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Country programme document

Morocco

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Morocco is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$9,245,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$36,300,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2023 to 2027.

* [E/ICEF/2022/22](#).



Programme rationale¹

1. In 2021, the population in Morocco was estimated to be under 37 million people, including 11 million children under 18 years of age, of whom 17 per cent were aged 10–19 years² and 45 per cent lived in rural areas. The 2011 Constitution confirmed the recognition of international conventions, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Subsequently, laws and policies have been aligned with the Convention. Morocco experienced positive economic growth for more than a decade until 2020.³ There was also excellent progress until 2019 in reducing monetary and multidimensional poverty.⁴

2. Morocco has made progress on the Human Development Index, moving from a ranking of 128 in 2010 to 121 out of 189 countries in 2019.⁵ This was accomplished through economic growth, extending basic schooling and increased life expectancy. Nevertheless, the economic impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic caused a serious recession and unemployment rose to 12.7 per cent in 2020, which has since been further exacerbated by drought. The child monetary poverty rate increased from 1.86 per cent in 2019 to 5.10 per cent in 2020.⁶ The COVID-19 pandemic also caused a significant increase in vulnerability for children, which was cushioned by the Government's compensatory measures such as emergency cash transfers provided to 5.5 million households in 2020. The pandemic also worsened geographical inequities and increased school dropout.

3. The country's New Development Model, 2021–2035 (NMD) is a framework for building a more equitable social State. The challenges are persistent socioeconomic inequality and a slow, uneven pace of wealth and job creation, with eight regions having a nominal gross domestic product below the national average. Priority areas of the NMD are the economy; human capital; inclusion and solidarity; and territory and sustainability. Regarding human capital development, the NMD prioritizes quality public education, training and expanded access to quality health services. Accelerating decentralization efforts and guaranteeing universal access to a unified system of social protection will be key to achieving goals with equity.

4. The impact of the pandemic spurred the adoption of the Integrated Social Protection Framework, which aims to provide universal child grants and to harmonize existing social protection schemes, particularly for the most vulnerable. In 2021, Morocco scored 144 out of 156 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index and 148 on economic participation of women. Royal directives were issued to reform the national data-generation structure and strengthen social policy monitoring and evaluation. Acceleration of the decentralization process, strengthening of local

¹ All data in this section, unless otherwise noted, is from United Nations Children's Fund, *Situation Analysis of Children in Morocco (Situation des enfants au Maroc: Analyse selon l'approche équité)*, UNICEF Morocco, Rabat, 2019.

² High Commission for Planning (Haut-Commissariat au Plan), Population of Morocco by calendar year (Population du Maroc par année civile), <www.hcp.ma/Population-du-Maroc-par-annee-civile-en-milliers-et-au-milieu-de-l-annee-par-milieu-de-residence-1960-2050_a677.html>, accessed 23 May 2022.

³ World Bank, Morocco data, <<https://data.worldbank.org/country/morocco>>, accessed 23 May 2022.

⁴ United Nations, Morocco voluntary national review 2020, <<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/morocco>>, accessed 23 May 2022.

⁵ United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2020: Morocco. The next frontier: human development and the Anthropocene*, UNDP, New York, 2020.

⁶ National Observatory of Human Development and United Nations Children's Fund, *Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Child Poverty*, UNICEF, New York, 2020, <www.unicef.org/morocco/rapports/maroc-impact-de-la-pand%C3%A9mie-covid-19-sur-la-pauvrete%C3%A9-des-enfants>, accessed 23 May 2022.

capacities and ongoing reform of the social protection system are needed to effectively address spatial inequalities.

