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Draft country programme document**

Cuba

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Cuba is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comments. The Board is requested to approve the aggregate indicative budget of \$3,160,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$6,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2008 to 2012.

* E/ICEF/2007/8.

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2006/19 (E/ICEF/2006/5/Rev.1), the present document will be revised and posted on the UNICEF website no later than six weeks after discussion of the CPD at the Board session. It will then be approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session of 2007.

Note: Submission of this document was delayed for technical reasons.

Basic data
(2005 unless otherwise stated)

Child population (millions, under 18 years)	2.7
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	7 ^a
Underweight (% , moderate and severe)	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	37
Primary school attendance (% net, male/female)	97/95 ^b
Primary schoolchildren reaching grade 5 (% , 2004)	98 ^c
Use of improved drinking water sources (%)	91 ^d
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%)	0.1
Child labour (% , 5-14 years old)	
GNI per capita (US\$)	*
One-year-olds immunized against DPT3 (%)	100
One-year-olds immunized against measles (%)	98.1

[†] More comprehensive country data on children and women are available at www.unicef.org.

^a 8 per 1,000 live births is vital registration data from the Ministry of Health.

^b 99.3% and 98.5% for male and female respectively, are 2004 data from the Ministry of Health.

^c 97.1% is from the Ministry of Health, administrative data.

^d 95.6% is for "population with access to potable water" and is based on a different definition (National Institute of Hydraulic Resources).

* The range for lower-middle-income countries is \$876 to \$3,465.

The situation of children and women

1. The Republic of Cuba divided politically and administratively into 14 provinces and 169 municipalities. Of the total population of 11,243,836 inhabitants, children account for 2.8 million, according to Government statistics, or 25 per cent: young children under 5 are 7 per cent; children 6-11 are 8 per cent; and adolescents are 10 per cent. The gender ratio is equal.

2. The rights of children and women in Cuba are endorsed in a universal form within the Family Code, the Code of Childhood and Youth, and the Constitution, with no exclusion or discrimination by sex, race, religion or other category. As part of its commitment to *A World Fit for Children*, Cuba elaborated the National Action Plan, issuing a monitoring report at the end of 2006.

3. The difficult economic situation faced during the 1990s, the intensification of the economic, financial and commercial blockade, which has been in place for more than four decades, and the necessity of adopting a set of strategic measures for the continuation of the Cuban social model induced inequities in several sectors of the population. Nevertheless, the country maintained achievements in the social sector and in educational and health indicators, among other accomplishments, especially those regarding children. UNICEF and the Government work on sustaining these results.

4. Cuba presented a second report on the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals in 2005, which details the summary of achievements and constraints presented below.

5. **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.** Cuba expects to fulfil this goal, according to indicator trends, by prioritizing interventions in the eastern provinces. These provinces have greater needs due to less advanced economic development and several characteristics of geography and climate.

6. **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education.** The national system of education is free and universal, and the country fulfils the objectives of Education for All. Coverage of early learning/stimulation and pre-school education for children under five, in formal and non-formal settings, is 99.5 per cent. Informal networks are covered in the programme “Educate your child”. More than 2,800,000 students were registered in the education system during 2005/2006. Basic education covers up to ninth grade. Primary school enrolment for males is 99.3 per cent, and for females 98.5 percent, according to Cuba’s 2005 *Statistical Yearbook*. According to the Ministry of Education, the percentage of primary school children reaching grade 5 is 97.1 per cent (2004). Lower primary school retention rates are reported in Guantánamo, Granma, Holguín and Santiago de Cuba provinces, varying between 94 per cent and 97.5 per cent. The retention rates in secondary school are less favourable in several provinces, including Matanzas and Guantánamo, which show 91.2 per cent and 92.9 per cent, respectively. The main objective of the country’s educational policy is to continue improving the quality of learning, paying special attention to the differences and needs of boys, girls and adolescents, and to ensure equity in opportunities for all, emphasizing children with special needs.

