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Draft country programme document**

Mauritania

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Mauritania is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$13,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$59,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2024 to 2027.

* [E/ICEF/2023/24](#)

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This draft CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 13 June to 3 July 2023. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2023 second regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.

Programme rationale

1. Mauritania is located in the Sahelo Saharan region. Essentially desert, the country has a low population density, with four inhabitants per square kilometre. Its population of 4.78 million is very young (about 52 per cent are under 19 years of age and 75 per cent under 35 years of age) and the majority (56 per cent¹) lives in the country's major cities. The country, which has one of the largest refugee camps in the Sahel,² is still experiencing the effects of the crisis in the subregion.

2. Despite the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the crisis in Ukraine, Mauritania has been able to revive its economy and pursue its development objectives as defined in the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) 2016–2030 and the President's Expanded Priority Program, September 2020. Following contractions in 2020, economic growth has accelerated and was expected to reach 5.3 per cent in 2022.³

3. The country is not yet able to create enough jobs, especially for youth, nor to ensure redistributive growth and equitable access to public services. The poverty rate remains high (28.2 per cent in 2020⁴), especially in rural areas (41.2 per cent, compared with 14.4 per cent in urban areas). Nearly 56.9 per cent⁵ of the population live below the multidimensional poverty line. Children are the poorest age group, with a 31 per cent rate of monetary poverty and an estimated 61.9 per cent rate of multidimensional poverty. Thirty-six per cent of 14–19-year-olds and 44 per cent of 20–24-year-olds are not in education, employment or training. There are still significant disparities between urban and rural areas, between rich and poor areas, and between regions.

4. The under-5 mortality rate, estimated at 41.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020,⁶ has fallen by more than 70 percentage points since 2000, confirming a favourable trend towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goal target. In contrast, neonatal mortality has declined by only 10 percentage points in 20 years, to 22 per 1,000 (2022). The maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 424 deaths per 100,000 live births, a reduction of 43.2 per cent over the past 20 years. If this trend continues, the Sustainable Development Goal target will not be met. Four in 10 adolescents still give birth without a skilled attendant.

5. Stunting in children under 5 years of age has stagnated at an average of 25 per cent for the past 20 years. Only one in five children aged 6–23 months has an adequately diversified diet.⁷

6. In terms of access to education, 42 per cent of children aged 6–11 years are not in school.⁸ The rate exceeds 50 per cent in rural areas. Thirteen per cent of children are educated in the traditional school system (Qur'anic education). Less than 1 per

¹ Data from the General Population and Housing Census, 2013 (National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis (Agence Nationale de la Statistique, de l'Analyse Démographique et Economique (ANSADE))).

² On 31 December 2022, there were 82,816 refugees in Mbera camp (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – UNHCR). Mauritania - Situation map as at end of December 2022.

³ International Monetary Fund, Article IV consultation 02/2023. See 'Country Report No. 2023/073, 3 February 2023, www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2023/02/03/Islamic-Republic-of-Mauritania-2022-Article-IV-Consultation-and-Request-for-42-Month-529136.

⁴ The poverty and employment data are from the Permanent Survey of Household Living Conditions 2019–2020, ANSADE, 2021.

⁵ Demographic and Health Survey for Mauritania (DHSM), 2019–2021.

⁶ The data on mortality are from the 2022 report on health and poverty (ANSADE).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ ANSADE, Permanent Survey of Household Living Conditions 2019–2020, 2021.

cent of students enrolled in the first grade of primary school attended preschool the previous year and 26 per cent enrolled in the first grade were over the official age.

7. At the lower secondary level, the proportion of adolescents outside the education system is worrying, with 32 per cent of girls and boys out of school. There are similar concerns at the upper secondary level, with 80.7 per cent of girls and 73.6 per cent of boys out of school. Only a small proportion of children in the fourth grade of primary school achieved the minimum learning requirement, with 12 per cent in French, 34 per cent in mathematics and 50 per cent in Arabic.⁹ This low level of learning is the cause of a large number of dropouts.

