Orientation for new UNICEF focal points based in government missions in NY

UNICEF Programming Priorities

Ted Chaiban, Director
Implications of SDGs for Children and UNICEF’s work

• **Investing in Children** - momentum for investment in children as a driver across the four dimensions of the agenda;

• **Equity** - reducing inequalities, with specific focus on gender inequality as well as “leaving no one behind”.

• **Participation** - boost citizen ownership & participation of children and young people in implementation, monitoring & accountability

• **Strategic Partnerships** – leveraging existing multi-stakeholder partnerships and movements to implement the SDGs
## Programme Priorities and Emerging Issues

### GOAL AREA 1
**EVERY CHILD SURVIVES AND THRIVES**
- Maternal and newborn health
- Immunization
- Childhood illnesses
- Prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition
- HIV prevention
- Early childhood development
- Adolescent health and nutrition

### GOAL AREA 2
**EVERY CHILD LEARNS**
- Equitable access to quality education
- Learning outcomes
- Skills Development

### GOAL AREA 3
**EVERY CHILD IS PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION**
- Prevention and response services for violence against children
- Harmful practices (FGM/C and child marriage)
- Access to justice

### GOAL AREA 4
**EVERY CHILD LIVES IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT**
- Water
- Sanitation
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Children in Urban Settings
- Environmental Sustainability

### GOAL AREA 5
**EVERY CHILD HAS AN EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE**
- Child Poverty
- Social Protection
- Adolescent empowerment
- Gender discriminatory roles and practices
- Children with disability

### Cross-cutting priorities
- Gender Equality
- Humanitarian Response
Child Mortality:
Steady progress in reducing child mortality rates, but newborn deaths still a challenge

Under-five deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Under-five deaths</th>
<th>Infant deaths</th>
<th>Neonatal deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRIMARY ISSUES:
1. Access to community-based health care
2. Quality of maternal and newborn care

UNDERLYING ISSUES:
1. Weak health system capacity
2. Protracted emergencies and crises
3. Lack of accountability

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) 2015
Health System Strengthening for the Unfinished Child-Survival Business

1. COMMUNITY HEALTH PLATFORM
   
   Formalize a cadre of Community Health workers:
   
   - Paid / Incentivized
   - Skills for home based care, prevention, early diagnosis and referrals
   - Information and communication tools
   - Essential commodities

2. QUALITY PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
   
   Empower midwives to save mothers and newborns
   
   - Skills and mentoring
   - Essential commodities
   - Running water and enabling environment for infection prevention
   - Electricity to do deliveries at night

3. National plans and investments to reach the most marginalized

4. District Planning, Management and Supervision

5. Data, Information and social accountability

6. Vaccines, drugs and supplies
Ending stunting, wasting and other forms of malnutrition

155 million stunted

Stunting affected an estimated 22.9 per cent or 154.8 million children under 5 globally in 2016.

52 million wasted

In 2016, wasting continued to threaten the lives of an estimated 7.7 per cent or nearly 52 million children under 5 globally.

Less than 1 in 2 infants under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed as recommended.

Only 1 in 4 toddlers are fed a minimum number of food groups per day (diet diversity).
UNICEF’s global nutrition programme aims to guarantee that by the year 2021:

- 250 million children aged 0-59 months receive services for the prevention of stunting and other forms of malnutrition annually.
- 100 million adolescents aged 11-18 years receive services for the prevention of anaemia and other forms of malnutrition annually.
- 6 million children with severe wasting or other forms of severe acute malnutrition – in humanitarian and non-humanitarian settings - receive treatment and care.

UNICEF’s global nutrition programme aims to move the needle in four programme results where progress is greatly needed:

1. Improving diet diversity in children aged 6-23 months.
2. Improving nutrition of adolescent girls (and boys).
3. Improving nutrition of pregnant women.
4. Detecting and treating severe wasting in children early, in all contexts.
Globally, 70% of pregnant and breastfeeding women living with HIV received ART to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and for their own health.

1.6M new infections averted in children between 200 and 2015

Challenges

1/2 of babies born to mothers living with HIV get tested for HIV at the recommended 4-6 weeks.

1.8M children (0-14 years) living with HIV have access to life-saving ART. The situation is worse in adolescents.