5. The Government aims to achieve universal health coverage in 2022. A new tripartite programme for community primary-health-care services will integrate currently scattered, costly efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality and improve maternal and child nutrition. Under-5 and infant mortality rates were 19 and 16 per 1,000 live births, respectively, in 2020;⁷ neonatal mortality accounts for 75 per cent of infant mortality. The maternal mortality ratio has decreased to 73 per 100,000 live births in 2015–2016 from 112 in 2009–2010. Contributors to this progress are expanded primary-health-care services, with 91 per cent of children under 1 year of age fully vaccinated with the national vaccination schedule and 97 per cent of urban births and 74 per cent of rural births attended by skilled personnel. Nevertheless, targeted efforts are required to reduce geographic differences in quality care and maternal and neonatal mortality rates and to improve child development in rural areas during the critical first 1,000 days of life. Another challenge for families in low wealth quintiles is the high proportion of health care (46 per cent) that is paid out of pocket. Mental health care, especially for adolescents, and specialized health care for children with disabilities, require more investment.

6. Stunting, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight are the triple burden of malnutrition. Seventeen per cent of newborns have a low birthweight, 15 per cent of children under the age of 5 years are stunted, 1 in 10 children are overweight, and almost 50 per cent are moderately to severely anaemic.⁸ Iodine deficiency is prevalent among women of reproductive age nationwide and among children in high altitude, non-coastal regions. Overweight and obesity among women of reproductive age are 29 and 28 per cent, respectively; 34 per cent are anaemic. Only 35 per cent of children are exclusively breastfed until 5 months of age. Improving nutritional status requires a multisectoral approach from public, civil and private sector partners.

7. In 2019, the Government created an integrated, territorial child protection system at the provincial level and, in 2021 adopted a new social worker law. These aim to strengthen the linkages between social work, social welfare and justice for children. Coordinated monitoring of child protection and immigration policies at the national level is effective but reforms are still needed at the subnational level to strengthen prevention services and reach the most vulnerable children. According to the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration and the Family, nearly 85,000 children (52 per cent girls) are in residential institution schools (Dar Talib/Dar Taliba).

8. In 2020, 73 per cent of children attended pre-primary schools, 99 per cent attended primary school and 70 per cent attended lower secondary school. Schools have the autonomy to plan and manage resources and invite parental participation in school management. The NMD highlighted that school completion and quality of learning must improve among primary and lower secondary students. Barriers include insufficient budgets, non-adaptation of facilities for persons with disabilities, lack of trained teachers, low salaries and people not knowing how important preschool is for child development and school readiness. Only 36 per cent of primary children had mastered basic competencies in 2019.⁹ One in every five girls of secondary school

⁷ United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, Morocco under-5 mortality rate, <<https://childmortality.org/data/Morocco>, accessed February 2022>, accessed 23 May 2022.

⁸ Global Nutrition Report, Country nutrition profiles: Morocco, 2020, <<https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/northern-africa/morocco/>>, accessed 23 May 2022.

⁹ TIMSS & PIRLS International Study Center, “TIMSS 2019 Encyclopedia: education policy and curriculum in mathematics and science: Morocco”, <<https://timssandpirls.bc.edu/timss2019/encyclopedia/morocco.html>>, accessed 23 May 2022.

age in rural areas is out of school (almost double the number of boys). This is mainly due to household economic stresses, parents' concerns over girls' safety and lack of facilities for menstrual hygiene health. Children with disabilities, children on the move or those living on the street are also least likely to be enrolled in schools.

9. Of the 1.7 million young people who were not in employment, education or training in 2019, 76 per cent were adolescent girls and young women.¹⁰ The NMD prioritizes education and vocational training, job creation and inclusive growth. Linkages between schools and vocational training centres need strengthening. Secondary curriculum reform is required to adequately equip adolescents for social and economic inclusion and for successful transition into employment and adult lives.

10. Morocco is a destination and departure point for migrants, with many aiming to travel to Europe. Children represent 10 per cent of the migrant population, the majority of whom come from West and Central Africa, and require improved access to basic social services such as health, education and protection. The national strategy for immigration and asylum works well at the national level but requires strengthening at the subnational level.

11. Morocco is highly vulnerable to climate change: desertification, worsening droughts alternating with extreme rainfall and floods, an increasing temperature and sea level rise. Other pressures on the environment are from the growing population, poor land and water management, and depletion and pollution of water resources. The multisectoral framework Moroccan Climate Change Policy includes the national adaptation plan 2030 and plans for water and health.

