to hundreds of millions of dollars. It is estimated that the Gulf has provided financial and non-financial support in UNICEF operations in over 60 countries, with a major impact on millions of children's lives.

In these five countries, UNICEF’s partnership has shifted from the delivery of basic social services to the rollout of programme strategies based on evidence generation, policy advocacy and national capacity development.

Progress for children


- Considerable progress has been made in reducing under-five and infant mortality rates. Maternal mortality has also dropped, varying between eight deaths per 100,000 live births in Qatar, to 24 deaths per 100,000 live births in Saudi Arabia.

- In education, the Gulf countries made major improvements in net enrolment rates. In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the rate was 97 per cent for both boys and girls in 2011. In Qatar in 2010, the net enrolment rate in primary school stood at 92.6 per cent, with girls registering a rate of 94 per cent, higher than boys, at 91 per cent.
KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

SAUDI ARABIA
- TOTAL: 31,540
- UNDER 18: 10,560
- UNDER 5: 3,161

KUWAIT
- TOTAL: 3,892
- UNDER 18: 997
- UNDER 5: 348

BAHRAIN
- TOTAL: 1,377
- UNDER 18: 347
- UNDER 5: 108

QATAR
- TOTAL: 2,235
- UNDER 18: 406
- UNDER 5: 132

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
- TOTAL: 9,157
- UNDER 18: 1,510
- UNDER 5: 491

Two children listening to a session on injury prevention. UAE 2011.
© UNICEF/2011
UNICEF’s presence in Iran dates back to the early 1950s. UNICEF and the Government of Iran focused their initial cooperation on child health and nutrition, later expanding to include education, child welfare, child protection, HIV/AIDS prevention, and child poverty reduction.

UNICEF’s activities in Iran are in line with national priorities embodied in the National Development Plans.

Progress for children


- **2015**: Immunization coverage against contagious diseases is greater than 95 per cent. Child survival and development is a main part of the cooperation between UNICEF and the government.

- **2015**: A decree by the Supreme leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran supported the integration of refugee children into the public education system, a major step towards achieving all-inclusive education. The number of Afghan school-age children and adolescents in Iran, documented and undocumented, is estimated at roughly 800,000 - one of the largest protracted refugee situations in the world. UNICEF and the government cooperate to provide basic education to undocumented Afghan children.

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**إيران

يعود تواجد منظمة اليونيسف في إيران إلى أوائل الخمسينيات من القرن العشرين. ركزت اليونيسف في عملها مع الحكومة الإيرانية على التعاون في مجال صحة الأطفال، والغذاء، وتمشيط هذا التعاون لاحقاً في مجال التعليم ورفاه الأطفال، وحماية، ووقاية من مرض نقص المناعة المكتسبة (الأيدز) وتضمن نسبة الفقر للأطفال.

وتناغم نشاطات اليونيسف في إيران مع الأولويات الوطنية التي حددتها خطط التنمية الوطنية.

التقدم المحرز على صعيد الأطفال

- **2013-2015**: إجراء مراجعات للقانون الجنائي الإسلامي والقانون الجنائي الإيران وسواء في مجال Nuevo في مصلحة الأطفال في الدعاوى الجنائية وتعافى التوافق مع الحكومة الإيرانية على تحقيق معايير العدالة المتعلقة بالأحداث.

- **2015**: تلقيح ضد الأمراض المعدية تبلغ نسبة الأطفال الذين تلقوا اللقاحات أكثر من 95%، وتم تحسين التعاون بين اليونيسف والحكومة الإيرانية حول نقل الأطفال على أبعد الحماية للاستمتاع.

- **2015**: أصدر المرجع الإداري لجمهورية إيران الإسلامية مرسوماً يدعم فيه دمج الأطفال اللاجئين في نظام التعليم العام، وفي محطة هامة نحو الوصول إلى توفير التعليم شامل للجميع. بفضل عدد الأطفال القادمين من أفغانستان، وعلى مدار سنوات. وفي إحدى حالات اللجوء الممنة المضمنة في الإعلان، تم توفير التعليم الأساسي للأطفال من أفغانستان.
### KEY FACTS 2016

#### POPULATION (MILLIONS)

<table>
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#### Under 5 Mortality Rate

16/1,000 live births

#### Primary School Net Enrolment Rate (2014)

98%

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A premature baby is cared in the NICU ward of Mahdyeh hospital in Tehran, that has adapted the Newborn Individualized Developmental Care and Assessment Program (NIDCAP) with UNICEF support.

© UNICEF/Iran/2015Noorani
UNICEF has been working in Iraq since 1952, helping develop maternal and child health services, train health personnel and equip educational training institutions. UNICEF established a dedicated office in Iraq in 1984. Through the 1990s and until 2008, UNICEF met the needs of women and children affected by violence.

In 2012-2013, when 250,000 Syrian refugees came to the Kurdistan Region, UNICEF established water and sanitation, education, health, and child protection services.

Following the conflict in 2014, UNICEF continues to meet critical, life-saving needs while providing emergency and longer-term programmes supporting millions of displaced children and families.

Progress for children

- 1984-2016: Iraq strengthened its social and legal policies in all sectors relevant to children, and instituted fiscal reforms to improve and increase the Government of Iraq budget allocations to the most deprived children in the country.

- 2003-2008: UNICEF provided emergency access to water and sanitation, primary health care, nutrition, education and child protection services for millions of children and women affected by extreme violence.

- 2009: UNICEF reoriented its country programme to support the government’s efforts to develop child-friendly social policies, modernise institutions and improve basic services critical to the survival and development of children.

- 2013-2016: UNICEF met the emergency needs of about 250,000 Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region with education, protection, health and nutrition, water and sanitation programmes.

