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Country programme document

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 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 US\$3,400,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and US\$39,600,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2023–December 2026.

*E/ICEF/2023/1.

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



Programme rationale

1. The population of Venezuela was projected by the National Institute of Statistics to be 32.6 million in 2020. Of this total, approximately 30 per cent are children and adolescents. The country is in Stage 3 of demographic transition¹, with differences in the states with the largest rural population that are in the early stages of the transition. Children under 14 years of age represent 25.3 per cent of the total population, while people over 65 years of age represent 7.5 per cent, which demonstrates a slightly ageing population. People aged 15 to 64 represent 67.2 per cent of the population, which presents a “demographic bonus”.

2. Venezuela has regulatory frameworks and public policies for the promotion and protection of human rights. The current national plan, Plan de la Patria 2019–2025: Tercer Plan Socialista de Desarrollo Económico y Social de la Nación,² henceforth “the national plan”, is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and seeks to promote social and economic development, especially for the most vulnerable populations. In 1990, the country ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and has since emphasized its commitment to promoting and guaranteeing the rights of children and adolescents under the framework of its Constitution and the Organic Law for the Protection of Boys, Girls and Adolescents.³

3. The Venezuelan State has made important efforts to maintain its social protection programmes and other investments that have been made since the beginning of this century. However, there are challenges linked to the current conjuncture that require the resources and capacities of the State to be reinforced so that basic services can be guaranteed and people’s livelihoods, especially those of the most vulnerable, are secured. This will be critical if the goals of the national plan and the Sustainable Development Goals are to be met. Recent economic scenarios show a process of economic growth, but several social challenges remain.

4. In this context, an adjustment is proposed in the UNICEF programming modality aligned with the nexus strategic approach agreed in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and within the framework of the proposed objectives and the national plan. This evidence-based approach, which seeks to foster policy dialogue with the different spheres and levels of Government, will help to strengthen public policies while also fostering the optimal use of resources. It will also help to consolidate the development of effective, efficient, sustainable and replicable recovery models.

5. Achieving the desired results in the midst of the remaining challenges means prioritizing the design, implementation and monitoring of public policies for children and adolescents; and strengthening the management of public policies and services for children in communities and territories, especially for those children who are furthest behind. It also means expanding public investment directed at boys, girls and adolescents; and strengthening the system of indicators for the country’s statistical and geographic system to monitor the rights of children and adolescents from an intersectoral perspective. It also includes guaranteeing the quality of the services offered to fully comply with the standards of inclusion, equality and quality, and supporting the most disadvantaged families so that their children have access to the same rights and opportunities as others. It also means having sufficient mechanisms to inform and encourage active participation by children and adolescents; and

¹ In Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Model, death rates are low and birth rates decrease.

² See: Plan de la Patria 2019–2025, <http://www.mppp.gob.ve/download/9673>, accessed on 3 November 2022.

³ The Organic Law was enacted in 2000 and partially reformed in 2007 and 2015.

involving public and private sector companies to contribute to the realization of the rights of children and adolescents.

6. Additionally, Venezuela is exposed to multiple biological and human-made hazards, which create significant disaster risks. The country is located in an area prone to earthquakes, droughts, heavy rains, floods, landslides and possible soil desertification, all of which are exacerbated by climate change.

7. Among the lessons learned during the current country programme, the following stand out:

(a) An integrated and intersectoral approach is essential to successfully reduce inequality and overcome the bottlenecks that prevent children and adolescents from accessing their rights. This is particularly true when it comes to early childhood development, adolescent development and interculturality;

(b) The added value of implementing programmes at the local level lies in ensuring coordination between local and national actors, especially with public authorities, to ensure greater sustainability;

(c) The importance of using a collaborative implementation approach to strengthen partners' ownership, and complement UNICEF comparative advantages in Venezuela;

(d) The generation of evidence is essential for informed decision-making and to demonstrate the effectiveness and relevance of UNICEF cooperation.

8. UNICEF will contribute to the national development process through its five programme areas, in line with the global UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, which establishes as its main objective that every child, including adolescents:

(a) survives and thrives, with access to nutritious diets, quality primary health care, nurturing practices and essential supplies;

(b) learns and acquires skills for the future;

(c) is protected from violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices;

(d) has access to safe and equitable water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies, and lives in a safe and sustainable climate and environment;

(e) has access to inclusive social protection and lives free from poverty.