7. **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.** Gender equality is a State policy. Great progress has been achieved in the empowerment of women, who constitute more than 45 per cent of the labour force and more than the 56 per cent of the technical and professional force. Despite advances towards the fulfilment of gender equality, intrafamilial violence requires closer attention.

8. **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.** Health is the highest priority in the country’s development strategy. Several actions have been taken to increase the population’s welfare and improve the quality of health services, which are free and universal. Two achievements are notable. The first is the decreasing trend for child mortality, which is the lowest rate in Latin America (6.2 per 1,000 live births in 2005; and 5.3 per 1,000 live births in 2006), according to Government statistics. The 2005 *Yearbook on Health* cites the under-five mortality rate as 8 per cent. The second notable achievement is the protection of children against 13 vaccine-preventable illnesses. Immunization coverage against tuberculosis is 99.9 per cent, and against poliomyelitis is 94.7 per cent. Immunization coverage against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus plus hepatitis B is 92.6 per cent, while coverage against measles, mumps and rubella is 86.3 per cent.

9. There are several indicators needing attention in order for morbidity and mortality among children and adolescents to be reduced:

(a) Accidental injuries, mainly through traffic accidents and drowning, constitute the first cause of death for children and adolescents in all age groups, with the mortality rate highest for those 10-19 years old (12.9 per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by the age group 5-14 (8 per 100,000 inhabitants), and 1-4 (0.9 per 100,000 inhabitants). Even when rates decrease, they continue to pose a health problem.

(b) The indicator of exclusive breastfeeding up to sixth months has been maintained at 26.4 per cent (21.5 per cent for urban areas; 37.4 per cent for rural).

(c) Iron-deficiency anaemia is the greatest nutritional challenge in the country. The cases of anaemia in children under two are close to 40 per cent, with higher prevalence among children 6-12 months of age. However, there is no severe anaemia, and only 0.6 per cent of children have moderate anaemia.

10. **Goal 5: Improve maternal health.** A pregnant woman's relative risk of dying in Cuba is the lowest in the Latin America and Caribbean region, mainly because of the improved quality of maternal services and the attention paid to women's health for a secure childbirth. The maternal mortality ratio in 2005 was 37.3 per 100,000 live births. Nevertheless, 12 per cent of women have insufficient weight gain during pregnancy, and 24 per cent have anaemia in the third quarter of pregnancy (end-2005). Anaemia (mainly a mild form) affects nearly 30 per cent of women of childbearing age.

11. **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.** Though the HIV transmission rate is low (prevalence of 0.09 per cent in the 15-49 age group in 2005) and 80 per cent of cases occur among males, the percentage of cases representing women diagnosed as HIV positive increased from 17.2 per cent to 18 per cent between 2000 and 2006. Vertical transmission is not a significant problem (there are only 20 children alive with HIV), and antiretroviral drugs are free. There is a steady epidemiological monitoring, accompanied by expanding prevention and health-promotion activities.

12. **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.** Great efforts have been made to improve access to water and the quality of services. Some 95.6 per cent of the population (98.2 per cent urban; 87.3 per cent rural) has access to treated fountains for drinking water, as reported by the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources. However, the situation in the eastern provinces is less favourable, with only 82 per cent of the population receiving water from a treated source. As for sanitation, 96 per cent of the population lives in homes that have sanitary means of excreta disposal (97 per cent urban; 93 per cent rural). Emergencies, especially natural disasters, pose risks. The effectiveness of Cuba's preparation and response for emergencies, including the early alert system, is well known. Nevertheless, the country lies in the path of tropical storms and hurricanes, which in the last several years have caused losses of more than \$2 billion, apart from expenses linked to saving lives and recovery. These factors influence local development plans.

13. **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.** Even though it is a developing country, Cuba has numerous collaborative activities with other nations regarding health, human resources training and humanitarian aid, with brigades of assistance and support; educational programmes; sports; and many other activities as part of South-South cooperation.

14. A United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) proposal was elaborated for 2008-2012 and is currently under review by the Government. The UNDAF was based on a Common Country Assessment (CCA), among other situation analyses, a steady process of dialogue with national authorities, and national priorities as stated by the Government. These priorities focus on five main areas of cooperation: (a) local human development; (b) natural disasters and risk reduction; (c) environment and energy; (d) health; and (e) food security.