8. The proportion of children aged 0–5 years registered at birth declined from 65 per cent in 2015 to 44.85 per cent in 2020.¹⁰ Female genital mutilation (FGM) affects 41 per cent of girls aged 0–14 years and 62 per cent of women aged 15–49 years. Sixteen per cent of girls aged 20–24 years are married before the age of 15, and 37 per cent are married before the age of 18.¹¹ Among married women aged 15–49 years, 19 per cent have experienced violence in their lifetime, while 11.6 per cent of married adolescent girls have experienced physical violence and 3 per cent have experienced sexual violence. In addition, 37 per cent of children aged 5–17 years are engaged in child labour, of whom 26.3 per cent are engaged in hazardous work. Eighty per cent report having experienced violent discipline from a parent or guardian. Progress has been made in implementing the National Action Plan to Combat the Vestiges of Slavery, which was adopted by the Government in 2014.¹²

9. In 2020, essential social service coverage was 72 per cent for drinking water and 50 per cent for sanitation.¹³ Only 39 per cent of the population has a washing facility. Thirty-one per cent still practise open defecation (58 per cent in rural areas) and only 18 per cent of stools of children under 2 years of age are disposed of properly.

10. Climate change is increasing ecosystem degradation, aggravating the risk of zoonotic diseases and impacting food security and community cohesion. Three in 10 children are exposed to drought and flooding.¹⁴ Poverty, poor access to basic services and the security context in the Sahel region heighten the vulnerability and risks faced by communities, particularly children and youth.

11. Constitutional referendum law no. 2017-021 of 15 August 2017 established a new tier of local authorities: the 13 regional councils. However, the decentralization process in Mauritania remains slow and unpredictable. There is little funding for local authorities and the effective transfer of skills and responsibilities relating to social services is limited.

12. In 2022, the Government allocated 17 per cent of the state budget to education, 90 per cent of which was for current expenditure.¹⁵ The social protection budget tripled between 2019 and 2022 to become 15 per cent of the state budget, and the

⁹ Cellule Nationale de l'Evaluation 2021 (National Evaluation Unit, 2021), Final assessment of student learning in the fourth grade of primary school.

¹⁰ The child protection data are from the multiple indicator cluster survey 2015 and DHSM 2020.

¹¹ United Nations Children's Fund, *Child Marriage in West and Central Africa*, UNICEF, New York, 2022, <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Child-Marriage-in-West-and-Central-Africa-June-2022-UNICEF-web.pdf>.

¹² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 'Mauritania: UN expert encouraged by progress but says more work needed to fully eradicate slavery', Press release, 13 May 2022.

¹³ Data are from the World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund Joint Monitoring Programme 2020 report.

¹⁴ UNICEF, Children's Climate Risk Index, <https://data.unicef.org/resources/childrens-climate-risk-index-report>.

¹⁵ Ministry of Finance, Finance Acts 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022.

health budget has remained between 4 and 6 per cent since 2010. There is still an issue with efficiency, effectiveness and equity in budget execution and this limits coverage.

13. Access to high-quality social protection services is limited due to their low coverage, inadequate provision and the lack of social workers. Children with disabilities are invisible in the national social protection programme due to insufficient quality data.

14. The evaluation of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2018–2022 highlighted the need for programmes to be localized to ensure that no one is left behind. UNICEF programme evaluations emphasize the effectiveness of the community capital and social resource mobilization approach in improving knowledge and inducing positive change in behaviour and social norms.¹⁶

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The country programme is guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2024–2027 and contributes to its four outcomes:

- (a) sustainable development that is more resilient to economic and environmental shocks;
- (b) access to high-quality, inclusive, sustainable essential social services;
- (c) empowerment of girls and women;
- (d) strengthened governance.

16. These outcomes are based on:

- (a) Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity 2016–2030 and its five-year action plan 2021–2025;
- (b) the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (October 2018);
- (c) the Sustainable Development Goals;
- (d) Agenda 2063 of the African Union;
- (e) the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel;
- (f) the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025.

17. The country programme’s vision is for every child in Mauritania – both boys and girls, including adolescent girls – and especially the most vulnerable children in suburban and rural areas, to have equitable access to and benefit from high-quality essential social services that ensure that their rights are upheld and that they can reach their full potential in a safe environment.

