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Country programme document

Senegal

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Senegal 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 \$26,000,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$54,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2024 to 2028.

* E/ICEF/2023/24.

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale

1. As the second-largest economy in the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Senegal is characterized by its long tradition of democracy, a strategic geographic position, considerable agricultural and mining potential and substantial cash transfers from its diaspora. Senegal has been experiencing strong economic growth since 2014. The country has an estimated population of 18.3 million,¹ of which 52 per cent of people live in rural locations, 52 per cent are under 18 years of age and 50.3 per cent are women.

2. Rapid population growth (2.5 per cent)² represents a challenge rather than a demographic dividend, as the demand for social services and jobs exceeds supply. The impacts on the country of climate change (the Children's Climate Risk Index ranked the country at 22 out of 163 countries in 2021) and the polycrisis are also significant. The Human Development Index ranked the country at 170 out of 191 countries in 2021.

3. The national equity-based development policy reduced the monetary poverty rate from 42.8 per cent in 2011 to 37.8 per cent in 2018,³ but inequality remains. Overall, half of children experience multidimensional poverty,⁴ with the highest percentages for the regions of Kédougou, Kolda and Sédhiou (82 per cent, 79 per cent and 78 per cent, respectively) and the lowest figures for the regions of Diourbel (43 per cent), Thiès (38 per cent) and Dakar (18 per cent). The Diourbel, Thiès and Dakar regions are densely populated and home to the poorest children.

4. Between 2015 and 2021, the under-5 mortality rate declined from 51 to 39 per 1,000 live births⁵ as a result of falling levels of common childhood diseases and malnutrition, and improved access to health care, water and sanitation. By 2021, despite the effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, vaccination coverage exceeded 90 per cent for routine antigens,⁶ and the rate of open defecation was reduced by 88 per cent.⁷ Nevertheless, the situation remains beset with inequalities. High levels of neonatal mortality (which accounts for 50 per cent of under-5 deaths)⁸ are seen outside of Dakar because of low coverage levels of maternal and neonatal care.⁹ The situation is exacerbated by the low nutritional status of mothers, as 54 per cent of women of childbearing age are anaemic and 22 per cent are underweight.¹⁰ In addition, non-communicable diseases are increasing, the treatment of HIV/AIDS among children is declining (less than a third of children who test positive for HIV are treated),¹¹ and adolescents experience health and nutrition challenges, including mental health. The determinants of child health are: (a)

¹ National Agency for Statistics and Demography (Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)), Population projections, 2023, www.ansd.sn (accessed on 23 May 2023).

² ANSD, *Annuaire statistique* (Statistical Yearbook), 2022.

³ ANSD, *Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey 2018–2019*, 2020.

⁴ UNICEF and ANSD, *Analysis of Multidimensional Child Poverty*, 2022.

⁵ United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality*, 2021, UNICEF, New York, 2021.

⁶ Ministry for Health and Social Action, *Expanded Programme on Immunization Annual Report*, 2021.

⁷ ANSD, *Report of Continuous Surveys of Health Care Service Delivery 2019*, November 2020, www.ansd.sn/sites/default/files/2022-11/SPA33_1.pdf (accessed on 23 May 2023); WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2021.

⁸ Directorate of Planning, Research and Statistics, *Analysis of child mortality*, Bulletin 45, September 2021.

⁹ Countdown to 2030, *Senegal Profile*, 2019, <https://countdown2030.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Senegal-DHS-2019.pdf> (accessed on 1 June 2023).

¹⁰ ANSD, *Demographic and Health Survey*, 2019.

¹¹ Data from the National Council for the Fight Against AIDS of Senegal, February 2023.

difficulties in accessing nutritious and varied foods (the main factor in chronic malnutrition, and estimated to result in 18 per cent of cases); (b) difficulties in accessing water (15 per cent of people in Senegal do not have access to high-quality drinking water) and sanitation (67 per cent do not have access to improved basic sanitation);¹² (c) poverty; (d) low public spending on health (less than 4 per cent of the national budget); (e) inadequate social protection (fewer than 2 million children have health coverage);¹³ and (f) inadequate health-care services, which result in a delay in seeking treatment in 50 per cent of cases.