12. The country programme evaluation in 2021, the gender programme review in 2019 and the thematic evaluations of the country programme, 2017–2022 recommended a sharper focus on policy implementation to improve access to essential services and resources. UNICEF should carefully balance regional presence and action, national evidence-based advocacy and targeted service delivery. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals with equity will require efficiency gains through more programme integration or convergence. Greater emphasis should be placed on adolescent girls' learning, skill development and participation and on preventing and responding to all forms of violence against children.

13. The COVID-19 pandemic reinforced the importance of resilience-building and targeted responses that mitigate the impact of crises on the most vulnerable children. National programmes such as universal social protection, strengthening of primary health care and models for continued learning are critical for both development with equity and resilient crisis responses.

Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The country programme priorities were developed through an analysis of evidence and lessons learned, a wide-reaching consultative process and an assessment of the comparative advantage of UNICEF for supporting national and international goals in partnership with the United Nations and other development partners. The priorities address persistent disparities and new risks faced by children and women.

¹⁰ National Observatory on Human Development (Observatoire National du Développement Humain) and United Nations Children's Fund, Organization of a webinar on the restitution of the study on: "The situation of young NEETs in Morocco" (Organisation d'un webinaire portant sur la restitution de l'étude sur : «La situation des jeunes NEET au Maroc »), UNICEF, New York, 2021, <http://www.ondh.ma/sites/default/files/2021-02/CP_NEET_FR.pdf>, accessed 23 May 2022.

15. The country programme theory of change states that UNICEF and national partners will contribute to:

- (a) Improving the implementation and reforms of social policies, programmes, plans and budgets in view of narrowing inequalities;
- (b) Strengthening national and local information systems and institutions;
- (c) Accelerating the decentralization agenda, with coordination across social programmes;
- (d) Improving access to quality, inclusive social services for the most vulnerable;
- (e) Adopting a gender-transformative approach to its programming and a more deliberate rural focus in its support.

16. This will result in children and adolescents, particularly the most vulnerable in targeted regions and children on the move, benefiting from quality social services and community engagement that protect their rights and help them to develop their full potential and be resilient. This theory of change assumes continuing government commitment to the fulfilment of child rights, including through implementation of decentralization and legal reforms.

17. The country programme aligns with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and focuses on observations for Morocco by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.¹¹ The programme also supports rights articulated in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The programme will contribute to social and development priorities in the NMD, sectoral strategies and equitable achievement of the child-related Sustainable Development Goals.

18. The country programme will contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Morocco, particularly its outcomes on human capital, universal coverage, social protection, reduction of inequalities and integrated public policies. Strategies in the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and the Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025 have been incorporated, notably advocacy and communication, evidence and knowledge management, partnerships and gender-responsive programming. Other important cross-cutting strategies include adolescent development and participation, social and behaviour change and community engagement. South-South cooperation will be important for sharing knowledge and best practices and cooperating on common issues. The programme addresses the needs of migrant children and risks, with resilience-building interventions for climate change adaptation and strengthening capacity of essential services during crises.

Child health and nutrition

19. This country programme aims to improve the health and nutrition status of children and women in geographic areas where there are persistent equity gaps. The programme will focus on overcoming barriers to a conducive policy, budgetary and operational environment that enables increased supply and demand for quality services and positive changes in childcare practices. Led by the Government at the national, regional and provincial levels, UNICEF will partner with other United Nations entities, private sector and civil society organizations on joint approaches

¹¹ United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, *List of Issues Related to Combined Third and Fourth Periodic Reports of Morocco*, 2013, <<http://www.refworld.org/publisher,CRC,,MAR,540054964,0.html>>, accessed 23 May 2022.

towards the goal of universal health coverage, including integrating multisectoral actions for good health and nutrition that tackle socioeconomic inequalities.