18. The programme will support the protection of children’s rights and gender equality as founding principles for all interventions; the generation and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, including socio-anthropological data; evidence-based advocacy to engage public and private actors; social and behavioural change to improve practices, the participation of women and adolescent girls, and the demand for services; community-based, participatory and risk-analysis-based approaches to build community resilience and strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace

¹⁶ See the Formative evaluation of the infant and young child feeding component, 2022; and the Evaluation of the protection and water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, 2018.

nexus; and multisectoral approaches to achieve large-scale results, in particular system resilience.

19. Strategic partnerships with institutions at the central and local levels, the parliament, the National Council on Children, local authorities, civil society, communities, the private sector and technical and financial partners (notably the French Development Agency, the German Agency for International Cooperation, the Belgian Development Agency, the International Monetary Fund, the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank) will be strengthened.

20. Collaboration with United Nations agencies will be consolidated, in particular to: improve access to justice and birth registration (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)); integrate migrant and refugee children into national protection systems (International Organization for Migration, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)); mobilize support for youth (United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNDP, International Labour Organization); strengthen the management of the education sector and data production (World Food Programme (WFP), UNHCR); ensure the monitoring of student learning, the promotion of preschool and distance education (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization); tackle child marriage and FGM (UNFPA); and make vulnerable communities more resilient (WFP).

Every child survives and thrives

21. In line with the National Health Development Plan 2021–2030, the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Nutrition 2016–2025 and UNSDCF outcomes 2 and 3, this component will support the Government’s efforts to ensure that children – particularly newborns, children aged 0–5 years, and adolescents and youth – use high-quality health and nutrition services and adopt a healthy lifestyle. High-impact strategies and interventions will address bottlenecks related to the availability of skilled human resources, social norms, service utilization, and the empowerment of girls and women.

22. The national and local health and nutrition system and the capacity of health-care providers at the community level will be strengthened to provide essential care to newborns and children under 5 years of age, and sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents, especially girls. The first 1,000 days approach provides a window of opportunity for a child’s physical, psychomotor, intellectual and cognitive development in a healthy and protective environment. This approach is seen as a way of accelerating the National Community Health Strategy and the achievement of key outcomes, in particular the reduction of stunting. It will include:

- (a) promotion of integrated nurturing care;
- (b) interoperability with the civil birth registration system;
- (c) capacity-building among parents and guardians, as well as actors at the decentralized level;
- (d) debates on social norms;
- (e) youth participation.

23. Institutions, communities and private actors will be supported to design and implement costed and shock-responsive public policies, as well as guidelines and standards, and to establish a sustainable local food system that promotes community resilience and can cope with recurring nutritional crises.

Every child learns and acquires skills for the future

24. This component will aim to ensure that the most vulnerable children aged 3–14 years have equitable, inclusive, high-quality access to preschool, basic education and skills development opportunities. In line with UNSDCF outcomes 2 and 4, the programme will support education reform, the National Education System Orientation Act and the education policy letter adopted in 2022, and the Education Sector Development Plan. It will also help to formalize Qur’anic teaching by integrating validated pedagogical content at the national level.

25. Formal and non-formal national education systems will be supported, particularly the information system, to promote the development, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of inclusive policies, plans and budgets. This will be based on evidence, and on risk analysis and mitigation at the national and decentralized levels. UNICEF will support the implementation of a risk mitigation strategy that will help to make systems more resilient.

26. Particular attention will be paid to preschool access and to the quality of human resources in the education system who help to ensure that all children aged 3–14 years acquire basic skills and competencies. Educational management staff will receive capacity-building in terms of gender-sensitive and gender-responsive pedagogy, and the monitoring and evaluation of learning. Inclusive and equitable solutions using schools and other alternative learning spaces will be developed, especially for girls, children with disabilities and refugees.