9. UNICEF contributions will also align with its Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025. A sixth area – programme effectiveness – is also presented in the narrative below.

Programme priorities and partnerships

10. Aligned with the UNSDCF, the proposed country programme will contribute to the achievement of the national priorities established in the national plan, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It aims to respond to the main concerns and issues raised during the consultations undertaken to inform this programme. Special attention will be paid to those issues raised during the consultations with children and adolescents, the Venezuelan State and the government authorities responsible for the key issues covered by UNICEF within the framework of its mandate.

11. Through equity-focused and gender-sensitive programming, the country programme aims that, by 2026, every child and adolescent in Venezuela, especially the most vulnerable, will progressively realize their rights and reach their full potential in a safe and inclusive society. The aim is also to improve access to more

and better quality services offered by the State and by social organizations, thus promoting the adoption of positive life-saving practices and behaviours by children and their families. Ultimately, the programme aims to help to reduce the main deprivations children and adolescents experience, promoting equality, with special attention paid to reducing inequalities related to gender, ethnicity, geography, migration and disability status, as well as exposure to environmental and climate risks.

12. To achieve this vision, and in the context of the theory of change, it is necessary that children and adolescents living in multidimensional poverty increasingly benefit from a social protection system and inclusive policies aimed at reducing poverty, and that guarantee their rights in a comprehensive and equitable manner. To achieve this result, boys and girls aged 0–5 years old will maintain and have increased access to comprehensive practices and policies. Adolescents will be able to complete, at a minimum, a secondary education, and to acquire basic, transferable skills – including digital skills – that allow them to make informed and autonomous decisions about their health and to actively participate in other decisions that affect their lives. It is crucial that both children and adolescents live in increasingly safe and protective environments and that, if they find themselves in situations of violence or vulnerability, they get the needed support and have adequate access to quality services and justice. Finally, the shared objective of the national plan and the Sustainable Development Goals is that children and adolescents grow up in a society that recognizes their rights and increases its commitment to guarantee them.

13. The country programme will work with public institutions at different levels, social organizations and other actors, as well as with children and adolescents, their families and communities. The programme design will be sufficiently flexible to adapt interventions across the spectrum of contexts, from development to emergency response. UNICEF will collaborate with other United Nations organizations on efforts such as generating evidence, public policy advocacy, capacity development, technical assistance, social mobilization, innovation and the promotion of alliances.

14. The comparative advantages of UNICEF in Venezuela include: a long history and tradition, with 55 years of work in support of national priorities, mostly in relation to developing public policies and legislative reform for children; national presence and access, with knowledge of the local context and the situation of children and adolescents; strategic alliances and establishment of cooperation with key actors; and acceptance by the host communities.

15. UNICEF assumes that the priorities established in this programme continue to reflect the commitment of the various branches and levels of Government, and that the quantity and quality of public investment in these priorities will be protected and enhanced. UNICEF anticipates some contextual, institutional and operational risks, which are described in the section on “programme and risk management” that follows, along with the actions planned to mitigate them.

Universal health and nutrition for all children and adolescents

16. Health and good nutrition are the basis for the growth and development of children and adolescents. Children who are anaemic or malnourished are more vulnerable to diseases and show less interest in playing, learning and interacting. It is critical that mortality reduction, safe childbirth and immunization coverage are prioritized as part of this programme component.

17. Child immunization is of the utmost priority. Significant progress has been made in this area over the past 20 years, but challenges to achieving universal coverage remain. Another priority issue is the reduction of infant mortality rates. Challenges

persist in this area, despite positive developments such as most births now being attended by qualified health personnel, and the guarantee of adequate nutrition for pregnant women (including during the lactation period), and for children, especially those under 5 years of age. The contribution of UNICEF, aligned with UNSDCF direct effect 1.1 and with national plan objectives 2.2 and 2.3, is articulated in three areas of intervention with an integrated approach, as follows:

(a) Providing technical support to strengthen public policies, regulations and protocols to ensure scale up and sustainability in health and nutrition and equity. In addition, reinforcing the inclusion of gender and intercultural approaches, as well as the prioritization of vulnerable groups such as adolescent mothers and fathers, the LGBTIQ+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer or questioning and other terms) community, persons with disabilities, living in poor urban and rural settings, on the move, separated or unaccompanied, or living with HIV. Likewise, health and nutrition information systems will be strengthened to ensure gender-sensitive approaches to vulnerable groups; and surveys, studies and evaluations will be conducted to measure the efficiency and quality of health and nutrition programmes, within the framework of strengthening the national statistical and geographic system.