Key results and lessons learned from previous cooperation, 2002-2006 and 2007

Key results achieved

15. **Salt iodization.** In 2005, the country fulfilled its commitment to attain sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency disorders. UNICEF contributed by supporting the industrial capacity of salt processing plants, the supply of potassium iodate for production, laboratories for quality control, the monitoring system, training, social communication activities and research, including surveys on goitre in infants. The Government guarantees the maintenance of conditions for sustaining proper iodine consumption in the population.

16. **Acquired experience in nutrition.** UNICEF contributed to the enrichment of fruit purée, which is provided to all children under two, through the establishment of alliances with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the supply of the enriching ingredient. UNICEF also supported the creation and consolidation of systems for control, quality guarantee and monitoring by assisting with the refurbishing of laboratories, human resources training and evaluation studies on the impact of intervention. In the area of micronutrient supplementation, UNICEF contributed to research on a new iron-based formula for the prevention of anaemia in at-risk children under five. Support was provided for the preparation of a pharmaceutical lab, for the supply of raw materials and for quality control. UNICEF supported the development of information, education and communication materials addressed to families about healthful nutrition.

17. **Reduction of deaths by accidents.** Compared to 2002, the programme helped to reduce accident-related mortality by 25 per cent in the 5-14 age group. UNICEF contributed to the consolidation of the national programme on accident prevention, strengthening its intersectoral character, supporting a social communication strategy, incorporating a programme on traffic education in the various teaching levels of the country, and providing human resources training as well as an exchange of experiences in this area. UNICEF also helped to increase the participation of boys, girls and adolescents in discussions related to traffic and other accidents and intensified advocacy work to elevate social awareness of the problem.

18. **“Educate your child” as an early stimulation programme.** “Educate your child”, a model of the Cuba-UNICEF cooperation, is an early stimulation programme that covers 70 per cent of the infant population. UNICEF has contributed to strengthening the quality of the programme with the publication of educational materials directed to families, promoters and implementers. UNICEF also supported the convening of multisectoral technical staff who give advice to the programme; contributed educational materials for community groups around the country; and supported the integration of children with special needs and their families. This inexpensive education model, which is both effective and flexible enough to accommodate many different conditions, has been replicated in other countries of the region.

19. **Quality of learning in rural areas.** UNICEF supported the expansion of the differentiated attention to the quality of the teaching-learning process to 100 per cent of the rural and mountainous territories of the country. This practice began in 2002 in three eastern provinces, benefiting 165,704 students. The contribution of UNICEF allowed visits to schools in areas with difficult access; the training of

teachers and administration, including in paying attention to special-education needs; the creation of healthy life conditions at schools; the strengthening of institutional capacities in the provinces; and the printing of consulting materials for advisers and teachers as well as educational booklets for families. The UNICEF contribution also permitted the creation of mini-libraries in rural areas, and sports and cultural activities in schools.

20. **Strengthening the culture of rights.** The project “For a world of rights”, promoted by UNICEF in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice, has helped to advance development of a culture of rights. Studies conducted by the Center for Studies on Youth, with UNICEF support, confirmed that boys, girls and adolescents had improved their knowledge about their rights. UNICEF supported the creation of a network of Reference Centers on Rights in all Provincial Management Offices of Justice in the country, with technical multisectoral teams reaching the municipalities. These Centers link with public libraries and other local venues for providing information to women and families. UNICEF also carried out several graduate-level courses on this topic together with other United Nations agencies.

Lessons learned

21. **Programming based on the life cycle.** The life-cycle approach allowed an integral view of children, from infancy through school years to adolescence. Since Cuban Ministries are highly specialized at the technical level, this programme design helped UNICEF to tighten inter-institutional links and coordination among Ministries and other organizations and to form broad alliances with other institutions taking an integral approach to children. The life-cycle approach allowed UNICEF cooperation to take a qualitative leap forward.