5. Investments in education, which represent 20 per cent of the national budget, have increased enrolment rates, especially for girls, but have not reduced inequalities. Between 2017 and 2020, the gross enrolment ratio in primary education stabilized at around 86 per cent, before declining to less than 84 per cent in 2021/22. Between 2017 and 2022, limited progress was made in preschool education, with the gross enrolment ratio increasing from 17.4 per cent to 18.2 per cent.¹⁴ Limited progress was also seen in completion rates, which rose from 61 per cent to 63 per cent in primary schools, from 37 per cent to 40 per cent in middle schools and from 26 per cent to 28 per cent in secondary schools. Completion rates are higher for girls at all levels. Nearly 44 per cent of boys and 33 per cent of girls of school age are not enrolled in school. There was a slight improvement in education quality, with 75 per cent of students reaching a sufficient level of proficiency in reading and 65 per cent in mathematics.¹⁵ This situation is a result of population growth outstripping financial resources, low levels of teacher supervision¹⁶ and a loss of community confidence with regard to formal education.

6. The majority of those affected by non-enrolment and educational dropout are adolescents: among adolescents aged 15–17 years, 86 per cent are not in education, employment or training.¹⁷ This is due to the lack of pathways between basic education and vocational training, insufficient guidance towards scientific and technical areas, a lack of training structures outside of Dakar, and a discrepancy between the training available and the expectations of adolescents and employers.

7. Approximately 5 per cent of women aged 15–49 years have experienced physical violence, while 2.6 per cent have experienced sexual violence. Among girls aged 15–17 years, 2.9 per cent have experienced sexual violence¹⁸ and a third of students have experienced violence in the school environment.¹⁹ Between 2017 and 2019, the proportion of girls (aged 10–14 years) who had undergone female genital mutilation increased from 18 per cent to 20 per cent. One in three girls is married before 18 years of age.²⁰ One in five children is not registered at birth. A huge number of children are exploited, with boys exploited through forced begging and girls through domestic

¹² WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2021.

¹³ General Delegation for Social Protection and National Solidarity, Joint Annual Review on Social Protection, 2022.

¹⁴ Ministry of National Education, *Educational Statistical Yearbook*, 2022.

¹⁵ Programme for the Analysis of Educational Systems of CONFEMEN (PASEC), *Quality of Education Systems in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa*, 2019, https://pasec.confemen.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2022/10/Resume_Pasec2019_GB_Web_juillet2022.pdf (accessed on 19 May 2023).

¹⁶ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Examen multidimensionnel du Sénégal – Volume 2: Analyse approfondie et recommandations (Multidimensional Review of Senegal – Volume 2: In-depth analysis and recommendations)*, 2017, www.oecd.org/fr/developpement/examen-multidimensionnel-du-senegal-9789264287082-fr.htm (accessed on 23 May 2023).

¹⁷ UNICEF and ANSD, *Analysis of Multidimensional Child Poverty*, 2022.

¹⁸ ANSD, *Report of Demographic and Health Surveys*, 2019.

¹⁹ Ministry of National Education, *Study on Student Safety and Well-being in Senegal*, 2022.

²⁰ ANSD, *Report of Demographic and Health Surveys*, 2019.

labour and sexual exploitation. This situation is caused by inadequate protection services,²¹ poverty, poor coordination between sectors, social pressure and gender inequality.

8. In 2016, even though the Committee on the Rights of the Child acknowledged the country's progress in the realization of the rights of children, it made recommendations to accelerate such progress. Despite support from both UNICEF and the country's partners in implementing the majority of the recommendations, there are still areas that require further advocacy, especially regarding the allocation of financial, technical and human resources to social services for children.

9. The lessons learned from the country programme, 2019–2023 show that the evidence produced and the models developed are still insufficiently taken into account in public policies, notably due to a lack of domestic investment. However, given the prospects for enhanced economic growth and equitable resource management, this situation could be turned around. Moreover, the progress achieved by the multisectoral convergence approach in the targeted regions could be even greater if operational difficulties are reduced and if field presence and local partnerships are strengthened. The gender programmatic review highlighted the importance of scaling up skills and empowerment programmes for young girls to give them greater access to employment, while ensuring that boys are also engaged.²²

Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The vision of the country programme, which is aligned with the priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), envisages a Senegal that, by 2030, guarantees that every citizen has access to decent employment and high-quality basic social services, and where women, youth and children, regardless of gender, can enjoy all their rights.