27. Local authorities and communities will be engaged in promoting behaviours that keep children, especially girls aged 9–14 years, in school. A multisectoral approach towards protecting the rights and well-being of girls aged 9–14 years will ensure that interventions are complementary and will boost girls’ empowerment. The programme will support:

- (a) the fulfilment of the commitments made by the Government at the Transforming Education Summit in 2022;
- (b) the establishment of a healthy and protective school environment;
- (c) the promotion of school clubs and management committees;
- (d) the development of democratic culture and participation.

Every child is protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and harmful practices

28. In support of the National Child Protection Strategy (2018–2022), under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Action for Children and Family, and in line with UNSDCF outcomes 2, 3 and 4, this component will aim to ensure that more children are protected from all forms of violence by expanding access to prevention and protection services within a resilient and strengthened child protection system. Efforts to prevent and respond to child marriage will be strengthened, as will efforts to increase the number of registered births. Girls, who typically experience several types of deprivations, will receive special attention.

29. Access to justice and birth registration will be improved. The social services workforce will be strengthened through a national social work strategy and the implementation of synergies with youth employability programmes. The specific rights and needs of migrant children and refugees will be integrated into national protection systems. The skills of social service providers, including those in the areas of health, education, justice and security, will be strengthened to help to prevent violence and provide holistic care for victims.

30. UNICEF will partner with youth to build communities' capacity to influence social norms, particularly those related to child marriage and FGM. The programme will invest in socio-anthropological research to better understand the cultural context and adapt interventions to it. Community mechanisms will be supported to prevent violence against children and provide a multisectoral response in collaboration with civil society organizations. The private sector will be engaged in protection from sexual abuse and exploitation, and eradicating child labour.

Every child lives in a safe and sustainable environment

31. In line with UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 4, this component will support the implementation of the national Water Sector Development Strategy 2016–2030, the National Strategy for Sustainable Access to Water and Sanitation by 2030 and the updated nationally determined contribution 2021–2030. It will aim to ensure that children and adolescents live in an environment that is resilient to climate change, use safe and appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services, and adopt appropriate hygiene behaviours. Children and youth will be engaged as agents of change for environmental protection and risk reduction in schools and in the community.

32. UNICEF will build the capacities of the regional water and sanitation departments, and the municipalities, to enable them to carry out their mandate. Service provision in communities, health facilities and schools will be improved by constructing solar-powered multipurpose water supply systems as well as mechanisms that sustain services and stimulate demand. The market-based sanitation approach, and the development of communication tools relating to essential family practices will help people to adopt and maintain good hygiene practices. Entrepreneurship and income-generating activities around manufacturing and marketing products that are essential for promoting hygiene (such as soap, chlorine and sanitary napkins) will help to empower communities, especially young girls and women.

33. The analysis of the climate landscape for children in Mauritania will provide an understanding of climate-related risks and challenges, ensure strong advocacy with partners and build resilience at the community level, particularly by supporting green schools and climate-resilient health centres. The programme will support the health, education and water and sanitation sectors to integrate climate change into sectoral policies and strategies and to implement priority climate actions within each of the three sectors.

Every child has access to social protection and lives free from poverty

34. This component will support national efforts to increase access to and demand for high quality essential social services for the most disadvantaged children, youth and women by promoting inclusive social protection and equitable, child-sensitive public finances.

35. UNICEF will support the National Social Protection Strategy and the social registry in line with UNSDCF outcomes 1 and 4, by strengthening coordination, targeting and accountability mechanisms for social protection programmes for children, youth and women to improve the coverage and quality of services, including their capacity to respond to shocks. Social protection gains for people with disabilities will be consolidated by strengthening the information and certification system, their access to health insurance and their economic inclusion.

36. Institutional capacities will be strengthened to encourage social accountability, citizen participation and the promotion of inclusive social policies and equitable public finances at the national, regional and communal levels. Reliable data on

inequality will inform policy advocacy to make public allocations and expenditure more equitable and efficient. Social sector ministries will be supported with a view to introducing results-based budgeting in Mauritania; this budget meets the requirements of modernizing public finances.