22. **Decentralized strategy of cooperation.** UNICEF committed to the Local Human Development Programme (United Nations Development Programme) at the beginning of the programme cycle for 2002-2006. The decentralized cooperation strategy was established in five eastern provinces. Cooperation with other United Nations agencies created a greater project impact at a local level, the identification of joint action initiatives and a reduction in operating expenses. The value of this strategy was confirmed by the midterm review (MTR).

23. **Sharing of experiences.** UNICEF support in Cuba not only helps to achieve national objectives and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals and UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP), and to strengthen the enjoyment of rights by all Cuban children, but it also contributes to the application of successful experiences to other countries as part of international cooperation in accordance with Millennium Development Goal 8.

The country programme, 2008-2012

Summary budget table

<i>Programme</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Integrated early childhood development	1 106	2 160	3 266
Integrated development of girls and boys 6-11 years old	727	1 680	2 407
Integrated adolescent development	695	1 260	1 955
Cross-sectoral costs	632	900	1 532
Total	3 160	6 000	9 160

Preparation process

24. The process started with the MTR meeting at the end of 2005. After that, and in the framework of the CCA/UNDAF, the United Nations agencies agreed to harmonize their programme cycles through the creation of a bridging programme for 2007. At the annual review in December 2006, the Government and UNICEF jointly identified priorities in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, National Action Plan, and MTSP.

25. At the end of 2006, UNICEF staff in Cuba received training from UNICEF regional advisors in results-based management for application to the new country programme.

26. Following this, a proposal for a methodology having clear objectives and a schedule was approved jointly by the Ministry for Foreign Investment and Economic Collaboration, which coordinates the country programme, and UNICEF. Several review and evaluation meetings were then held among the Ministry staff, programme counterparts and UNICEF to define the goals, expected results and strategies of the country programme.

Goals, key results and strategies

27. The country programme will embrace two overarching goals: (a) to contribute to Government efforts to guarantee the enjoyment of the rights stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in concert with national public policies; and (b) to support the sharing and dissemination of successful experiences among countries of the region, according to regional strategies and the MTSP focus areas.

28. The programme aims to achieve several **key results**: (a) 100 per cent of boys, girls, adolescents and pregnant women in the areas prioritized as being less developed access health care, prevention, education and promotion; (b) the levels of anaemia are decreased to one third of current rates in pregnant women, breastfed babies and children under five; (c) access to early childhood education is increased by 20 per cent, especially in rural areas and for children with special needs; (d) the quality of basic education is increased by 10 per cent, with emphasis on rural areas and children with special needs; (e) the proportion of education centres meeting the

health and hygiene requirements of students is increased by 40 per cent, with a focus on the less-developed territories; (f) the local capacities for emergency prevention and response are increased in 12 per cent of the most vulnerable territories; (g) 100 per cent of successful experiences are shared with other countries of the region; and (h) 100 per cent of children, adolescents and families have a greater knowledge of their rights.

29. The decentralized cooperation strategy will be maintained and strengthened, as recommended by the MTR, and will be carried out together with the Government in the priority territories. Other strategies will include information, education and communication activities and the provision of essential supplies. The programme also incorporates the social mobilization of families and the active participation of boys, girls and adolescents. Work will be coordinated among the United Nations agencies having common interests in the UNDAF framework.

30. Special attention will be given to the communication strategy, which will enhance the visibility of the programme of cooperation and will support the documentation and dissemination of the achievements and successful experiences inside and outside the country. To this end, monitoring will be reinforced, and greater significance will be given to the qualitative evaluation of the programme of cooperation.

Relationship to national priorities and the UNDAF

31. The United Nations country team and the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Investment and Economic Collaboration finished consultations in November 2006, after which time five areas of cooperation for the UNDAF were pinpointed: local human development, environment and energy, natural disasters and risk, health, and food security. Gender and human rights represent cross-cutting approaches. UNICEF led the first two identified areas and incorporated in all areas results-based management for implementing the principles and targets of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the MTSP.

Relationship to international priorities

32. Through the country programme, UNICEF will work with the Government to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the expected results of the National Action Plan and the commitments in *A World Fit for Children*. These efforts will be undertaken in accordance with the MSTP, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The programme will contribute to maintaining Cuba's achievements in Education for All and the targets of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS.