11. The theory of change states that: if social sectors distribute resources fairly and with the aim of supporting sustainable development and resilience to crises and shocks; if high-quality basic social services are available and accessible in vulnerable areas, including during humanitarian emergencies; and if communities of all ages and genders help to select, implement and monitor solutions; then, every child will flourish and contribute to their community's development. These outcomes will be achieved as long as social programmes have sufficient domestic resources, support from development partners and the private sector, and effective risk-mitigation solutions.

12. The programme is aligned with the Plan for an Emerging Senegal (2035), the African Union Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025, the recommendations made to Senegal by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the commitments that Senegal made at the Transforming Education Summit in September 2022. The priorities are derived from the outcomes of the UNSDCF, 2024–2028, relating to the development of human capital, social services, social protection, governance, peace and security.

13. UNICEF will help to improve the situation of vulnerable children and adolescents who are affected by multiple hardships, live in disadvantaged areas, live with disabilities, are deprived of a family environment and protection or are on the move. Operational strategies will focus on addressing the causes of social, territorial

²¹ International Bureau for Children's Rights, *Empowering Girls and Front-line Actors Against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence*, 2021.

²² UNICEF Senegal, *Gender Programmatic Review*, 2023.

and gender inequalities and producing sustainable, systemic changes at the institutional and behavioural levels.

14. In the disadvantaged regions of Kaffrine, Kédougou, Kolda, Matam, Sédhiou and Tambacounda, UNICEF will support the improvement of health, nutrition and education services, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection and social protection services. Adapted support will benefit the suburban areas of Dakar, Diourbel and Thiès, which are home to large numbers of children facing multiple hardships, as well as isolated and border areas where social cohesion is fragile owing to their proximity to neighbouring Sahelian countries that are affected by insecurity and climate change. Multisectoral implementation and geographic convergence will foster enhanced synergy across sectors, allow operational costs to be controlled and make institutions and communities more resilient.

Every child survives and thrives

15. This programme component will contribute to UNSDCF outcome 2 to improve access to high-quality health, nutrition, drinking water and sanitation services for vulnerable children, adolescents and mothers.

16. UNICEF will help to make primary health care, nutrition and WASH services more effective, of better quality, more accessible to vulnerable children and adolescents, and more responsive during crises. UNICEF will support the following: (a) institutionalization of the integrated nurturing care package for newborns; (b) adoption of legislation regulating the marketing of breastmilk substitutes; (c) development of standards relating to complementary foods for young children; (d) integration of child protection into primary health care, including protection in terms of civil registration and mental health and protection against violence; (e) digitalization of the health system; (f) review of health, nutrition and WASH policies to include climate change, protection against air pollution and environmental degradation; (g) modelling of the integrated nurturing care package, improvement of grain stores and decentralization of malnutrition management; (h) scaling-up of access to oxygen in health-care infrastructure; (i) improvement of national capacity in terms of the cold chain, logistics and waste management; and (j) scaling-up of the extended Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach and improvements in WASH actions in schools and health centres. The partnership with the private sector will focus on local production of complementary foods and iodized salt, as well as on extending the CLTS approach.

17. The national immunization programme will be supported to become a strategic driver for primary health-care delivery and to reach the 95 per cent vaccination coverage rate that had been achieved before the COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF will build on this programme and support the expansion of health and nutrition services from conventional structures into community health services. In priority intervention areas, UNICEF support will be coordinated with the installation of WASH equipment and social protection actions. UNICEF will ensure that services are resilient to climate change and humanitarian emergencies.

18. UNICEF will support efforts to change practices and behaviours and to improve the prevention of disease, malnutrition and HIV infection, especially among adolescents. A social and behavioural change strategy will focus on engaging leaders, community networks and citizens in identifying problems and finding local solutions for health, nutrition and WASH. A monitoring and evaluation system set up by and for communities will keep track of any changes and help to encourage positive practices. Youth engagement and participation at the community level will be encouraged in protecting the environment and adapting to climate change, as well as promoting jobs in the health-care economy.

Every child learns and develops

19. This programme component will contribute to UNSDCF outcome 2 to increase the number of children and adolescents benefiting from continuous, high-quality, equitable and inclusive education and training that are conducive to acquiring skills, living in harmony with the environment and accessing decent jobs.