- 2015: UNICEF facilitated a nationwide agreement to end violence in primary schools.

- 2014-2016: UNICEF continues to help meet the emergency needs of 3.3 million displaced Iraqis in water and sanitation, education, protection, and health and nutrition.
### KEY FACTS 2016

#### POPULATION (MILLIONS)

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#### Under 5 Mortality Rate

34/1,000 live births

- **Child Labour**
- **Access to Improved Water**

4.7%  

85%

Sajad, 10, from Baghdad, holds a UNICEF school bag during a distribution of school supplies to children from five schools in Baghdad’s Al-Amiriyah District. 2016

© UNICEF/UN08247/KhuzaieFirst
UNICEF began its operations in Jordan in 1952, and has since expanded support to national efforts in realizing the rights of children, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable. Jordan ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1991 and declared the protection of children from violence a national priority in 2000.

From a national campaign to end violence in all public schools, to introducing new concepts like child-friendly budgets in relevant ministries, UNICEF continues to support Jordan in making innovative changes towards improving the lives of children.

**Progress for children**

- **1990 – present:** The rate of immunization of children against polio and measles is more than 95 per cent. This is reflected in a drop in infant mortality rates, which have halved since 1990.

- **1990 – present:** Jordan has had great success getting girls into school. The percentage of children enrolled in primary school has climbed from 88 per cent in 1990, remaining consistent around 97 per cent since 2008. More girls than boys now attend primary and secondary schools, and then proceed to further studies in university.

- **2000 – 2015:** Despite Jordan’s severe water scarcity, access to improved drinking water sources increased to 97 per cent by 2015. Improved sanitation access increased from 48 to 99 per cent, one of the highest rates in the Middle East and North Africa.

- **2012 – present:** Rapid response to the needs of Syrian refugee children has been a significant component of UNICEF support. This includes the provision of clean water, improved sanitation, health, nutrition and education. UNICEF provides psychosocial support services to help children cope with the horrors of the conflict in Syria, and empowers adolescents and youth with life skills and opportunities to participate and engage positively in their communities. There are currently over 655,000 registered Syrian refugees in Jordan, including 337,000 children.

**Rapid response to needs of Syrian refugee children**

- **2012 – present:** UNICEF works with partners to provide emergency assistance to Syrian refugees in Jordan, including access to education, nutrition, health and psychosocial support.

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KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

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<tr>
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Under 5 Mortality Rate

18/1,000 live births

Birth Registration 99%
Child Labour 2%
Access to Improved Water 96%
Primary School Net Enrolment Rate 97%

Girls play on a swing at a UNICEF-supported playground in the Za'atari camp for Syrian refugees. 2013.

© UNICEF/UNI150177/Noorani
LEBANON

UNICEF opened its first country office in Beirut, in 1948. UNICEF in Lebanon has supported the government in meeting the needs of children and working towards the progressive realization of child rights.

The country has made significant progress in bringing economic and social development to its people, but challenges remain as critical targets for poverty reduction and gender equality have yet to be achieved.

Progress for children

• 2011 – to date: more than 1 million Syrian refugees have registered in Lebanon. UNICEF has supported the Government of Lebanon to provide children with access to education, protect them against abuse and exploitation, and provide basic services like clean water, vaccination and psychosocial support.
• 2015: almost 1.5 million disadvantaged children live in Lebanon, of whom over 80 per cent live in just 15 per cent of cadastres. Of these disadvantaged children, some 470,000 are poor Lebanese, 796,000 are Syrian refugees and 122,000 are Palestinian refugees.
• 2015-2016: 250,000 Lebanese and 150,000 Syrian children aged 3-18 were enrolled in Lebanese public schools. UNICEF’s support to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education is based on three pillars: access, quality and system strengthening. UNICEF helps with non-formal education programmes, enrolment fees, school supplies, transportation services and homework support.

• 2015: يعيش حوالي 1.5 مليون طفل عربي، من بينهم 796,000 طفل سوري، و 122,000 طفل فلسطيني. وتشمل التعليم غير الرسمي، والدعم المالي، ومعدات التعليم، وخدمات الموارد، وخدمات الأطفال واليونيسف في جنوب لبنان للتعليم، وتشجيع التعليم غير الرسمي، وتشجيع الأرامل، وتشجيع التعليم، وتشجيع التعليم، وتشجيع التعليم، وتشجيع التعليم.
KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

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Under 5 Mortality Rate

26/1,000 live births

Birth Registration:
99% Lebanese, 96% Syrian

Child Labour
Age 5-17: 6%
Lebanese, 7% Syrian

Use of improved water source:
93% Lebanese, 74% Syrian

Out-of-school children of primary school age

A child carries boxes of winter clothing kits, in the Bekaa Valley. Each kit, for children up to 14 years old, contains age-appropriate winter clothes. 2014 © UNICEF/UNI179178/Haidar
Since 2011, Libya has experienced severe instability. The UN and international partners continue to support the country. The economic situation is bleak.

UNICEF re-established its presence in Libya in 2012. Earlier gains are threatened by the ongoing conflict.

In an extremely uncertain context, UNICEF faces enormous challenges. UNICEF focuses on child protection, including the release and reintegration of children associated with armed conflict, provision of psychosocial and recreational activities, water and sanitation programmes provided to internally displaced populations (IDPs), education programmes for out-of-school children and strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization capacity of the Ministry of Health.

Progress for children

• 1993: Libya ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Prior to 2011, children across the country had access to free health care and education. In 2015, the Constitution Drafting Assembly adopted nine articles on children’s rights in the new constitution.

• 2008: Libya had one of the highest literacy rates in the region. Enrolment in primary education stood at 98 per cent, with the equal numbers of boys and girls attending school.