Programme components

33. The programme will maintain a multisectoral approach shaped by three programmatic components corresponding to the child's life cycle: integrated early childhood development (ages 0-5); integrated development of girls and boys (ages 6-11) and integrated development of adolescents (ages 12-18). All components were shaped by the situation analysis, the country's National Action Plan, Millennium Development Goals, the UNDAF priorities and the MTSP.

34. **Integrated early childhood development (ages 0-5).** This component will support the Government in providing girls, boys and pregnant women medical attention and health care of greater quality. This component will focus on pregnant women at pre-natal risk who are assisted in maternity homes and on the health of girls and boys, especially the elimination of vaccine-preventable illnesses and the monitoring of growth and development. Efforts will go towards strengthening exclusive breastfeeding until six months of age, and complementary nourishment until age two. Efforts will also focus on the enrichment of basic foods commonly consumed by infants, with the objective of reducing iron-deficiency anaemia.

35. UNICEF will contribute to providing all boys and girls in this age group with quality early stimulation and education in both formal and non-formal settings, especially children who live in rural and mountainous areas and who have special needs. Efforts will be made to strengthen the family capacity for, and active participation in, the early educative process. This component will also promote linkage with national actions guaranteeing access to drinking water and sanitation, mainly for the most vulnerable sectors and rural and peri-urban areas. The aim will be to guarantee a safe environment for children's integral development.

36. **Integrated development of girls and boys 6-11 years old.** In accordance with the country's education policy, this component will focus on improving the quality of learning and the equity of opportunities for all, including children with special needs. UNICEF will work with the Government in prioritizing attention to school-age children from rural and mountainous areas and from disadvantaged backgrounds. The component will contribute to the improvement of life and learning conditions at primary schools in these areas and will support the social integration of children with disabilities.

37. UNICEF will support actions in health, nutrition, hygiene and school sanitation that can contribute to reducing morbidity, mortality and disability from accidents. The component will support the prevention of digestive illnesses and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Efforts will go towards strengthening student participation in sports, cultural and recreational activities. Finally, support will be given to programmes focusing on emergency-preparedness education for children and adolescents.

38. **Integrated adolescent development (ages 12-18).** UNICEF will work with the Government in providing adolescents with an education of quality and equity, through both formal and non-formal means. Attention will be given to an educational model based on human and social values, integral learning and the building of skills, including those for income-generation. UNICEF will help to promote adolescents' effective participation in family, school and community affairs in a way that enhances safe and responsible behaviour. Priority will be given to children who are at risk or socially disadvantaged. UNICEF will also support the creation and maintenance of spaces for recreation and inter-generational exchange.

39. **Key results for 2012.** UNICEF will support the strengthening of the network of services providing integrated attention to adolescents' health, emphasizing the quality of services and actions linked to health promotion and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections/HIV.

40. **Cross-sectoral costs.** This will cover operational expenses, communications, monitoring and logistic support to the country programme as a whole.

Cross-cutting issues and strategies

41. The approaches based on rights and gender equality will be mainstreamed into the three components of the country programme, as agreed at the MTR. The promotion of a culture of rights of children and adolescents will continue to be developed through all three stages of the life cycle, with support provided by the network of Reference Centers on Rights.

42. Another cross-cutting focus is prevention and risk management of emergencies, as agreed at the MTR. In cooperation with national counterparts and the United Nations system, the following areas will be strengthened: local capacities in risk management, planning and preparation for emergencies; prevention education in schools; counterparts' training in children's rights during emergencies; and meeting the needs of children during the preparation/prevention, rehabilitation and recovery stages.

Major partnerships

43. The Ministry of Foreign Investment and Economic Collaboration is the regulatory body and coordinator of the programme of cooperation. Responsibilities for programme implementation lie mainly with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Culture, the Center for Studies on Youth, the National Center on Sex Education, the Ministry of the Interior, the National Sport, Physical Education and Recreation Institute, the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television and the National Statistics Office. These institutions will designate the officials responsible for working with the Ministry of Foreign Investment and Economic Collaboration and UNICEF. In addition, the José Martí Pioneer Organization, the Federation of High School Students, the Cuban Women's Federation and the National Headquarters of Civil Defence will participate in the programme.