20. UNICEF will support the expansion of preschool education by: (a) developing a strategy to expand various community models that have been positively evaluated; (b) producing investment cases that provide rationales for increased funding; (c) increasing teachers' ability to use the new curriculum; and (d) mobilizing communities and parents to manage schools effectively and prepare young children for a smooth transition into primary school education. In priority intervention areas, expansion will be achieved through partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations, as well as through improved multisectoral coordination.

21. UNICEF will help to improve the quality of teaching and learning by: (a) standardizing the harmonized bilingual teaching model; (b) strengthening the national evaluation system; (c) supporting the professional development of teachers through initial and continuous training and local pedagogical supervision; (d) extending remedial and catch-up approaches; (e) providing basic teaching materials to learners who are struggling; and (f) introducing pedagogical innovations, such as education for sustainable development and values, as well as digital schooling.

22. The school environment will be improved by: (a) installing water points and latrines in schools, providing psychosocial care and support, regularizing civil registration and ensuring access to food; (b) improving care for children living with disabilities; (c) involving local authorities and the private sector; and (d) producing evidence that can support the equitable distribution of resources among education levels and among regions. UNICEF will intentionally focus on improving the living conditions of girls in school through a package of services that includes pedagogical support, menstrual hygiene management, health, nutrition and protection against sexual violence. Actions will be taken to make the education system more sensitive to gender equality and more equitable and inclusive.

23. UNICEF will contribute to reducing the number of children who are out of school by helping to: (a) establish a platform for coordinating interventions; (b) identify alternative models that are suitable for scaling up (modern *daaras* (Qur'anic schools), pathways between training and employment); (c) transform educational guidance schemes into placement assistance mechanisms; (d) expand the inclusive education policy; (e) develop educational standards and certification tools; and (f) foster public-private-youth partnerships focused on young people's needs and expand training opportunities for adolescents. UNICEF will support the scaling-up of models that promote life skills and employability, prioritizing adolescent girls. This will further empower them and make it easier for them to access to employment, including green jobs.

24. Based on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and the country level risk analysis, UNICEF will continue its efforts to make the education system more resilient to, and prepared for, emergencies. These efforts will include strengthening the responsibility and actions of schools and children on environmental protection, human rights and citizenship education.

Every child is protected from violence, exploitation and harmful practices and has a legal identity

25. UNICEF will contribute to UNSDCF outcome 2 and to efforts to make the protection system more effective at preventing and responding to violations of children's rights. Other sectors will continue to be engaged, especially education, health and social protection, to enhance their involvement in case management for child protection issues falling under their respective responsibilities.

26. UNICEF will support: (a) the generation of evidence for planning and programming, advocacy and resource mobilization; (b) the improvement of coordination and the monitoring of capacities to improve interventions deployed for the National Child Protection Strategy; and (c) the mobilization of government and civil society actors to identify multisectoral solutions to issues surrounding protection that have multidimensional causes, such as advocacy for increased funding and research into innovative strategies.

27. To improve children's access to reporting, care and case management services, UNICEF will support the expansion of successful service models by: (a) building on the skills of service providers, including the institutionalization of a body for social workers; (b) implementing innovative solutions based on digital technologies and communication techniques that facilitate access to care services for children who are survivors of violence and abuse, including justice services; and (c) increasing interoperability between the health and civil systems. In the targeted regions, UNICEF will support the departmental child protection committees as they mobilize and coordinate activities at the local level (local authorities, civil society organizations and community leaders).

28. To accelerate the adoption of behaviours that protect children and adolescents, UNICEF will support the deployment of social and behavioural change strategies that have been developed from studies exploring child protection norms within the country. Strategies will focus on gender transformative interventions that promote gender equality and positive social norms. Such interventions will facilitate inclusion and co-creation, especially with children and youth, girls and boys. They will be implemented via social movements that will make it easier for communities to engage in preventing and reporting cases of violence and harmful practices, and cases of children not registered at birth.

Every child lives free from poverty

29. This programme component contributes to UNSDCF outcomes 2 and 3 and aims to improve access to social protection for vulnerable children, including prevention and response to crises, so that they can live free from poverty. It also aims to make public finance and spending in the social sectors more responsive and more effective for children.