(b) Strengthening institutional capacities at the territorial level to guarantee access to and continuity of basic services by supporting greater coordination between institutions and between management levels. This component will also undertake a curriculum review with universities, carried out by the State, and other training institutions that incorporates improved knowledge about food and healthy nutritional practices; implementation of nutrition and immunization programmes; and training of officials, community promoters and families.

(c) Adopting a holistic and innovative approach to interventions by providing support, upon state requirement, on incorporating new practices and technologies that save lives and promote development. The approach will also entail community participation for social and behaviour change for the adoption of life-saving practices; provision of supplies and equipment; improvement of infrastructure in areas that provide essential services for mothers and their children; and support for social protection programmes, in coordination with the State.

Every child, including adolescents, learns and acquires skills for the future

18. The guarantee of universal access of children and adolescents to quality, relevant education is a priority issue to be addressed in the new country programme. Attention will be paid to issues that can prevent children and adolescents from entering school or leaving their education prematurely, as well as the limitations of the educational system, which often result in children and adolescents not achieving the basic skills for their age, particularly those in vulnerable populations, such as indigenous children, children with disabilities and children living in extreme poverty. The UNICEF contribution in this sector is aligned with UNSDCF direct effect 1.2 and with national objectives 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, and will be addressed through three main areas of intervention:

(a) Advocacy and providing technical support for the prioritization of educational investment and strengthening of the national education policy. The legal framework will be reviewed and updated to reinforce education with a gender-focused approach, and on natural disasters and human-made risks. In coordination with the relevant national authorities, the curricula will be revised to be more responsive and adapted to the cultural contexts of children and adolescents. The educational statistical system will be strengthened to generate evidence to improve decision-making within the framework of the national statistical and geographic system; the

national observatory of educational quality will be activated for the evaluation of learning, and support will be provided for Venezuela to be included in any initiatives on evaluations of educational quality that are of interest to the Government.

(b) Providing technical support to reinforce systems and services, especially by strengthening the capacities and performance of teachers and other educational personnel, and the conditions of their work, to improve teaching processes and learning. The component will also support accelerated education programmes, bilingual intercultural education, inclusive, cross-border education, digital education and catch-up learning strategies. The intervention will support early childhood development programmes, including through communication and community engagement. Programmes and mechanisms that favour the organization and participation of students and other local actors to promote the right to education will be supported, as well as programmes for the socio-emotional care and well-being of students. The intervention will also support strategies to provide educational continuity in the face of natural disasters or global events such as a pandemic.

(c) Providing support to strengthen initiatives to assist vulnerable families in accessing social protection tools, the national school feeding programme, relevant educational materials, and pilot programmes aimed at adolescents; maintenance of school infrastructure and provision of materials and supplies.

Every child and adolescent is protected

19. Venezuela has a comprehensive legislative framework for the protection of the rights of children and adolescents. Despite this, two major challenges remain regarding civil birth registration and the prevention of and attention to cases that might exist of violence, exploitation and abuse against boys, girls and adolescents. The first is related to timely civil birth registration, which requires that the structural and cultural factors that can affect the guarantee of civil birth registration for all are identified and addressed. Second, even if violence against children and adolescents remains a complex issue, there is a need to make it visible and to monitor it. Despite the existence of legal instruments and a specific institutional framework that cover this issue, it is still necessary to strengthen the prevention of and attention to cases of violence and abuse, guaranteeing support for children without parental care, ensuring access to identity documents, and preventing abuse, violence, abandonment and other harmful practices against children and adolescents. The UNICEF contribution is aligned with UNSDCF direct effect 3.3 and with national objectives 2.2, 2.3 and 2.7, and will focus on the implementation of three major areas of intervention:

(a) Advocacy and providing technical support for the strengthening of inclusive policies for the protection of children and adolescents and prioritization of investment in their protection; and the generation of data and evidence regarding the protection of children and adolescents.