Every adolescent and youth has civil rights and participates

37. In line with UNSDCF outcome 3, UNICEF will support the implementation of the National Youth Strategy, particularly the areas relating to the promotion and inclusion of youth aged 15–24 years, especially girls. UNICEF will work closely with youth as key allies in achieving the programme outcomes. This component will aim to empower youth to take ownership of the issues that concern them and drive change for their well-being and that of their communities in an environment of social cohesion and participation. Special attention will be paid to youth with special needs.

38. The programme will support the emergence of empowerment initiatives for youth, girls and boys. They will have equitable access to skills development opportunities, including the development of twenty-first century skills for “learning to know, to do, to be and to live together.” The system and mechanisms that amplify and value the voices of youth will be strengthened in an environment that promotes their participation and civic engagement and fulfils their rights and needs. This will involve influencing policy and building the capacity of government actors to promote appropriate services and support the development of innovations and platforms for youth participation.

Programme effectiveness

39. This component will provide cross-cutting support to the country programme to ensure that its planning, management and coordination at the central and local levels are effective and efficient. It will help to mobilize resources, provide operational assistance to the components and support monitoring and evaluation, research, good partnership management and capacity-building among partners and staff, including through results-based management.

40. Evidence-based advocacy, partnership and communication activities will engage public and private actors in support of the outcomes for children. The programme will also strengthen knowledge management.

41. A cross-cutting component on social and behavioural change will support the programme. Homegrown solutions will be co-created with communities and essential family practices will be promoted. Research into social norms and practices that act as barriers to the protection of children’s rights and to gender equality will inform the programme.

42. Resilience and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach will be implemented. Risk-analysis-based programming will be strengthened to improve preparedness and accelerate preventive and reactive responses to shocks.

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>
Every child survives and thrives	2 400	12 000	14 400
Every child learns and acquires skills for the future	1 500	6 000	7 500
Every child is protected from violence and exploitation	1 400	5 600	7 000
Every child lives in a safe and sustainable environment	1 400	14 000	15 400
Every child has access to social protection and lives free from poverty	1 100	11 400	12 500
Every adolescent and youth has civil rights and participates	850	3 500	4 350
Programme effectiveness	4 850	6 500	11 350
Total	13 500	59 000	72 500

Programme and risk management

43. This document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme. The responsibilities pertaining to the country programme are stated in the policies and procedures that govern UNICEF programmes and operations.

44. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Promotion of the Productive Sectors is responsible for the overall coordination of the country programme. It co-chairs the UNSDCF Steering Committee with the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system in Mauritania. The United Nations country team will establish outcome groups and coordination mechanisms for UNSDCF outcome areas. In collaboration with sectoral ministries, UNICEF will develop rolling workplans to implement the country programme.

45. Critical risks will be identified and mitigated to achieve the programme outcomes. The programme's resource gap will be addressed through a partnership and resource mobilization strategy and in coordination with other United Nations agencies. The risks associated with the management of, and responsibility for, cash and equipment transfers will be mitigated by use of the harmonized approach to cash transfers. In addition, UNICEF will consider environmental and social requirements. Attention will be paid to child protection and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

46. UNICEF will support the national statistical system to meet the requirements for effective monitoring of children's rights. The national statistical schedule will be used to identify the most vulnerable children and any inequalities, especially those relating to gender. Conducting the seventh round of the multiple indicator cluster survey in 2024 will strengthen the data informing the SCAPP five-year second action plan and fill the gaps in evidence relating to violence, discrimination, child labour

and the level of coverage and inclusiveness of the social protection system. The real-time programme monitoring system implemented jointly with the Government will document lessons learned for optimal knowledge management. A systematic review of the programme's theory of change during the annual reviews will provide the necessary adjustments to ensure programme effectiveness

47. The evaluations listed in the costed evaluation plan, 2024–2027 will contribute to the revision of the National Health Development Plan 2021–2030 and the national programme for economic and social inclusion of vulnerable groups. The UNICEF country programme will also be evaluated and will inform the design of the next country programme.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Mauritania – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2024–2027