30. To include a greater number of vulnerable children in social protection mechanisms, UNICEF will support: (a) capacity-building for senior technical staff from the ministries to conceptualize social protection programmes and social policies, including through the integration of specific indicators into national development plans, the development of costed local plans targeting poor children, the integration of activities related to family practices, and the referral to age-appropriate social services; (b) the development of an exit strategy for children under the national flagship cash transfer scheme; (c) the extension of the national common registry to include vulnerable groups, in particular children living with disabilities; (d) the review of social protection tools, including the financing strategy and the system for

monitoring and tracking cash transfers; and (e) the universal health coverage reform and its extension to vulnerable groups.

31. Regarding social policies and public financing that will benefit children, UNICEF will help to: (a) produce data that can inform child rights monitoring of, and fuel advocacy for, children's inclusion in national and subnational public policies, including on crisis prevention and response, as well as resilience to all types of risks, particularly the effects of climate change; (b) review budget allocation mechanisms and ensure that money is spent more efficiently; (c) strengthen the mechanisms used for planning and budgeting; (d) build the capacities of local authorities in planning, budgeting, mobilizing and monitoring public revenue, and coordinating sectoral interventions in the priority intervention areas; and (e) improve the citizen participation process for communities, children and youth, particularly in terms of environmental conservation and accountability in preparing and monitoring social expenditure.

Programme effectiveness

32. The expected outcome of this programme component is to meet the standards of effectiveness and efficiency in programme planning, funding and management to benefit children. This component includes planning and monitoring, research and knowledge management, external communication, advocacy, partnerships and social and behavioural change. It will support the coordination of different sectoral components and provide quality assurance with regard to implementation by following human rights and outcome-related management approaches and by considering social equity and inclusion principles, as well as risk management.

33. Programme coordination will be guided by the integration of cross-disciplinary strategies; programming for and with adolescents; the institutionalization of gender and the intentional approach towards adolescent girls as part of UNICEF support; multisectoral convergence in the regions in which the country programme is concentrated and in border zones, and cross-border collaboration with neighbouring countries; and the coordination of actions to prevent and respond to climate and environmental crises. Operational support will benefit the implementation process, in terms of procurement and monitoring activities through the subnational office in Kolda, as well as the presence of staff at the regional level.

34. To consolidate the role of UNICEF in promoting children's rights, the programme will strengthen existing strategic partnerships and develop new ones, particularly with the private sector. Programme resources will be mobilized based on collaboration with bilateral and multilateral public and private donors, including National Committees for UNICEF. The programme will focus on increasing support for children among policymakers and the public through an evidence-based communication strategy. The programme will also strengthen alliances with civil society organizations, religious leaders, the media and youth coalitions, particularly within the framework of the Generation Unlimited partnership and the engagement of youth as agents of change. The use of digital platforms will be optimized.

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	4 500	15 500	20 000
Every child learns and develops	4 000	21 000	25 000
Every child is protected from violence, exploitation and harmful practices and has a legal identity	4 000	11 000	15 000
Every child lives free from poverty	5 000	3 000	8 000
Programme effectiveness	8 500	3 500	12 000
Total	26 000	54 000	80 000

Programme and risk management

35. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contribution to national outcomes and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. 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.

36. The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation will coordinate the planning and monitoring of the programme, with support from other ministries. The synergy between UNSDCF planning and monitoring processes and national processes will be maintained.

37. UNICEF will ensure that the programme builds on innovations that are appropriate to local contexts and include people-centred processes. Regular consultation with children and youth at all stages of the programme will be institutionalized, using tools such as U-Report. The social and behavioural change strategy will focus on changing the attitudes of service providers and communities through approaches based on positive deviance and collective change.

38. As a member of the United Nations country team, UNICEF will contribute to the outcome groups and joint projects and programmes. UNICEF is the lead agency of the development partners' thematic groups in education and social protection and is a member of the health, water and sanitation, gender, justice/human rights and decentralization groups. UNICEF will leverage its position in national child protection and nutrition groups to advocate, influence, pool and direct resources towards children.

39. Factors that may affect the achievement of the expected outcomes are: (a) the exacerbation of climatic, social, economic, political and security risks; (b) the choice by the Government to prioritize new resources for investment in economic rather than social sectors; and (c) the difficulties experienced in setting up the new common back office, which will bring together the common services within the United Nations House in Senegal. UNICEF will monitor these risks and initiate mitigating actions as necessary. Monitoring will include a periodic review of programmatic, institutional, operational and contextual risks. In addition, the harmonized approach to cash

transfers will be used, and programmatic monitoring and verification visits will be made.