(b) Providing technical support for the reinforcement of the protection system on human mobility and civil registration, feedback mechanisms and emergency preparedness, with a focus on the protection of children and adolescents. The intervention will also develop training plans and incentive programmes aimed at officials in, and other key actors linked to, the child protection system and other key actors linked to the protection system; and services and programmes to prevent and respond to violence, family separation and access to legal identity, including in emergency and crisis situations.

(c) Carrying out large-scale communication campaigns on legal identity, sexual and gender-based violence, positive discipline and violence in schools; community-level dissemination of information on prevention, complaint and

feedback mechanisms and referral systems to promote safe environments; social and behavioural change on violence, family separation and access to legal identity, at the individual and community level, with an inclusive, cultural, linguistic, gender- and age-sensitive approach. The approach will also entail strengthening spaces for participation by children and adolescents, empowerment and accountability, and provision of supplies and technical support to national protection programmes.

Every child, including adolescents, has access to water, sanitation and hygiene services and supplies

20. Sustained access to quality water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services continues to be a challenge. Strengthening services in homes and across other forms of infrastructure, such as health and education services, is a priority. Lack of access to safe or sufficient water is associated with the seasonality of infectious diseases, especially malaria and dengue fever, and results in inappropriate hygiene practices, including menstrual hygiene. UNICEF contribution in this sector is aligned with UNSDCF direct effects 1.3, 1.4 and 2.3 and with national objectives 3.2 and 5.4. The approach will focus on the implementation of three areas of intervention:

(a) Advocacy and providing technical support to increase investment in WASH; making climate policies and programmes more child-sensitive; strengthening disaster risk and recovery policies, strategies and plans; and generating evidence to inform specific strategies and knowledge management in policies and alliances.

(b) Providing technical support for systems-strengthening through improved WASH services to protect children and adolescents in disadvantaged communities in all homes, health centres, schools and protection centres, before, during and after disasters. The intervention will also provide capacity-building and training to WASH service providers; increase community resilience and co-responsibility, and support institutional empowerment.

(c) Supporting the meaningful participation, leadership and empowerment of communities, especially of women, girls, adolescents, indigenous people, Afrodescendants and persons with disabilities, in the management of water and sanitation resources, hand hygiene, household water treatment and safe storage, with an emphasis on urban WASH. The approach will support these groups to become climate and environmental champions; and will support the integration of climate, environment, energy and disaster risk reduction in social and behaviour change strategies. It will also support the provision of supplies and tools, and the rehabilitation of WASH systems.

Every child, including adolescents, has access to inclusive social protection and lives free from poverty

21. Venezuela has made important efforts to provide social protection for the population, through means such as the local supply and distribution committees, the school feeding programme, the feeding houses and the homeland card for direct cash transfers. However, there are still challenges in the fight against poverty, including family income levels and meeting basic needs. UNICEF can help to address the structural issues related to poverty among children by strengthening measurement and data systems and cooperating on methodologies for measuring multidimensional poverty. This component aligns with UNSDCF direct effects 1.3 and 2.4 and national objectives 2.3, 2.5 and 2.7, and will focus on:

(a) Advocacy and provision of technical support to strengthen policies aimed at reducing inequality, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable groups, including indigenous communities, Afrodescendants, girls and women, and persons with

disabilities. The intervention will also focus on strengthening policies to include innovation and climate resilience; increased public investment for children and adolescents and the prioritization of programmes that benefit them; the analysis of child poverty and deprivation based on existing data sources, in coordination with the national statistical and geographic system; the measurement of investments directed towards children and adolescents; and the strengthening of methodological approaches for measuring child poverty at the national and subnational levels;

(b) Providing technical support to reinforce systems aimed at guaranteeing that all children, especially the most disadvantaged and excluded, have social services and protection systems that are more inclusive and effective; and to reinforce existing programmes to support improved social protection and increased access to opportunities for families with children and adolescents.

Programme effectiveness

22. For the country programme to achieve its objectives through quality assurance and good governance, its programme effectiveness component will focus on four enablers of organizational performance:

- (a) transparent and accountable programme governance;
- (b) results orientation, efficient, effective and collaborative management;
- (c) versatile staff;
- (d) efficient, safe and secure systems that connect results and people.