20. Supporting the agenda of decentralized, equitable access to quality health care by mothers and children, the country programme will provide technical advice and generate and share evidence to strengthen governance and accountability at the regional and provincial levels. Areas for capacity development will include evidence-based planning, budgeting, improvements in quality of care and real-time monitoring. The programme will strengthen capacities for community mobilization, demand generation and behaviour change, including through empowerment and engagement of women and adolescents.

21. The country programme will support prioritization of primary and community care services and accelerating the delivery of a quality, essential package of services and supplies. Quality primary health and nutrition care will be repositioned as people-centred, integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive. Quality standards include resilience to climate change, water scarcity and crises. Technical support will strengthen institutional and professional management and delivery of promotive, preventive and curative health and nutrition services in underserved areas. UNICEF will catalyse the national strategy on micronutrient fortification, specifically iodine, by reinforcing the capacity and commitment of multisectoral partners. Community engagement and other social and behaviour change strategies will build demand for these improved, user-centred services.

Education and learning

22. This country programme is aimed at increasing enrolment, attendance and completion rates, strengthening skill-building programmes and improving learning outcomes for children from preschool through to secondary school. Actions for equity and inclusiveness will focus on girls in rural areas, children with disabilities and children on the move. Priorities include: (a) removing barriers to accessing preschool and secondary school in rural areas; (b) quality of learning in basic education; and (c) acquisition by adolescents, especially girls, of life and employment skills. These priorities are aligned with the NMD, the National Education Strategy 2015–2030, the Ministry of National Education, Preschool and Sports Action Plan, 2021–2027 and the UNSDCF.

23. Evidence-based advocacy will emphasize the importance of early childhood development and opportunities for affordable ways to scale up inclusive access to quality preschool and day care. This includes proven models of community-based early learning. Partnering with the World Bank and the European Union, the programme will strengthen institutional capacity to deliver early childhood education at the national and subnational levels. Key interventions will include revision of standards; improved governance, coordination and monitoring mechanisms; and learner-centred training for preschool professionals. Parents and other caregivers will be engaged in knowledge and behaviour change for nurturing care and mobilized to demand quality preschool education for children, including those with developmental delays or disabilities.

24. The country programme will support efforts to reduce barriers that prevent children, especially girls in rural areas, from completing secondary school. In collaboration with the Government and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the programme will provide technical expertise for a multisectoral approach to education that is gender-responsive, including safety assurances to girls and their parents, facilities for menstrual hygiene management and mentoring for empowerment. Technical advice and shared knowledge will be provided towards expanding opportunities for learning via formal and non-formal

pathways. This includes proven school-to-work transition models such as flexible and accelerated learning alternatives and private sector partnerships for training opportunities. The programme will foster knowledge exchange on education and inclusion through South-South cooperation.

25. The country programme will support the Ministry of National Education, Preschool and Sports to include life skills and citizenship curriculum, accompanied by teacher training for all school levels. Teacher training will also include inclusive approaches for children with disabilities and other special needs, monitoring of learning and interactive methods that meet individual learning needs. Addressing the need for a shock-resilient education system, UNICEF will contribute to the use of accessible digital learning and other platforms, with an emphasis on attaining gender parity in digital access and skills.

Child protection

26. This country programme is aimed to support government efforts in ensuring that every child, especially the most vulnerable, benefits from a protective environment that prohibits and prevents violence and is responsive to protection violations. Supporting implementation of the Public and Integrated Child Protection Policy and contributing to the NMD and the UNSDCF, the programme priorities are: (a) quality prevention and response services; (b) changing behaviours related to gender inequality and violence; (c) effective coordination between justice institutions and protection systems at decentralized levels; and (d) service access for children on the move. Led by the Government, UNICEF will partner with several branches of national and subnational authorities, other United Nations agencies, the civil society and the media. The programme will seek to facilitate South-South sharing of programming approaches and lessons learned.