• 2015: UNICEF and the municipality of Al-Zintan agreed to establish The Centre for Release and Reintegration of Youth and Children associated with armed groups. This agreement was followed by the commitment of the municipality of Sebrata to protect children.

• 2016: UNICEF carried out the first national polio vaccination campaign in two years. Over 1.3 million children received the polio vaccine countrywide. UNICEF delivered 1.5 million polio vaccines to the National Centre for Disease Control of the Ministry of Health.

• 2019: Libya, which signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child, has taken steps to provide children with free health care and education. In 2015, the Constitution Drafting Assembly adopted nine articles on children’s rights in the new constitution.

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KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

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<td>UNDER 5</td>
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</table>

- **People in need of humanitarian aid**: 2.44m
- **Women and children in need of humanitarian aid**: 1.35m
- **School children affected by the conflict**: 279,000
- **People in need of basic health care**: 1.9m
- **Internally Displaced People (IDPs)**: 348,372
- **Total number of registered asylum seekers**: 28,444
- **Total number of registered refugees**: 9,300

*A girl in Martyrs Square, in Tripoli, 2011 © UNICEF/UNI116496/Diffidenti*
Since 1957, UNICEF and Morocco have cooperated to promote the rights of children in the country. Over the years, Morocco has made tremendous gains economically and socially. However, 1.4 million people are in absolute poverty, and 3.9 million are vulnerable. An estimated 1.8 million of the poor and vulnerable are children. Inequality of opportunities is particularly evident in early years and adolescence.

Progress for children

Two thirds of under-five child mortality occurs in the neonatal period, due mainly to lack of quality prenatal, postnatal, or delivery care by qualified staff. Starting in 2017, the new cooperation cycle plans several interventions in support of national efforts in this area.

1999 – 2014: The percentage of working children aged 7-14 has dropped significantly over the last decade, from 9.7 per cent in 1999 to 1.5 per cent in 2014.

2008 – 2015: Primary school enrolment levels have climbed from 90 per cent in 2008 to 99 per cent in 2015. However, a massive dropout rate (3 per cent and 10 per cent in primary and lower secondary). An estimated 250,000 children aged 6-14 are out of school, including one in three girls in the rural areas. Through the education programme, UNICEF helps Morocco expand access to education and standards, from preschool onwards.

2012 - 2016: the country programme supports child-sensitive policy reforms in the health, protection, and education sectors, including a successful effort mandating one year of pre-primary education. The programme helps disadvantaged children benefit from a first chance in life, with access to quality Early Childhood Development services, and helps vulnerable adolescents get a second chance, mainly by supporting their access to professional training and life programmes.

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POPULATION (MILLIONS)

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<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tr>
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<td>3.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under 5 Mortality Rate  

1.5% of all live births

Child Labour, for children aged 7-14 (2014)

Access to Improved Water

85% of children under 1 year of age have access to improved sources of drinking water.

Out-of-School Children of Primary School Age

27.6% of children of primary school age are out of school.

Morocco, women, some with children, attend an adult literacy class in Oujda, Oriental Region.

The class is part of a UNICEF-supported income-generating programme for women. 2006

© UNICEF/UNI74912/Pirozzi
UNICEF’s work in Oman began in 1971 through the Gulf Area Office in Abu Dhabi, followed by the opening of an office in Muscat in 1982. Oman has made significant socio-economic advances over the relatively short period of four decades. Since 1990, the country has achieved one of the world’s fastest rates of reduction in the under-five mortality rate. Economic stability and income growth have gone hand-in-hand with significant reductions in child and maternal mortality rates, universal child immunization, universal primary education and women’s empowerment.


Progress for children

- **1971 – present**: Oman has achieved near-universal primary education. In 1971, only 5 per cent of boys and 1 per cent of girls attended school. In 2012, primary enrolment was 96.3 per cent. Progress in secondary education has been equally impressive, with a net enrolment rate of 84.4 per cent in 2013. Oman has achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education.
- In 2014, 94.9% of mothers received post-natal health checks after delivery. Meanwhile, Oman had achieved near universal coverage of maternal health services and antenatal care coverage stood at 98.6%.
- Oman is on track to achieve the goal of every newborn HIV-free. The government has effective blood safety policies and programmes for the identification, prevention and treatment of HIV and sexually transmitted infections.
- Oman’s Child Law enshrines a high-level commitment to protecting the rights of children.
- In 2015, Oman has achieved the Millennium Development Goals (MDG 1), halving the underweight rate among children under five. Oman has achieved MDG 4 on reducing child mortality. Dramatic improvements in health services have led to a drop in infectious childhood diseases.
- Oman has achieved universal literacy rates among young people in the age group 15-24.

Oman has been on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) for 2015.

- **1971 – 2014**: Oman has achieved MDG 1 (improving maternal health), MDG 3 (promoting gender equality and empowering women), MDG 4 (child mortality), MDG 5 (improving maternal health), MDG 6 (combating HIV and AIDS), MDG 7 (environmental sustainability) and MDG 8 (economic growth, employment and reduction of poverty). Oman is on track to achieve MDG 2 (primary education), MDG 3 (gender equality and empowerment of women), MDG 6 (combating HIV/AIDS), MDG 7 (environmental sustainability) and MDG 8 (economic growth, employment and reduction of poverty). Oman has made significant socio-economic advances over the relatively short period of four decades. Since 1990, the country has achieved one of the world’s fastest rates of reduction in the under-five mortality rate. Economic stability and income growth have gone hand-in-hand with significant reductions in child and maternal mortality rates, universal child immunization, universal primary education and women’s empowerment.