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	1 020	11 880	12 900
Education	680	7 920	8 600
Protection	480	5 540	6 020
Water, sanitation and hygiene and climate, environment, energy and disaster risk reduction	680	7 920	8 600
Social protection	270	3 170	3 440
Programme effectiveness	270	3 170	3 440
Total	3 400	39 600	43 000

* Other resources-emergency may be mobilized, as required, through humanitarian appeals processes.

Programme and risk management

23. UNICEF will use the information management systems established and strengthened during this programme, alongside the assessments conducted, in two ways: to ensure accountability to affected populations, and as a monitoring and reporting mechanism. Regular collection of data from the national statistical and

geographic system will allow UNICEF to monitor emerging needs so that programme strategies are adjusted and implemented in a timely manner.

24. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results. It also provides accountability to the Executive Board for the alignment of results and resources allocated to the programme at the country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programme are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

25. The country programme has been designed with sufficient flexibility to adapt UNICEF cooperation, in coordination with the Venezuelan State and in accordance with its mandate, to any emerging requirements as the context changes.

Risk and risk mitigation

26. The following implementation risks have been identified:

- (a) the macroeconomic context;
- (b) the non-governmental entities working on matters of children's and adolescent's rights and well-being may not all be operating in Venezuela during the programme period;
- (c) volatility in State resources and the economy;
- (d) changes in donor priorities that affect funding.

27. To mitigate these risks, UNICEF will:

- (a) continue to cooperate closely with the Government at the national and local levels, as well as with local non-governmental and community-based organizations, while building their organizational and technical capacity;
- (b) promote coordination and synergies with other United Nations organizations;
- (c) continue to analyse funding trends to ensure ongoing donor contributions;
- (d) expand its donor portfolio through increased visibility, quality reporting to donors and knowledge-sharing;
- (e) seek to mobilize funds from the country's private sector, and advocate for greater use of government resources for the benefit of children and adolescents;
- (f) restructure its activities and response capacity in the country, if necessary.

Monitoring and evaluation

28. Equity-based results monitoring will track the progress made, with UNICEF contributions, in addressing the above constraints, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. The results and resources framework of the country programme and the monitoring and evaluation plan, based on data from the national statistical and geographic system, will support the detailed monitoring of results and contribute directly to UNSDCF results.

29. To strengthen the national statistical and geographic system, UNICEF will collaborate with the National Institute of Statistics and the Simón Bolívar Geographical Institute of Venezuela. The focus will be on generating stronger indicators to inform public policies and supporting the State in the use of innovative technologies and data-collection techniques. This will include specialized surveys and methodologies for measuring poverty using a multidimensional approach.

30. The midyear and annual reviews will explore new opportunities and risks to ensure that the programme remains relevant to the evolving context and will assess the progress made. An ongoing assessment of bottlenecks and barriers will serve as the basis for adjustments to programme strategies.

31. Feedback and accountability mechanisms will be implemented to facilitate youth participation, interviews with key beneficiaries and focus group discussions. Results from monitoring efforts will inform programme learning and strategic adjustments to activities and implementation approaches.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2023–December 2026

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: (relevant articles of the Convention): Articles 2–6, 8, 12, 17–19, 23–24, 26, 28–31, 34–35, 39–40.</p> <p>National priorities: Plan de la Patria 2019–2025: Historical objectives: 2, 3 and 5. National objectives: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.7, 3.2 and 5.4</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 8, 10–13, and 16–17</p>
<p>Results of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) to which UNICEF participates:</p> <p>1. Health and nutrition: 1.1 2. Education: 1.2 3. Child protection: 3.3 4. Water, sanitation, hygiene and climate change: 1.3, 1.4, 2.3 5. Social protection and inclusion: 1.3</p>
<p>Goal areas related to the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025:1–5</p>

<i>UNSDCF outcome (direct effect)</i>	<i>UNICEF outcome</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>
1.1. By 2026, the prioritized population living in Venezuela will benefit from comprehensive and quality health services, with a focus on full accessibility and protection of the most vulnerable social groups, with an emphasis on maternal and child health and nutrition	By 2026, children, adolescents and women, especially those in conditions of greatest vulnerability, have increased their access to quality health care and nutrition services that are more relevant, timely, inclusive and effective, even in emergency contexts.	<p>1.1. Coverage of essential health services</p> <p>B: 95.4% (2017) T: 97% (maternal and child health services)</p> <p>1.2. Proportion of the population immunized with all the vaccines included in each national programme</p> <p>B: 73% (2017)</p>	Official health and nutrition statistics	1.1 By 2026, the health system has strengthened its capacity: (a) on primary care and high-impact interventions in maternal and child health; (b) to prevent of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as care for children living with HIV/AIDS; and (c) for the proper implementation of the national immunization plan, including in emergency situations.	Ministry of Popular Power for Health National Nutrition Institute	1 020	11 880	12 900