Monitoring, evaluation and programme management

44. A primary objective of the country programme will be the strengthening of monitoring activities and the systematic evaluation of quantitative and qualitative progress as well as impact indicators. Monitoring will be supported by the follow-up of projects in the field, the documentation of experience, and the evaluation of results through national statistics and the development of research, studies and surveys at national and local levels, including the multiple indicator cluster survey. All these will be carried out with national counterparts. UNICEF will strengthen its internal capacity for communication for development, and monitoring and evaluation, by introducing qualitative indicators to evaluate the quality of actions and their impacts. DevInfo will be a key tool in these efforts, including for monitoring progress on the Millennium Development Goals.

45. UNICEF will participate in the integrated monitoring and evaluation plan in the framework of the UNDAF, and in several evaluations in cooperation with the other United Nations agencies when possible.

46. The Ministry of Foreign Investment and Economic Collaboration, in cooperation with UNICEF, will organize reviews every three months. Each year, progress reviews on the programme will be held, involving other agencies and donors as appropriate. The midterm review will be carried out in 2010.

Summary results matrix: Government of Cuba — UNICEF 2008-2012 country programme

UNICEF CPD and MTSP focus area	Key results expected in this focus area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programme	The expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:
<p>CPD programme:</p> <p>Integrated early childhood development</p> <p>MTSP 1 – Young child survival and development</p>	<p>By 2012, pregnant women as well as boys and girls under 2, have decreased their current levels of anaemia by one third.</p> <p>(<u>Baseline:</u> pregnant women with anaemia during the third quarter, 28.3 %; children under 2 with mild anaemia, 40 %)</p> <p>By 2012, 95% of girls and boys 0-5 years old have achieved all the development indicators for this age group.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 75 %</p> <p>By 2012, 98 % of families and communities with access to safe water; and 96.5 % to basic sanitation.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 95.6 % access to water; 95 % access to sanitation.</p>	<p>% of children who receive exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months and complementary breastfeeding until 2 years of age.</p> <p>% of children with anaemia, grouped by age and sex.</p> <p>% of pregnant women with anaemia during the third quarter of pregnancy.</p> <p>% of boys and girls who start primary education with basic abilities to begin education, in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>% of boys and girls assisted through formal and non-formal means, grouped by age in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>% of prepared families that actively participate in the education process.</p> <p>% of families and communities with access to safe water.</p> <p>% of families and communities with basic sanitation.</p>	<p>Nutritional Monitoring System</p> <p>Multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS)</p> <p>Statistics from Ministry of Education</p> <p>Latin American Reference Center for Preschool Education research</p> <p>Surveys and special studies</p> <p>Statistics from National Institute of Hydraulic Resources</p> <p>MICS</p>	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>National Statistics Office</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>National Statistics Office</p> <p>Cuban Women's Federation</p> <p>National Institute of Hydraulic Resources</p> <p>National Statistics Office</p>	<p><u>UNDAF expected result:</u> By 2012, the UNDAF will have contributed to consolidating and increasing health attention, prevention, education and promotion actions addressed to women, children, adolescents and the elderly.</p> <p>By 2012, sustainable food and nutritional security has been improved for the Cuban population, with emphasis on the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p><u>WFFC 4:</u> Care for every child. Goal 1 – Promotion of a healthy life. Goal 2 – Access to an education of quality.</p> <p><u>MDGs:</u> 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Achieve universal primary education Reduce child mortality Improve maternal health Ensure environmental sustainability Develop a global partnership for development</p>