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**Oman**

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KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

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</table>

Under 5 Mortality Rate

9.7/1,000 live births

Under 5 Mortality Rate

Birth Registration

99%

Access to Improved Water

94.9%

Primary School Net Enrolment Rate

92%

Sitting in a computer lab, a girl and a boy working on a personal computer. 2001

© UNICEF/UNI25191/Pirozzi
UNICEF has been supporting Palestinian children in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since the early 1980’s. Following the establishment of the Palestinian Authority in 1994, UNICEF appointed its first Special Representative to serve Palestinian children. With staff in Jerusalem and the Gaza strip, UNICEF works with the Palestinian Government and a broad range of partners to protect children and women from the impact of violence, and to prevent deterioration in their conditions. UNICEF works to strengthen institutional capacities for delivering on the goals and principles enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

UNICEF’s programmes are directed at the most vulnerable children and women, focusing on health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, protection, social policy and participation of adolescents.

**Progress for children**

- The first line of protection for a child is registration at birth. Palestine now has a birth registration rate of 99 per cent.
- The Palestinian immunization programme is a success story, with coverage rates well above 95 per cent.
- **1994 – 2011**: Great gains have been made in the education sector. Between 1994, when the Palestinian Authority took charge of education, and 2011, the number of children attending school increased by 70 per cent.
- **2016**: An estimated 92 per cent of households now have improved sanitation facilities, an increase from 88 per cent in 1991 and a Millennium Development Goal achievement.

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KEY FACTS 2016

POPOPULATION (MILLIONS)

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Under 5 Mortality Rate

6% of children under 5 years old die before their fifth birthday.

Child Labour

<table>
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<th>% of children employed under 14 years old</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89%</td>
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Access to Improved Water

58% of children have access to improved water sources.

Access to Sanitation Facilities

92% of children have access to sanitation facilities.

Primary School Net Enrolment Rate

93% of children attend primary school.

Literacy Rate

99% of children can read and write.

Hussein, 5 years old in Gaza City: "I don’t know how to swim in the sea yet, but I know how to make a mini pool".

© UNICEF/UNI194574/El Baba
UNICEF started operating in Sudan in 1952 and is the largest UN agency dedicated to supporting children in the country. UNICEF’s first permanent office opened in Khartoum in 1974. Despite the gains made in advancing the rights of children, multiple wars and chronic underdevelopment have impacted negatively on the lives and well-being of children in the country.

UNICEF works for the most vulnerable children in the most deprived localities in all of Sudan’s 18 states. To ensure an effective response at state and community levels, UNICEF has 11 Zonal Offices, each facilitating the implementation of UNICEF-supported humanitarian and development programmes.

Progress for children

- **1990-2014**: under-five mortality rates dropped by 44 per cent, from 123 to 68 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **2010**: Sudan has been polio-free since 2010. Nationwide vaccination campaigns are conducted biannually, directed at children in high-risk areas.
- **2000-2012**: Enrolment in primary school has increased from 57 per cent in 2000 to 71 per cent in 2012. The primary school net attendance ratio has increased from 74 per cent in 2010 to 76 per cent in 2014.
- **2009-present**: In accordance with the Saleema Communication Initiative addressing Female Genital Mutilation/cutting, there have been 979 public declarations for the abandonment of the practice across Sudan.
- **2010-2014**: the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding has increased from 41 per cent to 55 per cent nationwide, and now exceeds the World Health Assembly target of 50 per cent.
- **2016**: Sudan signed the Joint Action Plan on the Protection of Children in Armed Conflict.
- **2016**: Sudanese People’s Liberation Movement/North (SPLM/N) signed the Joint Action Plan on the Protection of Children in Armed Conflict.

السودان

UNICEF started operating in the Sudan in 1952 as the largest UN agency dedicated to supporting children in the country. UNICEF’s first permanent office opened in Khartoum in 1974. Despite the gains made in advancing the rights of children, multiple wars and chronic underdevelopment have impacted negatively on the lives and well-being of children in the country.

UNICEF works for the most vulnerable children in the most deprived localities in all of Sudan’s 18 states. To ensure an effective response at state and community levels, UNICEF has 11 Zonal Offices, each facilitating the implementation of UNICEF-supported humanitarian and development programmes.

التقدم المُحرز على صعيد الأطفال

- **1990**: صادقت السودان على اتفاقية حقوق الطفل في هذا العام، واعتمدت القانون الوطني للطفل عام 1990. انخفضت نسبة وفيات الأطفال دون سن الخمسة سنة 44% لتخفيفه.
- **1990-2014**: انخفضت نسبة وفيات الأطفال دون سن الخمسة سنة 44% لتخفيفه.
- **2010**: من 123 حالة وفاة إلى 68 حالة لكل 1000 مولود في عام 2014.
- **2010**: انخفضت نسبة وفيات الأطفال دون سن الخمسة سنة 44% لتخفيفه.
- **2009-present**: وفقاً لمبادرة “سليمة” التوعية التي تتصدى لاختلالات الرأس في السودان، هناك 979 حالة تخلية على مستوى البلاد في جميع أنحاء السودان. وانخفضت نسبة الإصابة بabantة خلال عشرين سنة في السودان.
- **2016**: وضعت السودان خطة العمل المشتركة بشأن حماية الأطفال في النزاعات المسلحة.
- **2016**: وضعت السودان خطة العمل المشتركة بشأن حماية الأطفال في الصراعات المسلحة.
KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>UNDER 18</th>
<th>UNDER 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39,598</td>
<td>20,195</td>
<td>6,336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Under 5 Mortality Rate

- **67%**
- **32%**

- of the population do not have access to improved sanitation
- of the population do not have access to improved drinking water sources
- Out-of-school children of primary school age
- Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Women-86.6%; Girls-32%
- Prevalence of Stunting
- Skilled attendance at birth
- Global Acute Malnutrition
- Child Labour

- 3,000,000
- 68/1,000 live births

A child wearing a bracelet that identifies his nutritional needs, drinks fortified milk at a feeding centre in Waat. 1993

© UNICEF/UNI23989/Press
UNICEF opened its office in Syria in 1970. Prior to the outbreak of conflict in 2011, Syrian children were better off than many in the region in school enrolment, basic health, and child protection. The country was well on the way to achieving a number of the Millennium Development Goals. However, six years of conflict have made Syria one of the most dangerous places in the world.