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 27, 16, 19, 23–24, 26, 28–29, 32, 34–37, 40, 45, 96</p> <p>National priorities: Strategic levers 1, 2 and 3 of the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) 2016–2030, Second SCAPP Action Plan 2021–2025</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 8, 10, 16</p>
<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:</p> <p>Outcome 1: By 2027, the population in Mauritania, in particular the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, benefit from and actively participate in a national development process that is sustainable, more diversified, and more resilient to economic and environmental shocks, and that reduces inequalities.</p> <p>Outcome 2: By 2027, the population in Mauritania, particularly vulnerable populations, has access to high-quality, inclusive and sustainable basic services.</p> <p>Outcome 3: By 2027, young girls and women are more empowered and resilient, and are able to actively participate in dialogues and decision-making at all levels for the development of Mauritania.</p> <p>Outcome 4: By 2027, the population in Mauritania, particularly its most vulnerable members, will fully enjoy their rights in a safe, peaceful and environmentally friendly setting.</p>
<p>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5</p>

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
1, 2, 3	Outcome 1: By the end of 2027, children – especially newborns, children aged 0–2 years and adolescents – have access to and use high-quality	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal care within two days of birth: B: 40% (2020) T: 50% (2027) Percentage of districts where at least 80% of children aged 0–11	Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS), Demographic and Health Survey for Mauritania (DHSM)	Health-care providers, including those at the community level, have the capacity to provide essential health and nutrition care. Mothers and guardians of children, especially those aged 0–2 years, have the	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Handcraft and Tourism, United Nations organizations, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, private sector	2 400	12 000	14 400

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	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
	health and nutrition services and adopt a healthy lifestyle.	months have been vaccinated with three doses of the diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine: B: 54% (2022) T: 80% (2027) Percentage of children aged 6–23 months receiving a minimum number of food groups B: 9% (2022) T: 20% (2027)	National Health Information System Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys	necessary conditions to provide nurturing care. Institutions and private actors at all levels are supported in promoting optimal infant and young child feeding.				
1, 2, 3, 4	Outcome 2: By 2027, girls, boys and adolescents – especially 3–14-year-olds, who are the most vulnerable – have access to preschool, basic education and skills development opportunities that are equitable, inclusive and high-quality, including in emergency situations.	Percentage of children aged 6–11 years out of school B: 42% (2020) T: 35% (2027) Percentage of five-year-olds in formal education B: 14.9% (2020) T: 20% (2027) Percentage of secondary-school-age girls attending secondary school B: 35% (2020) T: 40% (2027)	Permanent Survey of Household Living Conditions, MICS, resilience programme baseline survey, Education sector review report	Education systems are strengthened to promote inclusive, evidence-based and risk-analysis-based approaches. The capacities of management staff in the field of education are strengthened. Communities and local authorities are committed to promoting basic and alternative education for children, especially girls aged 9–14 years.	Ministry of National Education and the Reform of the Educational System, Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Original Education, French Development Agency, European Union, United Nations organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), World Bank	1 500	6 000	7 500
2, 3 and 4	Outcome 3: By 2027, children, especially the most vulnerable adolescent girls, including in	Women (aged 20–24 years) married before the age of 18 B: 36.6% (DHSM 2019/2021)	Ministry of Social Action for Children and the Family database, partner reports, DHSM, MICS,	Communities, especially adolescent girls, have the capacity to implement interventions to change harmful social norms.	Ministry of Social Action for Children and the Family, Ministry of Justice National Agency for the Registry of	1 400	5 600	7 000