27. Evidence-based analysis and lessons learned will inform actions to reduce barriers to accessing justice, legal reform and changing practices. National discussion on the proposed penal code reform will be leveraged to reinforce justice for children and harmonize legislation. The country programme will support the development of a scalable model for a continuum of access to justice, care, protection, reintegration and family support. This includes prevention of family separation and alternatives to institutionalization in line with United Nations norms, such as guardianship or fostering. The programme will promote efforts towards alternative, restorative justice and strengthen technical knowledge and coordination between justice and social welfare systems to implement alternatives. The programme will support a digital system to accelerate case resolution, reduce the number of court appearances, reduce re-victimization and improve confidentiality.

28. UNICEF will support the Government and civil society organizations in their analyses of inequalities and gender and social behaviours, leading to collective action for safe learning environments and prevention of child marriage. The country programme will support the development of affordable child protection models that are scalable through multisectoral actions. A priority is to fuel a social movement for zero tolerance of gender-based violence and violence against children. Capacities of managers and the social workforce will be strengthened for data management, oversight and use of tools for identification, referral and follow-up of cases of violence against children. Provincial committees will be provided with technical assistance on guidelines, standard operating procedures and partnering with civil society. The programme will support government efforts at the national and subnational levels for community engagement to recognize risks, prevent violence and report incidents. Innovative approaches will encourage gender-responsive, protective parenting and prevent family-child separation.

29. The country programme will advocate, leverage and technically support implementation of the national strategy for asylum and migration, particularly for children on the move. This includes institutionalization of the best interest assessment and determination mechanisms for transnational protection. The programme will advocate for the scale-up of successful pilot experiences that provide inclusive services for migrants, including mental health and psychosocial support.

Social inclusion

30. This country programme includes social policy and protection, sustainable financing of social sectors and child rights monitoring at the national and local levels. The programme will contribute to the goals of the NMD regarding reducing the number of children living in monetary and multidimensional poverty and increasing the resilience of vulnerable families to economic, climate change and other shocks. Priorities are: (a) generation and use of evidence on child poverty and vulnerability to improve the effectiveness of child-centred and pro-poor public budgeting and financing; (b) child-sensitive and integrated social protection programming; and (c) strengthened capacities of authorities and communities in selected regions to plan and implement pro-poor approaches.

31. UNICEF will support institutionalizing regular data collection and analysis of monetary and multidimensional child poverty at the national and subnational levels, which will include conducting a multiple indicator cluster survey and analysing data on important current issues such as the impact of climate change on children and families. Technical and capacity development support for child-centred expenditure analyses will identify ways to allocate and efficiently spend public funds to reduce inequalities in access and quality of social services, including social protection.

32. UNICEF leads the social protection development partner group and supports the Government, including through joint programming approaches, with coordination and evaluations. Synergistic programming with partners will strengthen government evidence generation, child- and gender-sensitive information systems and social protection reform. Technical advice will be provided for implementation of the Integrated Public Policy for Social Protection and the Social Protection Framework Law. The objective is to overcome governance, coordination and efficiency bottlenecks caused by fragmented social protection mechanisms. A key intervention will be an operational framework for an integrated family allowance that is responsive to economic shocks. In support of decentralized local planning, capacity-building and technical support will be extended to local implementers of poverty-targeted cash transfers, family support and case management services. Based on international best practices, the programme will demonstrate the value of strongly linking family cash transfer allowances with a package of essential social services.

Programme effectiveness

33. The efficient implementation and management of the country programme will be supported by results-based programme and operations oversight, coordination, planning, research, monitoring and evaluation. The programme effectiveness component includes strategic communication for advocacy, partnership management and coordination of cross-sectoral approaches. Innovations, including digital approaches, will be advanced in line with the NMD, while also considering appropriate technology for resource- and Internet-constrained families.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health and nutrition	1 800	3 900	5 700
Education and learning	1 845	12 000	13 845
Child protection	1 800	13 400	15 200
Social inclusion	2 000	4 500	6 500
Programme effectiveness	1 800	2 500	4 300
Total	9 245	36 300	45 545

Programme and risk management

34. This document outlines UNICEF contributions to the UNSDCF, the NMD and equitable achievement of the child-sensitive targets in the Sustainable Development Goals. It serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for achievement of results and resources assigned to the programme. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

35. The country programme will be implemented in cooperation with the Government under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. UNICEF participates in the United Nations country team and programme and operations management teams and leads the inter-agency monitoring and evaluation group. UNICEF leads the UNSDCF human capital outcome group and participates in other UNSDCF and development partner groups. Resources will be mobilized and leveraged from bilateral and multilateral donors, global programme partnerships (such as Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and the Global Partnership for Education), foundations and National Committees for UNICEF. Resource mobilization and advocacy and communications strategies will both diversify and leverage a wider network of funding streams and contribute to planned results. A business-for-results strategy will guide private sector partnerships.