40. UNICEF will help to improve the resilience of national entities and communities by supporting the preparation of contingency plans that are in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

41. UNICEF will develop the national capacity to monitor child rights and to evaluate and use data strategically by collaborating with research organizations, the National Agency for Statistics and Demography (Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie (ANSD)) and sectoral ministries, as well as working alongside children.

42. Accountable to the authorities, communities and entities that fund the programme, UNICEF will monitor the progress of indicators from the moment of input until the expected outputs are attained, including UNICEF contributions towards achieving UNSDCF outcomes, through joint reviews with the Government, United Nations system agencies and other stakeholders. UNICEF will support the country in implementing the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which are expected in 2024. UNICEF will assist with voluntary national reviews to monitor progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

43. UNICEF will support the Government in producing reliable and disaggregated data (by gender, age, region and socioeconomic level) and will help to implement the national statistical development strategy, which includes improving routine information systems. The results will make it easier to monitor children's rights and will help stakeholders to adjust their support for development programmes.

44. UNICEF will conduct the evaluations included in the costed evaluation plan with the aim of promoting accountability and learning, and identifying strategies suitable for scaling up cost-effective interventions that have demonstrated a high level of impact.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Senegal – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2024–2028

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 1–54 National priorities: Plan for an Emerging Senegal (2035), National Development Plan 2024–2028
Related Sustainable Development Goals: 2–6, 9–10
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5

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
Outcome 2: By 2028, equitable, inclusive and high- quality access to social protection systems and basic social services will be ensured for the most vulnerable people, especially those living in isolated, suburban, rural or	By 2028, children, regardless of their gender, adolescent girls and mothers, particularly the most excluded, will have access to a diverse range of healthy and nutritious food, drinking water, safe and sustainable sanitation and basic hygiene. In addition,	Percentage of children aged 0–11 months vaccinated with three doses of the diphtheria/pertussis/tetan us vaccine B: 80% (2022) T: 95% (rural/urban) (2028) Proportion of children aged 6–23 months receiving minimum dietary diversity B: 23.3% (girls: 24.8%; boys: 21.8%) (2019) T: 37% (2028) Percentage of deliveries in health-care facilities	World Health Organization (WHO)/ UNICEF estimates Nutrition and Child Mortality Surveys WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Food Security and Nutrition Survey	The political and legal environment of the institutions promotes access to health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and nutrition services for children and adolescents. Quality, gender and disability-sensitive WASH, health and nutrition services are available for mothers, newborns, children and adolescents. All caregivers and community members behave in a way that	Ministry of Health and Social Action National Council for Nutrition Development Ministry of Water and Sanitation Regional authorities WHO United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) World Food Programme (WFP)	4 500	15 500	20 000

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
border areas.	they will be able to access high-quality health services in a timely manner, including in emergency situations.	B: 81.7% (2019) T: 90% (2028)	District Health Information Systemversion 2 (DHIS2)	promotes health, nutrition and WASH.	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS United States Agency for International Development World Bank African Development Bank Bilateral cooperation Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance			
		Percentage of people practising open defecation B: 11% (2021) T: 5% (2028)						
	By 2028, children, adolescents and youth aged 3–18 years will derive greater benefit from a continuous supply of quality,	Gross preschool enrolment ratio (national/targeted regions) B: 18.2% (girls: 19.8%; boys: 16.7%) (2022) T: 30.5% (2028) Percentage of children at the start of primary school	Educational statistical yearbooks Programme for the Analysis of Educational Systems of CONFEMEN (PASEC)	Children in the targeted regions have access to one year of inclusive, high- quality preschool. Upon completion of primary education, students have sufficient skills in reading and mathematics.	Ministry of National Education National Agency for Early Childhood and Small Children’s Huts United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural	4 000	21 000	25 000