UNICEF CPD and MTSP focus area	Key results expected in this focus area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programme	The expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:
<p>CPD programme:</p> <p>Integrated development of girls and boys 6-11 years old</p> <p>MTSP 2 – Basic education and gender equality</p>	<p>By 2012, 100% of boys and girls in primary schools have increased knowledge.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 2.2 times more knowledge in math, and 1.5 times more knowledge in Spanish, by comparison with 2008.</p> <p>By 2012, students of 80 % of primary schools are assisted with actions of health, nutrition, drinking water and sanitation, with emphasis on areas of lesser development.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 60 %</p> <p>By 2012, students 5-14 years old reduce their mortality rate from accidents to under 7 per 100,000.</p> <p><u>Base line:</u> Rate 8.2 per 100,000</p>	<p>% of boys and girls who reach the objectives of development in primary education, by urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Primary education schooling rate, by urban and rural areas and gender.</p> <p>% of primary schools that meet the hygiene and student health requirements, by urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Mortality rate from accidents in the 5-14 age group, by age and gender.</p>	<p>Tests on learning quality (Ministry of Education)</p> <p>Statistics Department, Ministry of Education MICS</p> <p>Statistics from Ministry of Education</p> <p>Statistics from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Surveys and special studies.</p> <p>MICS</p> <p>Statistics from Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>National Statistics Office</p> <p>José Martí Pioneer Organization</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Cuban Women's Federation</p> <p>National Statistics Office</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>National Statistics Office</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p> <p>Ministry of Interior</p>	<p>UNDAF expected result: By 2012, UNDAF will have contributed to consolidating and increasing health attention, prevention, education and promotion actions addressed to women, children, adolescents and the elderly.</p> <p>By 2012, capacities and local performance increased to achieve greater human development in selected municipalities.</p> <p>WFFC 4: Care for every child. Goal 1 – Promotion of a healthy life. Goal 2 – Access to an education of quality.</p> <p>MDGs: 1, 2, 3 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Achieve universal primary education Promote gender equality and empower women</p>

UNICEF CPD and MTSP focus area	Key results expected in this focus area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programme	The expected key results in this focus area will contribute to:
<p>CPD programme:</p> <p>Integrated adolescent development</p> <p>MTSP 5 – Policy advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights</p>	<p>By 2012, 100 % of adolescents 17 years old have achieved general schooling of 9th grade and technical and professional basic preparation.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> not available</p> <p>By 2012, 40 % of adolescents have knowledge on education and health promotion topics, as well as on the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> not available</p> <p>By 2012, 30 % of adolescents participating, with gender equality, in the design and implementation of programmes and services that affect them.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> not available</p>	<p>Schooling rate in junior high school, senior high school, polytechnic and technical/professional schools, by urban and rural areas and gender</p> <p>% of adolescents who reach the objectives of development in junior high school, senior high school, polytechnic and technical/professional schools, by urban and rural area and gender</p> <p>% of adolescents who receive professional and vocational guidance</p> <p>HIV prevalence among 15-18 age group</p> <p>% of adolescents who have appropriate knowledge about the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS</p> <p>% of adolescents who participate in the design of policies for youth</p> <p>% of adolescents who participate in decision-making in school and family settings</p>	<p>Statistics from Ministry of Education</p> <p>Surveys and special studies</p> <p>MICS</p> <p>Statistics from Ministry of Health</p> <p>Reports from National Statistics Office</p> <p>MICS</p> <p>Surveys and special studies</p>	<p>Ministry of Education José Martí Pioneer Organization</p> <p>Federation of High School Students</p> <p>National Statistics Office</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>National Statistics Office</p> <p>Center for Studies on Youth</p> <p>Federation of High School Students</p> <p>National Center for Sex Education.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p>	<p>UNDAF expected result: By 2012, the UNDAF will have contributed to consolidating and increasing health attention, prevention, education and promotion actions addressed to women, children, adolescents and the elderly.</p> <p>By 2012, capacities and local performance increased to achieve greater human development in selected municipalities.</p> <p>WFFC 4: Care for every child. Goal 1 – Promotion of a healthy life. Goal 2 – Access to an education of quality. Goal 3 – Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence. Goal 4 – Struggle against HIV/AIDS</p> <p>MDGs: 1, 3, 6 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Promote gender equality and empower women Combat HIV and other diseases</p>