Limited progress in prevention of HIV among adolescents over the last 10 years

Every two minutes

An adolescent (15—19) is newly infected with HIV.
Two High-Level Goals for Pregnant Women, Mothers, Children and Adolescents

1. Fast Track HIV Response in select countries
2. Reduce HIV Vulnerability and Increase Resilience in at risk populations

Programme Focus:
1. Eliminate Mother to Child Transmission of HIV – Close treatment gap and improve retention in care to reduce new infections to less than 20,000 by 2020
2. Eliminate the children and adolescent treatment gap – innovation in HIV testing and linkage to care; decentralization of services to 90% of children
3. Scale-up “adolescent HIV” prevention and treatment to reduce HIV incidence and HIV related mortality

Targets and priorities to be formulated by Regions and then countries based on 4 methodologies/shifts proposed
1. Differentiate response to HIV epidemiology and country capacity
2. Integrate HIV services
3. Leverage key partners such as the global Fund
4. Track progress
WASH: SDG targets aim for universal access and higher service levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG ambition</th>
<th>MDG continuity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safely managed</strong>&lt;br&gt;Drinking water from an improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority contamination</td>
<td><strong>Safely managed</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use of an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated offsite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic</strong>&lt;br&gt;Drinking water from an improved source provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing</td>
<td><strong>Basic</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use of an improved facility which is not shared with other households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited</strong>&lt;br&gt;Drinking water from improved sources which require over 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing</td>
<td><strong>Limited</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use of an improved facility which is shared between two or more households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unimproved</strong>&lt;br&gt;Drinking water from unprotected dug wells or unprotected springs</td>
<td><strong>Unimproved</strong>&lt;br&gt;Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No service</strong>&lt;br&gt;Drinking water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel</td>
<td><strong>Open defecation</strong>&lt;br&gt;Human faeces disposed of in fields, forest, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or disposed of with solid waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNICEF will build on our extensive experience to simultaneously:

**Continue learning and adapting**
- **Water**
  - safety, sustainability, and access
- **Sanitation**
  - social norms, access, and sustainability
- **Hygiene**
  - more focus, supporting others to promote behavior change
- **Humanitarian**
  - delivering service, breaking silos, national coordination

**Do better**
- **Enabling environment**
  - strengthen capacity and systems to enable all actors to contribute effectively
- **Accountability**
  - support transparency, monitoring, and people’s participation as anchors of good governance
- **Working inter-sectorally**
  - WASH as a contribution to education, health, nutrition, and other outcomes, including WASH in institutions, gender, and disability
- **Leverage resources for WASH**
  - public and private financing for scaled-up, sustainable programmes

**Move in new directions**
- **Climate resilient WASH**
  - a framework for risk-informed programming
- **Urban**
  - reaching the most vulnerable, wherever they are
- **Private sector**
  - goods and services as well as broader contribution
Education Challenges

Access challenge
- Stagnated primary (61 m) and lower secondary (60 m) out of school rates
- 142 million upper secondary school-age adolescent out of school
- Marginalized adolescents are among the hardest to reach

Demographic pressure challenge
- Increase of school age population
- Most severe in African regions

Learning challenge
- Estimated 69% of children in low-income countries are not expected to learn basic primary level skills by 2030

Conflict challenge
- 75 million children had their education disrupted by crisis, from 35 crisis-affected countries
UNICEF’s Response: Every Child Learns

Girls and boys, in particular the most marginalized and those affected by humanitarian crisis, are provided with inclusive and equitable quality education and learning opportunities.

**Outputs**

- Increase and sustain access to education for girls and boys from early childhood to adolescence, including children with disabilities and minorities
- Increase learning outcomes for girls and boys
- Increase access for girls and boys to the skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and employability

**Change Strategies**

- **System strengthening**
  - Evidence-based plan & strategy development
  - Policy dialogue & coordination
  - Accountability systems (incl. to communities)
  - Capacity development

- **Service delivery**
  - Education provision in emergencies
  - Provision of quality learning materials
  - Training for quality teaching
  - Community mobilization

- **Global partnerships & public goods**
  - Knowledge products/tools
  - Partnerships & dialogue
  - South-South & triangular cooperation
1 billion children experienced emotional physical and sexual violence.

1 in 10 girls under 20 years has suffered sexual violence.

About 6 in 10 children subjected to physical punishment by their caregivers.

NEARLY 20 per cent - 385 million children live in extreme poverty.

AT LEAST 2 million children are in institutions.