Since the conflict began in 2011, UNICEF has significantly scaled up its operations to meet rapidly expanding needs. UNICEF delivers life-saving humanitarian assistance for women and children in health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and child protection, education, and adolescent development programmes. UNICEF is investing in longer-term systems-strengthening and resilience-building initiatives to help children, families and communities. In 2016, UNICEF reached over 11 million people in Syria with both life-saving and resilience-building programmes. Advocacy for the protection and rights of children continues to be a major focus.

Progress for children

- **2014-2016**: UNICEF partners conducted 20 polio campaigns, vaccinating over 2.9 million children every year. In April 2016, UNICEF conducted the first nationwide routine vaccination campaign since the start of the crisis, reaching up to 2 million children, including in besieged and hard-to-reach areas. No new cases of polio have been reported since start of the crisis, reaching up to 2 million children, including in besieged areas.

- **2016**: UNICEF has prioritized psychological support activities, reaching some 329,900 children and caregivers with psychosocial support. Over 1.8 million children received mine risk education.

- **2016**: UNICEF has supported education, helping children forced out of school return to learning. Over 3 million children have received school supplies. More than 400 schools have been rehabilitated and over 324 prefabricated classrooms have been installed.

- **2016**: UNICEF is investing in the protection and development of adolescents, reaching over 750,000 with life-skills and vocational training.

- **2016**: UNICEF helped provide safe drinking water for 13 million people in Syria, through a combination of emergency water trucking, water purification tablets, disinfectant, rehabilitation and maintenance of key water infrastructure.

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KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION IN NEED

- **13.5m** People in Need
- **6m** Children in Need (under 18)
- **1.8m** Children Under-Five in Need
- **6.5m** Internally Displaced People
- **1.7m** Children Out of School

*Image: Nour, 8, attends Grade 3 on her first day of the second semester at the Kheir eddine Al-Asadi School in the Sakhoor neighbourhood of eastern Aleppo. 2017 © UNICEF/UN051525/Al-Issa*
UNICEF’s cooperation with the Government of Tunisia started in the 1950s. By 1982 UNICEF opened an office in Tunisia, and has since supported the Government of Tunisia in meeting the needs of children and working to fulfill child rights in the country.

Tunisia has successfully reached all its Millennium Development goals, except in the area of maternal mortality. Following the 2011 uprising, the Government of Tunisia, the United Nations and other development agencies focus their support on regional inequalities, most vulnerable populations, violence against women and children, while developing policies and programmes to strengthen education, child protection, health and social protection and systems.

Progress for children

- Over the last decades, children in Tunisia have benefited from free access to education, health services and child-centered legislation.
- 1995: Tunisia adopted the child protection code, a major legislative measure to bring its national laws in conformity with the CRC.
- 2011: The country had a 99 per cent enrolment rate in primary schools. Girls and boys have access to public schools, which are compulsory and free of charge.
- 2011: The infant mortality rate has fallen to 12 per 1,000 live births. However, disparities still exist in the rural areas, where the figure stands at 25 per 1,000 live births.
- 2014: the new constitution adopted following 2011 explicitly includes several provisions on child rights.

TUNISIA

بعد تاريخ طويل تعاون اليونيسف مع الحكومة التونسية إلى فترة الخمسينيات من القرن الماضي، وفي حوالى عام 1982 افتتحت اليونيسف مكتبًا لها في تونس. ومنذ ذلك الحين قدمت الدعم للحكومة التونسية في تلبية احتياجات الأطفال والعمل على تحقيق حقوق الطفل في البلاد.

وقد استطاعت تونس تحقيق جميع أهدافها الإنسانية الألفية، باستثناء مجال وفيات الأمهات. بعد الثورة عام 2011، أصبح تركيز الحكومة التونسية ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة وغيرها من وكالات التنمية على مكافحة حالات عدم المساواة بين الأقاليم، ودعم العوامل السكانية المستضيفة، والتصدي للعنف ضد المرأة والأطفال، مع العمل في الوقت نفسه على وضع السياسات والبرامج التي من شأنها تحسين التعليم وحماية الطفل، وتقويه أنظمة الخدمات الصحية والحماية الاجتماعية.

التقدم المحرز على صعيد الأطفال

- على مدى العقود الماضية، استفاد الأطفال في تونس من الحصول على خدمات التعليم والصحة والشرایع التي تتمحور حول حقوق الطفل.
- 1995: اعتمدت تونس قانون حماية الطفل، وهو عبارة عن إجراء تشريعي مهم لضمان إلتزام القوانين الوطنية باتفاقية حقوق الطفل.
- 2011: نجحت نسبة التحصان باللقاح الثانوي في الدولة إلى 79٪، وتحتاج كل من الصناعات والخدمات التعليمية الحكومية في المدارس، وهو تعميم إرادي ومهم.
- 2011: أشتملت نسبة وفيات الرضع إلى 12 وفاة لكل 1000 ولادة، لكن ما زالت هناك نبأ في المناطق الرضيعة حيث كانت نسبة هناك تبلغ 5 وفاة لكل 1000 ولادة.
KEY FACTS 2016

POPULATION (MILLIONS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>11,254</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 18</td>
<td>3,115</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 5</td>
<td>982</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Under 5 Mortality Rate

2% - 14/1,000 live births

Child Labour

98% Access to Improved Water

Out-of-school children of primary school age

A girl smiles in the streets in the suburb of Mellasine. 2012
© UNICEF/UN033/Pirozzi
UNICEF established a presence in Yemen in the 1960s to respond to the urgent needs of children in the poorest country in the Middle East. Since then, Yemen made steady progress for children until the conflict escalated in March 2015. Prior to that, Yemen already needed large amounts of humanitarian assistance. These needs stemmed from years of widespread poverty, underdevelopment, environmental decline, intermittent conflict and a fragile rule of law.