and sexual and reproductive health, taking into account the cultural and geographic diversity of Venezuela.		<p>T: 85% (immunization of children under 5 years of age)</p> <p>1.3. Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height, standard deviation $>+2$ or <-2 of the WHO [World Health Organization] Child Growth Standards median) among children under 5 years, broken down by type (wasting and overweight)</p> <p>B: 4.3% (wasting) T: 4% (wasting)</p>		<p>1.2 By 2026, the health system has improved its capacities for the detection, prevention and care of maternal and child malnutrition in all its forms and for the implementation of the Child-Friendly Hospital Initiative including quality complementary feeding in public maternal and child health centres.</p> <p>1.3 By 2026, health and nutrition services have improved their resilience and offer quality care that is tailored to the needs of school-age children and adolescents</p>				
1.2. By 2026, the prioritized population, such as children and adolescents, will enjoy full access, continuity, and quality of inclusive education, as well as other comprehensive education programmes that provide development opportunities with a public, universal, full accessibility approach and protection for women and young people to enhance the demographic	In 2026, children, especially the most vulnerable, access, remain and learn in an inclusive, equitable and quality education system that contributes to sustainable development.	<p>2.1. Schooling rate (initial, primary and secondary)</p> <p>B: Initial: 99.8% (2019) Primary: 95.7% (2019) Secondary: 84.3% (2019) T: Initial: 99% Primary: 98% Secondary: 88%</p> <p>2.2. Proportion of teachers in (a) pre-school, (b) primary, (c) lower secondary, and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized pre-employment or in-</p>	Official education statistics	<p>2.1 By 2026, the education system has increased its capacity to ensure greater access and permanence in educational spaces and the completion of learning trajectories for children and adolescents, with priority given to the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>2.2 By 2026, educational actors have improved their capacities, performance and retention to ensure the development of learning and transferable skills in children and adolescents.</p>	Ministry of Popular Power for Education	680	7 920	8 600

bonus		<p>service teacher training (e.g., teacher training) required to teach at each level in a given country.</p> <p>B: To be determined T: 80%</p>		<p>2.3 By 2026, the education system has strengthened the design, implementation and monitoring of evidence-based policies, programmes and tools to ensure inclusive and quality education.</p>				
<p>3.3. By 2026, the population living in Venezuela, in particularly groups at risk of being left behind, will benefit from the strengthening of state institutions of justice, in an environment of security and</p>	<p>By 2026, more children, especially the most vulnerable and at risk, have access to better violence prevention and response programmes, family separation, and legal identity and are empowered to protect</p>	<p>3.1. Proportion of the population that has suffered physical, psychological or sexual violence in the last 12 months, disaggregated by sex, age and type of aggression</p> <p>B: To be determined</p>	<p>Special surveys</p> <p>Registers of the child protection system</p> <p>Birth registration statistics</p>	<p>3.1 By 2026, the special protection system for children has strengthened the design, allocation of resources and monitoring of policies and programmes for the protection of children, especially those experiencing violence, family separation, or</p>	<p>Instituto Autónomo Consejo Nacional de Derechos de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (IDENNA)</p> <p>Ombudsman</p> <p>Supreme Court</p>	480	5 540	6 020