36. Potential barriers to the achievement of planned results include: vulnerability to climate change and environmental disasters, disruptions to the global economy and limited intersectoral collaboration. The country programme's geographic focus will strengthen local capacities and demonstrate the value of local prototypes. UNICEF will work with partners to strengthen sectoral and multisectoral generation and use of social and behavioural information, including through community engagement and other initiatives that empower children, adolescents, parents and other caregivers with correct information and promote gender-transformative attitudes and practices. The risks related to sexual exploitation and abuse, and environmental, social and child safeguarding will be mitigated through implementing prevention and response plans for staff and partners.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

37. Progress towards equity-focused and gender-responsive results will be jointly monitored with government ministries, the Statistics Directorate of Morocco, the United Nations and other partners through measurement of indicators disaggregated by age group, geographic area, gender, wealth quintile and disability, whenever possible. Progress will be reported through UNICEF and UN-INFO platforms. The United Nations will work together to support the Government-led reform and capacity development for data generation, equity analysis and progress monitoring. Communities, front-line workers, children and youth will be empowered to participate in monitoring, information exchange and reviews.

38. UNICEF will use programme and management planning tools, partnership cooperation agreements, joint monitoring visits, community participation mechanisms and reviews with partners to assess progress and make any necessary changes to accelerate the achievement of results.

39. The country programme will support feedback and complaint mechanisms for use by affected populations and will use approved mechanisms for prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse.

40. All programme components support effective use of monitoring, management information systems, research and evaluation. Knowledge will be shared for national, regional and global learning, including through South-South cooperation. A costed evaluation plan includes international quality evaluations on strategic programme and cross-sectoral areas, including children on the move and family allowances. The knowledge gained will be used to guide programmatic shifts and accelerate the achievement of programme results.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Morocco – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2023–2027

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–4, 6, 7, 12–17, 19–21, 23, 24, 26–29, 32, 34, 40</p> <p>National priorities: New Development Model, 2021–2035; Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16, 17</p>
<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:</p> <p>Outcome 2: The population of Morocco benefits from sustainable universal coverage through quality, integrated and resilient education, training and health services, as well as increased access to culture.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Social protection is universal and sustainable, and social, territorial and gender inequalities are reduced to leave no one behind.</p> <p>Outcome 4: Public policies are effective, inclusive, territorialized, integrating sustainable development, [and] based on data.</p>
<p>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5</p>

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs ^a – Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcome 2	<p>1. Health and nutrition</p> <p>Women of reproductive age, newborns and children in disadvantaged areas are covered by and utilize an integrated package of quality and</p>	<p>Percentage of pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal visits</p> <p>B: 88.5% (urban 95.6%; rural 79.6%) (2018)</p> <p>T: 95%</p>	Multiple indicator cluster survey	<p>1.1. Decentralized public health authorities in targeted areas have increased capacity to ensure quality primary health care with a focus on mortality reduction and child development.</p> <p><i>Number of regions with multi-year regional child health action plans based on the National Integrated Child Health Policy (Politique Nationale Intégrée de la Santé de</i></p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MHSP)</p> <p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p> <p>World Health Organization</p>	1 800	3 900	5 700
	Percentage of live births attended by							