Progress for children

• 1991: Yemen ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child with immediate effect. This laid the foundation for the consequent engagement on child rights.

• 2014: The Government of Yemen signed an action plan with the United Nations as part of a global campaign to end child soldier recruitment by 2016. The escalation of the conflict in 2015 set back these efforts, with the recruitment of over 1,440 children.

• 2015-present: Before the escalation of the conflict, Yemen’s primary school enrolment stood well above 80 per cent. Due to insecurity and closure of schools, 350,000 children were unable to resume their education in the 2015 school year, bringing the total of school-age children out of school to 2 million. In 2016, UNICEF launched a Back-To-School campaign to help children continue with their education

• 2016: Over 4 million children were vaccinated against polio and measles. Yemen has remained polio-free due to continued vaccination efforts.
### Key Facts 2016

#### Population (Thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Under 18</th>
<th>Under 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>27,400</td>
<td>12,629</td>
<td>3,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People in Need of Humanitarian Aid</strong></td>
<td>18.8m</td>
<td>9.6m</td>
<td>462,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children in Need of Humanitarian Aid</strong></td>
<td>7.4m</td>
<td>3.9m</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children in Need of Health Care</strong></td>
<td>18.8m</td>
<td>9.6m</td>
<td>462,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children under Five at Risk of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)</strong></td>
<td>7.4m</td>
<td>3.9m</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A child stands inside her family’s house area of Mathbah, in Sana’a, 2015

© UNICEF/UN013961/Shamsan
Regional Office

UNICEF’s Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa was established in 1951. Operating from Amman, Jordan, the Regional Office provides technical expertise, oversight and coordination for UNICEF Country Offices around a region home to more than 160 million children.

UNICEF works for a world in which every child has a fair chance in life. It is this goal that has guided the work of the UNICEF Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa since establishment.

UNICEF’s specialists develop programmes in education, health and nutrition, child protection, adolescent development, water and sanitation, social policy and emergency response across the region and conflict-affected countries. In accordance with UNICEF’s global mandate, our mission is to fulfill the promise of children’s rights enshrined in the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child.

© UNICEF/Lebanon/2016Rich
المكتب الإقليمي

تأسس مكتب اليونيسف الإقليمي لمنطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا في عام 1951. وفي خلال عمله في مدينة عمان في الأردن، يوفر المكتب الإقليمي لليونيسف الخبرة التقنية والإشراف والتنسيق الفني لمكاتب اليونيسف في دول المنطقة التي تحتضن أكثر من 1.1 مليون طفل.

ومع عمل اليونيسف من أجل عالم تتوفر فيه فرصة عادلة في الحياة لكل طفل، وهو الهدف الذي يطمح المكتب الإقليمي لل يونيسف لمنطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا، في تحقيقه منذ تأسيسه.

يعمل أخصائيو اليونيسف على تطوير برامج في مجالات التعليم والصحة والتغذية وحماية الأطفال، وتتمكنون من تقديم الدعم والمهمات والخدمات الصحيحة وتضمن الممارسات الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لحالات الطوارئ في الدول التي المتضررة من النزاع، وانسجاماً مع رسالتنا لل يونيسف العالمية.

يشمل المكتب في الوفاء بالوعود التي كرسها اتفاقية حقوق الطفل التي أبرمت عام 1989.
Annex: Sources

OVERVIEW
State of the World’s Children 2016
UNICEF and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics reports

ALGERIA
Algeria MICS 2012-2013 / OSSCI.

DJIBOUTI

EGYPT

IRAN
Iran’s Statistical Centre.

JORDAN
2016 National Population and Housing Census.

LEBANON

LIBYA

MOROCCO

OMAN
Oman MICS Key Findings Report.

STATE OF PALESTINE
SOWC 2016

SUDAN
CBS projected population.

SYRIA
2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview.
المقارنة:

المصادر

لمحة عامة

وصع الأطفال في العالم (4.4.1) تقارير اليونيسف ومعهد اليونيسكو للإحصاء

الجزائر

تقديرات عام 2015 المسوح المحلي متعدد المؤشرات في الجزائر (4.4.1)

جيبوتي

تقديرات عام 2011 المسوح المحلي متعدد المؤشرات في جيبوتي

السودان

المسوح متعدد المؤشرات في سلطة عمان السلطنة (4.4.1)

مصر

م撤销 الإنجازات الإنجازية لعام 2012 - (4.4.1) مشفى الأطفال غير المتخصص في مساعدات (4.4.1)

إيران

المسوح المحلي متعدد المؤشرات في إيران (4.4.1)

الإمام الأزدي

المسوح المحلي متعدد المؤشرات في البحرين (4.4.1)

ليبيا

المسوح المحلي متعدد المؤشرات في ليبيا (4.4.1)
A girl peeks out from the doorway of her home in the remote, mountainous village of Dora in the drought-ravaged Tadjoura District. Djibouti 2006
© UNICEF/UNI43859/Kamber
A woman baking bread at home using traditional furnace made from clay. *Egypt 2000*