<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>
	equitable and inclusive education and training, including a school and social environment that enables them to acquire the basic and transferable skills needed to thrive, live in harmony with their environment and acquire decent employment, regardless of gender.	<p>who have the minimum level of proficiency in reading and mathematics</p> <p>B: Reading: 48%; mathematics: 79.1% (2019) T: Reading: 60%; mathematics: 85% (2028)</p> <p>Completion rates for the last grade of primary and lower-secondary school (cycle/gender/regions)</p> <p>Primary: B: 63%; (girls: 71%; boys: 56%); Kédougou: 97%; Kaffrine: 27% (2022) T: 70% (2028)</p> <p>Lower-secondary: B: 39.5% (girls: 44%; boys: 35%); Ziguinchor 64%; Kaffrine: 18% (2022) T: 44% (2028)</p> <p>Rate of school-age children (aged 6–15 years) not in school</p>		Out-of-school children are provided with alternative education or training to ease their transition to adult life.	<p>Organization (UNESCO)</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>Global Partnership for Education</p> <p>Private sector</p>			

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
		B: 38.9% (2022) T: 25% (2028)						
Outcome 2	By 2028, girls and boys in Senegal will have a legal identity and better protection against violence, abuse, exploitation, harmful practices and neglect.	Proportion of people aged 15–49 years in the six regions who think the practice should stop B: Kédougou 46%; Kolda 59%; Matam 30%; Sédhiou 41%; Tambacounda 48%; Ziguinchor 54% (2019) T: 10% increase (2028)	DHS	A stronger legal, political and institutional framework for better protection of girls and boys. Access to high-quality services ensures better protection for girls and boys. Children, families and communities adopt behaviours that promote the protection of girls and boys and their legal identity.	Ministry of Women, the Family, Gender Equality and the Protection of Children Ministry of Justice Ministry of Health and Social Action Ministry of National Education Ministry for the Civil Service and Public Service Renewal Child protection departmental committees Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UN-Women	4 000	11 000	15 000
		Number of girls and boys experiencing violence, exploitation, abuse and/or neglect who access medical, social and/or legal services B: 12,389 (2019–2022) T: 37,000 (2024–2028)	Administrative data					
		Percentage of children under 1 year of age who have been registered at birth B: 77.8% (2022) T: 89.5% (2028)	DHS					

<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>
					UNESCO UNFPA Bilateral cooperation Civil society organizations Religious and traditional leaders Media Celebrities Youth organizations and alliances Private sector			
Outcome 2 Outcome 3: By 2028, inclusive and transparent public policies will enable people to be more	By 2028, poor and vulnerable households with children, adolescents and persons with disabilities will have access to social protection so	Percentage of public expenditure assigned to social sectors B: Health: 3.9%; basic education: 14.3%; child protection: 0.05% (2022) T: Health: 15%; basic education: 20%; child protection: 3% (2028)	Social Budget Monitoring Observatory Joint annual review DHS	Public authorities develop social budgets that take children’s rights into consideration. Public authorities at the national and local levels are piloting a social protection system that is capable of responding to shocks and takes children into consideration.	Ministry of Finance and Budget National Agency for Statistics and Demography World Bank United Nations Development Programme	5 000	3 000	8 000

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
resilient and will provide equal access to natural resources and public services.	that they can live without poverty and be more resilient to shocks.	Number of children receiving family allowances B: 1,047,291 (2022) T: 1,256,750 (2028)	Joint annual review	Objective, disaggregated data are used to monitor children's circumstances.	Local authorities Civil society organizations			
	A country programme designed, coordinated, monitored and documented in a way that considers gender, age groups and cross-disciplinary dimensions to improve efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability, and to ensure that the rights of the most vulnerable children and populations in the priority intervention areas are	Office scorecard index B: 93% (2022) T: more than 90% (2028) Level of implementation of gender, social and behavioural change and youth and adolescent strategies in support of the programme B: Drafts of four strategies (2022) T: Four strategies that are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis (2028) Number of people reached by key UNICEF messages through digital channels B: 20,000,000 (2022) T: 40,000,000 (2028)	inSight Annual management reports Social media monitoring tools	The programme is planned and monitored using a participatory, risk-informed and gender-sensitive approach. The country office has high-value-added partnerships. The strategy to support social and behavioural change is developed, implemented and monitored.	United Nations system agencies Public and private partners National institutions Civil society organizations Adolescents, youth and women National Committees for UNICEF	8 500	3 500	12 000

<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>
	respected, and that these groups remain resilient.							
Total resources						26 000	54 000	80 000