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs ^a – Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	equitable health and nutrition care and services.	<p>skilled health personnel</p> <p>B: urban 96.6%; rural 74.2% (2018) T: 95%</p> <hr/> <p>Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed</p> <p>B: 35% (urban 35.3%; rural 34.5%) (2018) T: 50%</p>		<p><i>l'Enfant (PNISE)) with UNICEF support</i></p> <p>B: 3 (2022) T: 3</p> <p>1.2. Underserved women, newborns and children in targeted areas have equitable and improved access and utilize quality promotive, preventive, and curative health and nutrition services.</p> <p><i>Number of health-care providers receiving practical training in essential newborn care</i></p> <p>B: 60 (2022) T: 250</p> <p>1.3. Children, adolescents and parents, especially in targeted rural areas, have increased knowledge and skills to adopt positive family practices for health, hygiene, nutrition and parenting, including in times of crisis.</p> <p><i>Number of caregivers, families and/or community members reached with key nutrition messages through UNICEF support</i></p> <p>B: N/A (2022) T: 10 000 000</p>				

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs ^a – Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcome 2	2. Education and learning Formal and non-formal education systems enable disadvantaged girls and boys to acquire nationally defined learning competencies and skills.	Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education B: girls: 73%; boys: 80.10% T: girls: 92%; boys: 93.5%	Governmental administrative data	2.1. The most disadvantaged girls and boys have improved access to quality inclusive and gender-responsive early childhood education. <i>Number of early childhood development facilitators/teachers trained with UNICEF support</i> B: 14 831 (2022) T: 8 000	Ministry of National Education, Preschool and Sports MHSP Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration and the Family Higher Council of Education, Training, and Scientific Research United Nations Scientific, Cultural and Educational Organization UNFPA United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) World Bank European Union United States Agency for	1 845	12 000	13 845
		Transition rate between primary and lower secondary education B: girls: 91.4%; boys: 91.2% T: girls: 96%; boys: 96%	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study	2.2. Girls and boys, with a focus on girls in rural areas, have increased access to quality inclusive gender-responsive education. <i>Number of out-of-school adolescent girls in the reporting year period accessing formal or non-formal education with support of UNICEF</i> B: 0 (2022) T: 1 000				
		Number of adolescent girls and boys who participate in or lead civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes B: girls 0; boys 0 T: girls 78 000; boys 65 000	UNICEF and partners' monitoring reports	2.3. Girls and boys, especially the most disadvantaged, benefit from quality learning to acquire key learning competencies. <i>Life skills and citizenship education embedded in teacher training with substantive guidance for implementation in schools</i> B: Score 3 (2022) T: Score 4 2.4. Adolescent girls and boys, especially those not in education,				

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs ^a – Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				<p>employment or training, and the most disadvantaged, have improved access to relevant holistic skill development and learning opportunities, improving their school-to-work transition.</p> <p><i>Number of girls and boys who participated in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability through UNICEF-supported programmes</i></p> <p>B: 95 767 (2022) T: 100 000</p>	International Development			
Outcomes 3 and 4	<p>3. Child protection</p> <p>Children and adolescent girls and boys, including children on the move, live in a protective environment that prohibits and prevents violence and where their rights to protection are respected.</p>	<p>Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>B: 46% (2019) T: to be determined</p>	Violence survey	<p>3.1. Children at risk or affected by violence in targeted areas have access to integrated, inclusive, resourced child protection systems at the territorial level.</p> <p><i>The number of people receiving information and education on elimination of violence against children, child marriage and family separation</i></p> <p>B: 3 873 656 (2022) T: 5 000 000</p>	<p>Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration and the Family</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Public Prosecutor's Office</p> <p>High Council of the Judicial Power</p> <p>Ministry of Youth, Culture, and Communication</p>	1 800	13 400	15 200
		<p>Percentage of children in conflict with the law subject to a diversion order or a non-custodial measure</p>	Governmental administrative data	<p>3.2. The justice system has strengthened capacity to protect children in contact with the law, to improve coordination with the social welfare system and to prevent institutionalization.</p>				