© UNICEF/UNI24482/Pirozzi
UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Audrey Hepburn is surrounded by children (several of whom are suffering from eye diseases), during her visit to the IDP camp at El Muglad in Abyei province in West Kordofan State. Sudan 1989
© UNICEF/UNI40120/Hartley
A health worker from the UNICEF-assisted Maternal and Child Health Demonstration Centre in Beirut, the capital, pays a home visit to a woman who is breastfeeding her newborn in bed. Lebanon 1952
© UNICEF/UNI43216/Unknown
A girl with Down’s Syndrome holds up eight fingers to indicate her age at a UNICEF-sponsored fair in the city of Baalback in the north-eastern Beqaa Valley Region. Lebanon 2006

© UNICEF/UNI45342/Debbas
A midwife from the UNICEF-assisted maternal and child health centre in the city of Chiraz teaches a mother to bathe her twin babies, during a visit to the woman’s home. Iran 1950

© UNICEF/UNI43199/Unknown
Little girl in her classroom "PK 50 school". Djibouti 2004
© UNICEF/UNI12286/Pirozzi
Rahf, 6, displaced from Salah al-Din, draws at a UNICEF-supported child-friendly space at a camp in Baghdad. Iraq 2016
© UNICEF/UN017058/Khuzaie
Saida Ali and her daughter speak with Tahany El Zanfly in Masara Village, in Mit Ghamr District. Ms. Zanfly is a health worker conducting home visits to teach families how to prevent the spread of avian influenza from domestic poultry. 

© UNICEF/UNI2434/Noorani
UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Orlando Bloom, joins students during a Grade 6 English class, at Omar Bin Abdul Aziz Boys School in the northern city of Irbid, capital of Irbid Governorate. Jordan 2014

© UNICEF/UNI159524/Diffidenti
Lana, 13 years old in Gaza City. The State of Palestine 2015
© UNICEF/UNI194565/El Baba
Children play at a UNICEF-supported community school in a rural area in the region of Upper Egypt. 2005
© UNICEF/UNI74801/Pirozzi
Regional Ambassador Zade Dirani, at Za’atari refugee camp and nearby town of Mafraq, accompanied by a grand piano, to bring music and a message of hope to children and youth, including those who have fled war and violence in Syria. Jordan 2016
© UNICEF/UN029516/Herwig
Hayder, 5, from Salah al-Din, is measured by health workers in Al-Takya Al-Kasnazahiya Camp for displaced Iraqis in Baghdad. Iraq 2016
© UNICEF/UN017026/Khuzaie
Together with her son Seamus, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Mia Farrow looks at drawings made by children at a ‘Safe Play Centre’ in the Kalma camp for displaced people, near the city of Nyala, capital of South Darfur. UNICEF helped to build the centre, trained its facilitators, and is providing recreational materials. Sudan 2004

© UNICEF/UNI40888/Noorani
Two girls play on swings in the Muntaza Subrata park in the city of Subrata, on the Mediterranean coast, in Zawiya District. Libya 2015

© UNICEF/UNI187389/Romenzi
UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Liam Neeson talks to young actors after watching their performance during a visit to a Makani centre in Mafraq, Jordan 2016
© UNICEF/UN038486/Herwig
Despite the ongoing violence across the country, children and dedicated teachers are doing all they can to keep their education going. UNICEF has provided 3.2 million children with learning materials, such as school bags, stationary and text books.” Syria 2016

© UNICEF/UN041541/anonymous

© UNICEF/MENAR0/PHAZOU
Ansam, 10, a blind displaced Syrian girl singing "Heartbeat", a UNICEF-produced song. *Syria* 2017

© UNICEF/MENARO/Abdulaziz
Ali with his granddaughters, in Beit Lahia, Gaza Strip. The State of Palestine 2015
© UNICEF/UNI175631/El Baba
Children play near the ruins, in Tripoli, Libya 2012
© UNICEF/UNI143490/Abodeed
Samira watches as her eight-month-old daughter, Iman, is weighed by a nurse in a UNICEF supported clinic in Beirut. UNICEF-assisted Maternal and Child Health Demonstration Centre, in Beirut. Lebanon 1952
© UNICEF/UNI43213/Unknown
UNICEF goodwill ambassador Ricky Martin speaks to a Syrian refugee girl at a UNICEF supported safe space for children in Tal Hayat in northern Lebanon. Around 60 children from the nearby informal settlement for refugees participate in daily Psycho-social support activities. UNICEF is currently working in 576 intervention sites to deliver child protection interventions across the country. Lebanon 2016

© UNICEF/UN020855/Choufany
A physically challenged girl sitting in front of a mirror playing with a woman. Jordan 2008
© UNICEF/UNI24183/Pirozzi
UNICEF National Goodwill Ambassador Salima Souakri, joins a primary school class in the Sahrawi refugees camps. Algeria 2015.

©UNICEF Algeria/2015 ElHebri
During an Arabic lesson, Hawa Hamid, 10, writes in her textbook in her classroom at the Hamadab Primary School in Kulloeid area in Port Sudan. Sudan 2014

© UNICEF/UNI165916/Noorani
UNICEF goodwill ambassador Mrs. Vanessa Redgrave listening to Israeli children in Adam’s school in West Jerusalem. Palestine, June 2004

© UNICEF/UNI64076/Sabella

سفيرة اليونيسف للنوايا الحسنة، السيدة فنيسا ريدغريف، تستمع إلى الأطفال الإسرائيليين في مدرسة أداماس في القدس الغربية. فلسطين. حزيران/يونيو 2004
A schoolboy points to an anatomy chart during science class at the UNICEF-assisted Beni Ouriaghel Primary School in the city of Tangier, Morocco 2005.