IN 115 COUNTRIES 39 social workers with post-secondary education per 100,000.
UNICEF Response:

1. Strengthen the Social Service Workforce
2. Increase Access to Social Protection Systems

Programme Focus:
1. Increasing the quality and size of the social service workforce
2. Increasing access and availability of cash transfer mechanisms
3. Strengthening the links between cash transfers and child protection services
4. Address the needs of Children Affected by Armed Conflict

Targets and priorities to be formulated by Regions and then Countries
1. Training social services workforce
2. Technical support to governments for sustainable child protection system
   a. Legal reform and implementation – closing the implementation gap
   b. Licensing and accreditation
   c. Quality assurance mechanisms
   d. Standards and norms for the social service workforce
   e. Setup/strengthen case management mechanisms for linking cash transfer and child protection services
3. Public and policy support for investment in social work and cash transfers
4. Develop public goods and Enable Horizontal Knowledge Exchange
5. Address child recruitment and the other grave violations of child rights, Gender-Based Violence and psycho-social support.
Children are over-represented among the poor.

*World population:* 33% children

*Population in extreme poverty:* 47% children

Source: UNDESA (2012) and The World Bank (2013)
UNICEF’s plan for Social Inclusion

Programme Areas

• **Child Poverty & Social Protection** - focusing national policy attention on child poverty and strengthening social protection systems to better address children

• **Human Rights, Non-discrimination & Participation** – supporting both formal human rights mechanisms and social change at community level, including participation by excluded groups

• **Public Finance for Children** - stimulating practices to help make child-focused budget allocation and expenditure transparent, sufficient, equitable efficient and effective

• **Governance & Decentralization** - strengthening attention to children in local and national governance processes, including enhancing social accountability

• **Social Inclusion in Humanitarian Contexts** – mitigating the impact of humanitarian crises on children through SI programme areas

improved and equitable application of policies and programmes for *reducing child poverty and discrimination*
Gender Equality: Steady progress in addressing gender inequality but challenges remain:

Results in key sectoral programmes:

- **Child marriage:** 1 million girls reached 11 countries with budgeted national strategies.
- **GBViE:** 4 million women, girls and boys reached across 53 countries.
- **Adolescent Girls’ Nutrition**
  - 85 mil school children and 23 mil out-of-school adolescent girls reached in India.
- **FGM/C**
  - 2 COs with 10%+ reduction.
- **Adolescent Pregnancy Care:**
  - for adolescents aged 15-19 yrs
  - 80% births w/skilled provider in 54 COs.

Progress on addressing gender barriers and discrimination remains uneven and sustained efforts are needed:

- **One in four girls** is married before she reaches her 18th birthday, and **one in five** is pregnant before that age.
- 32 million girls are out of school at the primary level and 29 million at the lower secondary level.
- **246 million girls and boys** experience school-related violence every year and **one in four girls** say that they never feel comfortable using school latrines.
UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2018 – 2021

Gender equality outcomes across all goals of the Strategic Plan

1: Every child survives and thrives
2: Every child learns
3: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation
4: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment
5: Every child has an equitable chance in life

Gender equality for boys and girls and in care and support for all children

Empowerment & wellbeing for adolescent girls

Gender-equitable health care and nutrition for girls and boys
Quality maternal care
Gender equality in community health systems

Gender equality in access, retention and learning for girls and boys
Gender equality in teaching and education systems

Prevention of and response to gender based violence

Gender-responsive water and sanitation systems

Non-gender-discriminatory roles, expectations, and practices for girls and boys

Nutrition, pregnancy care, HIV & HPV prevention
Girls’ secondary education & skills
End child marriage & early unions
Stop gender-based violence in emergencies
Menstrual health & hygiene management

Spanning development and humanitarian contexts
Early Childhood Development

- Most rapid pace of brain development is in the 1st years of life
- Development is an outcome – cognitive, language, social, emotional and motor skills and capacities
- Nurturing Care are the indivisible inputs – health, nutrition, early learning, responsive caregiving, safety and security
- 250 million children under 5 yrs of age (43%) are not developing to their potential (Low and middle income country, *Lancet*, 2016)
UNICEF Response

UNICEF goals

All young children, from conception up to the age of school entry, achieve their developmental potential in equitable inclusive care environments, programme and policies, including in humanitarian setting.

Objectives

- Children up to the age of school entry receive essential services
  Children up to the age of school entry, including children with disabilities and children in fragile contexts, have equitable access to quality child care, health, nutrition, protection and early learning services to address their developmental needs.
- Parents and caregivers practice nurturing care
  Parents engaged in nurturing care and positive parenting and stimulating and learning activities.