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs ^a – Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		<p>B: 59% T: 80%</p> <p>Percentage of children in family-based care of the total number of children in all forms of formal alternative care</p> <p>B: 15% T: 30%</p>		<p><i>Number of justice professionals trained/certified in dealing with children in contact with the law and child victims</i></p> <p>B: 3 267 (2022) T: 4 000</p> <p>3.3. Children and adolescents on the move are provided with inclusive basic services, comprehensive gender-responsive care and social welfare.</p> <p><i>Number of children on the move who receive protective services through UNICEF-supported programmes</i></p> <p>B: 2 084 (2021) T: 5 000</p> <p>3.4. Girls, boys, parents and other caregivers have increased capacity to prevent violence, including gender-based violence, at schools and within families and communities, including in times of crisis.</p> <p><i>Number of provinces that implement local protocols for the protection of children from violence, abuse and neglect</i></p> <p>B: 8 (2022) T: 20</p>	<p>Organization for International Migration</p> <p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</p> <p>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Civil and faith-based organizations</p> <p>Media</p>			

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs ^a – Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcomes 3 and 4	<p>4. Social inclusion</p> <p>Child poverty is regularly monitored, and social policies, especially social protection system, are strengthened and sustainable to ensure social inclusion of vulnerable girls and boys at the national and decentralized levels.</p>	<p>Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>B: education 18%; health 6.5%; social protection 14.2% (2022)</p> <p>T: education 20%; health 8%; social protection 6%</p>	Ministry of Finance annual report	<p>4.1. Disaggregated data and evidence on child poverty and vulnerability, child rights and child-relevant Sustainable Development Goals are regularly produced and used to inform policies, strengthen advocacy and decision makers' accountability.</p> <p><i>Number of studies/research/evaluations on child poverty and deprivation completed and disseminated</i></p> <p>B: 1 (2021)</p> <p>T: 6</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy and Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Investment, Convergence and Evaluation of Public Policies</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p> <p>MHSP</p> <p>National Observatory for Human Development</p> <p>National Office of Statistics</p> <p>High Commission for Planning</p> <p>Regional Councils</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>French Development Agency</p> <p>UNDP</p>	2 000	4 500	6 500
		<p>Proportion of children living in poverty according to: (a) international extreme poverty line; (b) national monetary poverty lines; or (c) national multidimensional poverty lines</p> <p>B: (a) 0.1%; (b) 5.1%; (c) 40% (2015)</p> <p>T: (a) 0.02%; (b) 1.9%; (c) 20%</p>	Household panel survey by the National Observatory of Human Development	<p>4.2. Key social sectors have improved capacity in child-sensitive budgeting and financing for better equity, efficiency and effectiveness of social policies.</p> <p><i>Number of stakeholders with strengthened capacity in budgeting at all levels of Government to improve spending outcomes for children with UNICEF support</i></p> <p>B: 4/30 participants (2021)</p> <p>T: 10/100 participants)</p>				
		<p>Proportion of children receiving family allowances</p>	MHSP	<p>4.3. Family allowances and integrated social services approaches are strengthened to reduce multiple deprivations and build resilience.</p> <p><i>Number of key actors for which capacities are reinforced on</i></p>				

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs ^a – Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
		B: 36.4% (2017) T: 100%		<p><i>universal and equitable Strategic Plan system through UNICEF-supported programmes</i></p> <p><i>B: 10/30 participants (2021)</i> <i>T: 30/120 participants</i></p> <p>4.4. Subnational institutions and local actors have increased capacity for child-sensitive and participatory regional planning.</p> <p><i>Number of regions where capacity-building of actors on local planning conducted</i></p> <p><i>B: 0 (2022)</i> <i>T: 2/10 key actors</i></p>	UN-Women UNFPA World Health Organization International Labour Organization			
	5. Programme effectiveness The country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results for children.	Percentage of key performance indicators meeting benchmarks B: 83% (2021) T: 90%	Office dashboard, Insight	5.1. UNICEF staff and partners provided with guidance, tools and resources for effective planning, monitoring and evaluation communication, advocacy and partnerships, for social norms and behaviour change, for operational effectiveness and for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.		1 800	2 500	4 300
	Total resources					9 245	36 300	45 545

^a Output targets are not cumulative.