© UNICEF/UNI45153/Pirozzi
UNICEF National Goodwill Ambassador Madjid Bougherra during the Football Gala Match for the #EndViolence campaign. Algeria 2014
©UNICEF Algeria/2014ElHebri
A girl drinks from a tap at a water point in the Za’atari camp for Syrian refugees, in Mafraq Governorate. Jordan 2013
© UNICEF/UNI150169/Noorani
Unicef Ambassador Ewan McGregor walks with Myrna, 10, inside an abandoned mall that her and her family used to live in, Erbil, northern Iraq on July 29 2016.
© UNICEF/UN026964/Modola
A man applies UNICEF-supplied aureomycin antibiotic ointment to the eye of a child. Morocco 1953

© UNICEF/UNI43220/Bubley
The UNICEF-supported outreach team conduct house visits to screen children for malnutrition and refer children for treatment to the health centre. Syria 2016
© UNICEF/UN031947/Al-Issa
Alawia Ali sits with her five-year-old daughter, Fatma Salik, on a bed in their home in Aroma Village, near the city of Kassala. Ms. Alawia chose not to have Fatma cut. Morocco 2009
© UNICEF/UNI73766/Holt
UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Peter Ustinov (centre) joins a woman teacher and a group of kindergarten children working at a table. A cameraman stands nearby. 1978 in Jordan

© UNICEF/UNI40205/Unknown
Fatima, 10, washes her face at a water tank provided by UNICEF in Tinah Camp on September 5, Iraq 2016.

© UNICEF/UN034964/Anmar
First-grade students write in their new UNICEF notebooks on the first day of classes at Al-Athra’a School in Al-Hasakeh City. Syria 2015

© UNICEF/UNI198148/Soulieman
Mohammad, a Syrian refugee from Daraa Governorate, uses a large hose to fill a tank with water that was transported to the site in a truck, in Za’atari refugee camp. Jordan 2015

© UNICEF/UNI191765/Gilbertson VII Photo
Children and men from the Berber ethnic group gather at the open door of a car that has brought a trachoma treatment health care team to a fortified village in the mountainous region of the Dades River Valley, near the oasis town of Tinerhir. *Morocco 1953*

© UNICEF/UNI43223/Bubley
A girl and a boy lay in the schoolyard with hands on face and elbows on the floor. Oman 2001.

© UNICEF/UNI25188/Pirozzi

بحث وصفي: يستلقيان علی أرض ساحة المدرسة وكلا كلا منهما على وجهه بينما المرفقان يلامسان الأرض.

عُمان

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Mahmoud Kabil with back to school children in the Mazraq camp in Haradh, Yemen 2009
©UNICEF/2009
5-year-old Mohammed sprays water on his 11-year-old sister, Danya, and cousins, 8-year-old Ammah and 4-year-old Mo’men, in Za’atari refugee camp, in Mafraq Governorate, Jordan 2015.
© UNICEF Morocco/2014/Aniss Maghri
Hussein, 7, is Lebanese and lives in the Bekaa valley where he attends the double shifted Maalaka public boys school, which is supported by UNICEF through the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis. Lebanon 2016

© UNICEF/UN043140/Rich
1969 Mother and Child protection

This is the first Algerian stamp that shows the work of a woman artist.

At the Oman office, a stamp was issued in 1996 to celebrate UNICEF at 50. This was issued together with the Sultanate of Oman commemorative stamp for its 33rd National Day.

These stamps were implemented on 10 October 1985 with UNICEF’s support, in Iraq, for the children with Disabilities to promote vaccination against Polio.

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1971: The 25th UNICEF Anniversary

1989: International Day of Child

1989 Mother and Child protection

This is the first Algerian stamp that shows the work of a woman artist.

LEBANON

OMAN

ALGERIA
UNITING FOR THE MOST DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN SINCE 1946

11 December
The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is created by the General Assembly to provide supplies and assistance to children after World War II.

1946
The first UNICEF National Committee is established, and UNICEF prints its first greeting card.

1947
UNICEF becomes a permanent agency in the United Nations system.

1948
Maurice Pate, UNICEF's first Executive Director, states, “There are no enemy children.”

1953
The United Nations adopts the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

1954
American entertainer Danny Kaye becomes UNICEF's Ambassador at Large.

1959
The United Nations launches “Health for All,” through the delivery of primary health care.

1965
1979
The Development Decades


1980–1995
The Mark II water pump is invented, transforming village life.

1988
UNICEF and partners work to fight famine in the Horn of Africa and Sahel regions.

1989
UNICEF supports children affected by war and HIV/AIDS.

1995–1999
The United Nations declares the International Year of the Child to increase awareness and spur action on children's rights.

1965–1979
1947–1965
1980–1995

The UNICEF Executive Director Henry Labouisse states: “The welfare of today’s children is inseparably linked with the peace of tomorrow’s world.”

UNICEF Executive Director James Grant states: “We need to give children’s essential needs a ‘first call’ on society’s resources.”

UNICEF Executive Director Dr. Jianlong Li states: “Protecting children’s rights is the bedrock of a development strategy that benefits everyone.”

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UNICEF and partners work to fight famine in the Horn of Africa and Sahel regions.

1995–1999
UNICEF Executive Director Hans Kluge states: “Children are the most vulnerable group in society, and they are at the forefront of the global pandemic.”

2000–2004
The United Nations declares the International Year of the Child to increase awareness and spur action on children’s rights.

2005

2015
UNICEF Executive Director Anthony Lake states: “Children are the solution, not the problem.”

2020
UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta H. Fore states: “We must work together to build a world where every child has the chance to survive, thrive and reach their full potential.”

UNICEF: The Agency for Children

اليونيسف: المنظّمة التي تعمل لفائدة الأطفال

The Development Decades

نشأة التنمية

Child Survival and Development

بقاء الأطفال و نماذهم