freedom from violence, with an emphasis on gender-based violence	themselves.	<p>T: 10% reduction</p> <p>3.2. Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose birth has been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age and sex</p> <p>B: 85% (2016)</p> <p>T: 90%</p>		lack of access to legal identity	<p>of Justice</p> <p>National Electoral Council</p> <p>National Institute of Statistics</p> <p>Ministry of Popular Power for Health</p> <p>Public Prosecutor</p> <p>Local councils for the protection of children</p>			
				3.2 By 2026, the special protection system for children has improved its capacity to provide quality, more inclusive and articulated programmes that help prevent and response to violence, family separation, and lack of access to legal identity.				
				3.3 By 2026, children, adolescents, families and other key actors have increased their knowledge, attitudes, protection practices, and inclusive forms of participation				
1.3 By 2026, the prioritized population living in Venezuela will see strengthened inclusive social protection, continued access to essential services and social policies focused on the demographic bonus and poverty reduction, which contemplate a rights-based approach, spatial disaggregation, gender and diversity perspective, with a strengthened statistical and	By 2026, every child and pregnant and breastfeeding woman, mainly the most vulnerable, improves the adoption of hygiene practices and accesses climate-resilient, dignified and equitable water, sanitation and hygiene services; and lives in a safe, sustainable and clean environment.	<p>4.1. Number of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>B: To be determined</p> <p>T: 25 mayorships and 4 governorships</p> <p>4.2. Number of people reached with at least basic water that is safe and available when needed, basic sanitation and basic hygiene services</p> <p>B: 1.5 million people</p>	Information from evaluations and monitoring mechanisms to be determined	4.1 By 2026, children, their caregivers and pregnant and breastfeeding women, in the most vulnerable communities, recognize the importance of practices, and participate in improvement and have water, hygiene and sanitation services improved in their capacity in sustainable and safe environments	<p>Ministry of Popular Power for Planning</p> <p>Ministry of Popular Power for Water Management</p> <p>Local governments</p>	680	7 920	8 600
				4.2. By 2026, the most vulnerable institutions (health facilities, learning and protection spaces) that serve the most vulnerable children and pregnant and breastfeeding women improve the practices				

<p>geographic system</p> <p>1.4. By 2026, the prioritized population living in Venezuela will see reduced risks from disasters, vulnerability to adverse events and global changes and improved protection against these risk, ensuring equal participation and leadership of the State and popular power in the affected communities.</p> <p>2.3. By 2026, the country will have adapted, reduced vulnerability to and mitigated the effects of climate change, in particular of the most vulnerable population, together with the implementation of measures for the conservation of biodiversity, as well as urban and rural environmental management and recovery, as a basis for development that respects nature.</p>		<p>T: 4.5 million people</p> <p>4.3. Number of establishments (schools and health centres) that have basic water, sanitation and hygiene services,</p> <p>B: 2 000 T: 5 000</p>		<p>and provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services in a sustainable and resilient manner</p> <hr/> <p>4.3. In 2026, institutions and communities recognize the importance and are committed to the implementation of sustainable, equitable and context-adapted strategies to reduce risk (including climate change), in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene (climate, environment, energy and disaster risk reduction)</p>				
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<p>Direct effect 1.3.</p> <p>Direct Effect 3.2 By 2026, the population living in Venezuela will benefit from the State modernization processes to guarantee maximum efficiency in the development, management and access to information on</p>	<p>By the end of 2026, children benefit from universal and inclusive public policies and social protection programmes aimed at guaranteeing the right to a dignified life, especially for those living in vulnerable situations.</p>	<p>5.1. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in extreme poverty, in all its dimensions, according to national definitions⁴</p> <p>B: 4.1% T: 0%</p> <p>5.2. Number of public institutions (national and local) in the social sector (including social protection) that have strengthened their</p>	<p>Official poverty statistics</p> <p>Measurements of public investment in children and adolescents</p>	<p>5.1 By 2026, the State has strengthened its capacity to generate evidence and data to inform the design of public policies, programmes and budgets focused on children</p> <p>5.2. By 2026, public institutions at the national and subnational levels have the tools and capacities to design, implement and monitor public policies as well as inclusive and quality services for children.</p>	<p>Ministry of Popular Power for Planning</p> <p>National Institute of Statistics</p> <p>Local governments</p>	270	3 170	3 440
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⁴ Using unmet basic needs criteria.

public policies, contemplating the strengthening of the national statistical and geographic system and of sectoral, territorial and institutional plans.		<p>budgets for greater and better investments in children, in coordination with the State</p> <p>B: 0 (2022) T: 4 national and 25 local public institutions</p> <p>5.3. Proportion of the population covered by systems or minimum levels of social protection in coordination with the State, disaggregated by sex, distinguishing between children, people with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>B: 0% (2022) T: 5%</p>		5.3. By 2026, children and families in vulnerable situations have equitable social protection programmes and services and are active agents in the generation and use of development opportunities				
	Programme effectiveness					270	3 170	3 440
	Total					3 400	39 600	43 000