Multisectoral intervention packages

- First 1,000 Days
- Early Learning & Protection
- Caring for the Caregiver: Multigenerational Nurturing Care
- Family Support & Strengthening

Service delivery platforms

- Health & nutrition
  - Health centres/clinics
  - Nutrition counselling centres
  - Hospitals
- Education
  - Preschools
  - Schools
- Community
  - Child care centres (health, child protection and education)
  - Workplace
- Protection
  - Social protection platforms
  - Home visiting
  - Social welfare system

Implementing strategies

- Cross-sectoral & multisectoral programming
- Policy & systems strengthening
- Behaviour change & community engagement
- Communication
- Advocacy
- Data & evidence
- Public finance for children

M&E measurement, learning and accountability
• 1.2 Billion adolescents alive - largest cohort of adolescents ever
• Science demonstrates that adolescence is a second window of opportunity for growth, neurological development and social norms

• In UNICEF, adolescents are addressed across all five goal areas in the new SP
• Key strategies are: 1) strengthening systems to be more adolescent responsive; 2) cross sectoral and multi-sectoral programming; 3) empowering adolescents as change agents; and 4) utilizing age disaggregated data

• Adolescents are recognized under the “HOW” of the SP as change agents systematically engaged in their societies
The Issue

- Approx. 1 in 10 children is born with, or acquires, a disability; 80% live in the developing world.

- In some countries 60% of institutionalised children have disabilities; almost 50% of children with disabilities are out of school; they are often invisible in national information systems, policy planning and service delivery.

- Since CRPD adoption (2006), increased national efforts to generate disability-related data, legislation, policies.

- Disability specifically referenced in 9 SDG targets and explicitly referenced in UNICEF 2018-2021 Strategic Plan.

UNICEF Response

- Currently 111 (87%) of UNICEF COs are reporting on disability inclusive programming. Still much to be done to support countries scaling up inclusive policies & services.

UNICEF disability inclusive programming spanning different sectors. Main areas are:

- Inclusive Education/ECD;
- Protection against stigma, discrimination and violence;
- Inclusive WASH;
- Inclusive Humanitarian Action;
- Data and evidence;
- Accessibility & assistive technology;
- UNICEF as an Inclusive Organization.
UNICEF & Children on the Move

Nearly 1 in 200 children in the world is a child refugee.

Nearly 1 in 3 children living outside their country of birth is a refugee.

Around the world, 28 million children have been forcibly displaced.

Around the world, 1 in 8 migrants is a child.

And there are 20 million other international child migrants.

2x as many child refugees* in 2015 than in 2005.
What UNICEF is doing to protect the rights of children on the move

Strengthen national child – and social protection systems along key migratory routes & support effective cross-border cooperation

Ensure immediate access to education and health care for all children – refugee, migrant and IDP children

Improve reception capacities – for children and families – and support effective, accessible alternatives to detention

Address child-specific root causes – e.g. violence, gender-specific root causes, conflict, education – and improve data & evidence on children on the move

Support states to increase safe and legal routes for children, including effective family reunification and credible resettlement programs

Partner with children, communities, the Private Sector, local authorities, media et al to combat discrimination and xenophobia
How can we be more strategic?

Accessing climate finance: building track record, piloting Environmental and Social Standards by COs

Improving guidance and knowledge exchange

Continue country-level analysis (CLACs)

- Official commitment to engage & new strategic plan
- UNICEF strategic framework on climate & environment
- Analytical work
- 110 COs reported on work on climate change in 2016
- CO support & 7% set aside
- Country-level analysis (CLACs)
**Why is important:**

- Increasing cost, scale and complexity of humanitarian crisis
- Risks can be prevented or mitigated
- Not reducing risks = development failure; eventually translates into crisis
- Post 2015 frameworks recognize issues and opportunities (New Deal, Sendai, SDG’s, COP 21, WHS)
- Evidence that LDH works i.e. Nepal retrofitted schools, HSS in Ethiopia

**UNICEF Response:**

- Systematically integrating risk informed programming and DRR into programme design and implementation.
- Capitalizing on entry points during emergency response to build local capacity.
- Investing in Systems Strengthening
- Invest in emergency preparedness and basic social services including social protection measures. (challenge: limited funding for DRR, preparedness and peacebuilding).
- Showing evidence of success and advocate for flexible and long term funding.
Thank You