

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS REPORT

Country: Gulf Area Office Programme Cycle: 2010 to 2013

<p>1. Key Results Expected (<i>restate, EXACTLY as in the original Summary Results Matrix approved by the Board as part of the original approved CPD</i>)</p>	<p>2. Key Progress Indicators (<i>state the indicator, baseline and most recent status: use the same indicators and baselines contained in the original Summary Results Matrix approved by the Board, and show the latest available value for each indicator, stating the years for the baseline and latest value</i>)</p>	<p>3. Description of Results Achieved (<i>a brief, precise description of aggregate achievements with UNICEF contribution for each Key Result contained in column 1</i>)</p>	<p>4. Constraints and facilitating factors (<i>a brief and precise description for each Result description in column 3</i>)</p>
<p>1.1. Capacity of key national institutions strengthened to identify, analyze and address specific rights violations (all 5 countries)</p>	<p>1.1.1. Number of institutions which start using a commonly agreed set of child protection indicators</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of new child rights violation assessments conducted</p>	<p>Development of a set of child protection indicators is pending.</p> <p>An assessment of the national child protection system in the UAE was conducted where capacities of 35 representatives from relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions were built on assessing child protection systems and on child protection global trends. In addition, the capacity of a team of 7 researchers from the Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (ECSSR) was built on data collection using UNICEF toolkit for assessing child protection systems.</p> <p>By the end of the current programme cycle (2013), a guide on child protection procedures across and within ministries/government institutions in Saudi Arabia will be produced with related recommendations for</p>	<p>Constraints:</p> <p>Sensitivity of child protection issues in the Gulf.</p>

		improvement of the legislation and procedures.	
1.2. Referral systems for counseling and rehabilitation developed, especially for victims of violence and trafficking (all 5 countries)	1.2.1. % of abused children who are rehabilitated (Baseline: TBD) 1.2.2. % decrease in incidence of inter-country trafficking of children (Baseline: TBD)	Capacities of 59 school staff as trainers were built on Early Detection & Intervention of Child Abuse by SNCC withy UNICEF's support. A training manual was developed based on the needs assessment with inputs from the assigned teachers as well as from major governmental and non-governmental partners. Training to all primary school education staff in government schools in the 13 governorates started in 2013. A child hotline was established in Saudi Arabia by the National Family Safety programme and supported by UNICEF GAO. In UAE and Bahrain; UNICEF ensured that the national childhood strategies include strategic directions on improving their referral systems for counseling and rehabilitation of victims of violence and abuse.	Constraints: Lack of funding and priority identification for fund use by partner/donor didn't allow UNICEF GAO to reach other Gulf countries in improving their systems for reporting cases of child abuse. Lack of data and baseline on some of the indicators made measurement of progress difficult Data on cases of child abuse, even when available, are not shared Sensitivity of child protection issues in the Gulf. Facilitating Factor Issues of child abuse are taken more serious and public are more aware on this.
1.3. Juvenile justice laws and enforcement systems are better aligned to international norms in all 5 countries	1.3.1. Number of countries with juvenile justice systems assessed as child friendly 1.3.2. % of cases where child detention was used as a last resort	- No work in the area of Juvenile Justice has been initiated, because Government Partners/Donors didn't identify it as a priority in their action plans.	Results not achieved in Gulf countries were mainly due to sensitivity of child protection issues, non-availability of disaggregated data on children, limited resources, priority identification for fund use by partner/donor, and unavailability of funding..

<p>2.1 Research, monitoring, and reporting systems on Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) implementation strengthened (all 5 countries)</p>	<p>2.1.2. Number of countries with quality and timely national reports submitted to CRC</p>	<p>Saudi Arabia's 3rd and 4th combined country report has been finalized and will be submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva in 2013. GAO provided technical support to the SNCC (Saudi National Childhood Committee) towards this endeavor. of</p> <p>UAE's combined 2nd and 3rd country report was submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2012. UNICEF GAO supported the government by providing feedback on the draft report.</p> <p>UNICEF prepared confidential reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child for their discussions with the Government delegations of Bahrain and UAE.</p> <p>Studies on the situation of children (SitAn) in three Gulf countries (Bahrain, UAE and Kuwait) were conducted. The government of UAE used SitAn information in preparing their country report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and in developing its national childhood strategy. Bahrain also used SitAn recommendations in developing its national childhood strategy.</p> <p>Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS4) was implemented by the Statistics Center of Qatar with UNICEF's technical support and a preliminary report on the findings has been published. Due to Qatar's experience in implementing MICS, more countries showed interest to implement it in the next round.</p>	<p>Constraints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination among relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions in the Gulf is weak. - Non-availability of disaggregated data on children - Sensitivity of Child protection issues. - As Gulf Area Office is not physically present in 3 out of 5 countries in the GAO, this limits its ability to provide direct support and conduct advocacy in these countries. <p>Facilitating Factors:</p> <p>Competition between Gulf countries to be the owner of the first experience in the Gulf.</p>
<p>2.2. National childhood strategies developed and/or strengthened in all 5</p>	<p>2.2.1. Number of new government programmes</p>	<p>UNICEF provided technical assistance to UAE and Bahrain in developing their</p>	