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	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
	emergency settings, are protected from violence, exploitation, discrimination, abuse, neglect and harmful practices and have access to justice and birth registration.	<p>T: 33% (2027)</p> <p>Percentage of children under the age of 1 year whose births are registered</p> <p>B: 45% (DHSM 2019/2021)</p> <p>T: 55% (2027)</p> <p>Percentage of children in conflict with the law subject to a diversion order or non-custodial measure.</p> <p>B: 55% (2022)</p> <p>T: 65% (2027)</p> <p>Percentage of girls aged 15–19 years who have experienced sexual violence and sought help from a professional</p> <p>B: 20.7%, (2021)</p> <p>T: 30% (2027)</p>	National Agency for the Registry of Populations and Secure Documents database	<p>Social service providers and protection actors have the capacity to provide equitable, inclusive, high-quality prevention and response services.</p> <p>National institutions and actors at the decentralized level have the functional mechanisms and capacities to coordinate and manage the protection system.</p>	Populations and Secure Documents, United Nations organizations			
1, 2, 3, 4	Outcome 4: By 2027, children and adolescents live in an environment that is resilient to the impacts of climate change, use safe and appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services according to their gender, age and physical ability, and adopt	<p>Percentage of the population using basic services for drinking water supply and sanitation</p> <p>B: water 71.7%, sanitation 49.8% (2020)</p> <p>T: water 92%, sanitation 70% (2027)</p> <p>Proportion of the population practising open defecation</p>	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, sector review reports	<p>The most vulnerable children and adolescents have access to resilient basic water, sanitation and hygiene services.</p> <p>Communities, especially youth and women, adopt safe hygiene practices and environmentally friendly behaviours.</p> <p>Institutions, civil society and the private sector have the capacity to develop,</p>	Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, United Nations organizations, CSOs	1 400	14 000	15 400

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	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
	appropriate hygiene and health-care practices.	B: 30.7% (2020) T: 10% (2027) The country develops, finances and implements child-friendly climate policies and programmes. B: No (2022) T: Yes (2027)		plan, coordinate and implement sectoral policies at the central and decentralized levels. Stakeholders in the social sectors develop climate-change-sensitive and child-friendly sectoral policies and strategies.				
1, 2, 4	Outcome 5: By 2027, more children, youth and women, including those with disabilities, have access to high-quality inclusive social protection and live free from multidimensional poverty.	Proportion of children benefiting from social protection floors or systems B: 6.6% (2022) T: 8% (2027) Robustness of the social protection system: B: Moderately robust social protection system (2022) T: Very robust (2027) Proportion of public social spending on poor people Total: B: 37% (2022), T: 43% (2027) Health: B: 5% (2022), T: 8% (2027); Education: B: 17% (2022), T: 20% (2027) Social protection: B: 15% (2022), T: 15% (2027)	World Social Protection Report Joint evaluation report by the Government, the World Bank and the United Nations system, Finance Act	Mechanisms for intersectoral coordination, monitoring and evaluation, targeting and accountability for social protection programmes are strengthened. The capacities of the local authorities and communities in the targeted areas are strengthened to ensure they are effectively involved in implementing social programmes. National and decentralized authorities are supported regarding budgetary and inequality analyses.	Ministry of Social Action for Children and the Family, Ministry of Finance, Agency for National Solidarity and the Fight Against Exclusion (TAAZOUR), World Bank, United Nations organizations, CSOs	1 100	11 400	12 500

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
2, 3, 4	Outcome 6: By 2027, young women and young men take ownership of the issues that concern them and drive change for their well-being and that of their communities in an environment of social cohesion and participation.	Availability of institutional mechanisms for youth participation and civic engagement. B: Yes, at the national level T: Yes, at all levels (regional and local) The youth agenda is taken into account in sectoral policies. B: 1 (2022) T: 5 (2027)	Youth sector review reports, texts and document of adopted sectoral policies	Adolescents (aged 15–24 years) are more proficient in twenty-first century skills. Adolescents benefit from participation systems and mechanisms that encourage their involvement in issues that affect their well-being.	Ministry of Culture, Youth, Sports, and Parliamentary Relations, United Nations organizations, CSOs	850	3 500	4 350
1, 2, 3, 4	Outcome 7: By 2027, the country programme is designed, coordinated and funded in line with the required quality standards to effectively address children's rights.	Resource mobilization rate: B: 80% (2022) T: 90% (2027) Number of strategic partnerships established with public/private sector, civil society B: 0 (2022) T: 5 (2027) Number of late reports to donors B: 0 (2022) T: 0 (2027)	InSight/key performance indicators, multinational software corporation SAP	Programme coordination Operational support Communication and advocacy Humanitarian-development-peace nexus Social and behavioural change and gender	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Promotion of the Productive Sectors, private sector, National Agency for Statistics and Demographic and Economic Analysis, United Nations organizations	4 850	6 500	11 350
Total resources						13 500	59 000	72 500