<p>countries (Baseline: 0)</p>	<p>launched as a result of the new national childhood strategies</p>	<p>national childhood strategies (NCS). UNICEF also provided technical feedback to Saudi Arabia's ECD Strategy.</p> <p>NCSs in UAE and Bahrain were developed based on the results of SitAn. Consultations with children and adolescents in UAE, Bahrain and Kuwait were gender sensitive and used various techniques for data collection and analysis.</p> <p>Several projects and initiatives were implemented as per the strategic directions in the NCS of UAE. A mapping and assessment of the child protection system was conducted and a UAEInfo database was established with a limited number of child rights indicators</p>	
<p>2.3. Enhanced opportunities for adolescent girls and boys in planning and implementing civic activities (all 5 countries)</p>	<p>2.3.1. Percent of targeted adolescents boys and girls with improved planning and leadership skills</p> <p>2.3.2. Number of new high impact development initiatives initiated by adolescent boys/girls</p>	<p>An awareness campaign advocating for healthy life style was implemented in the UAE to influence policy makers and promote adolescent concerns especially on issues related to obesity, injury and HIV/AIDS prevention.</p> <p>200 (50 males and 50 females) school students (12-15 yrs) from 40 government schools in the UAE developed injury prevention awareness initiatives in their schools and communities. A total of 18000 from students, school staff and parents were informed on how to prevent themselves from injuries.</p> <p>A total of 9000 university students and staff in 2 universities have increased knowledge on HIV/AIDS.</p>	

		<p>7000 students/parents/school staff have increased knowledge the importance of physical activities and healthy eating habits,</p> <p>Within the UNCCSF (United Nations Common Country Strategic Framework) in Saudi Arabia, UNICEF started early 2013 implementing the obesity initiative in Saudi Arabia targeting policy makers to increase their knowledge on the causes and effects of obesity on children & young people in Saudi Arabia.</p>	
2.4. Media coverage of child rights issues expanded	<p>2.4.1. Percent awareness of basic child rights issues in general population</p> <p>2.4.2. Percent daily printed media with child rights coverage</p>	<p>Media coverage on child’s rights has been on the increase in the Gulf. UNICEF supported the formulation of a CRC media network in Saudi Arabia. The network is composed of journalists interested to cover CRC related issues. The network monitors Media Performance on Child Rights in Saudi Arabia and produces bi-annual reports 2012-2013.</p> <p>The public in Saudi Arabia and UAE were reached with several awareness raising campaigns on child rights especially around the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the CRC in addition to the yearly celebrations on the Int’l Children’s Day.</p> <p>In Saudi Arabia UNICEF supported SNCC in producing children’s stories aimed at educating children on child rights, in addition to the establishment of a Parenting Awareness website to provide information to parents on child care and development.</p>	<p>Constraints:</p> <p>Lack of baseline for the indicator made measurement of the percentage impossible.</p> <p>Facilitating Factors:</p> <p>Media coverage of incidents of child abuse and advocacy has raised awareness on the prevalence of violence against children and has served to speed up drafting and/or endorsement of child rights laws in several Gulf countries.</p>

<p>2.5. Major partnerships established to leverage steady resources for children</p>	<p>2.5.1. Volume of and Annual increase in levels of Regular Resources (RR) and Other Resources (OR) raised</p>	<p>Saudi Arabia and UAE Governments funded the APD with USD1.5 million each. US\$ US\$128,938,955 million was raised from strategic partners and private institutions in the Gulf.</p>	<p>Constraints:</p> <p>Local rules on local charities limit the OR funding.</p> <p>The existence of several public and private development and humanitarian agencies which compete for securing funds for child related initiatives.</p> <p>Facilitating Factors:</p> <p>GAO’s involvement in large-scale emergencies contributed to the mobilization of both private sector and major donor partners.</p> <p>Strong Partnerships with major donors in Saudi Arabia and UAE.</p> <p>Regular communication and updates.</p> <p>High maintenance of relationship management.</p> <p>Donor’s visibility</p>
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