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**Draft country programme document\*\*\*****Equatorial Guinea***Summary*

The draft country programme document for Equatorial Guinea is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comments. The Board is requested to approve the aggregate indicative budget of \$3,680,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$3,995,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2008-2012.

\* Reissued for technical reasons.

\*\* E/ICEF/2007/13.

\*\*\* 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 the discussions on country programmes during the Board session. It will then be approved by the Executive Board at its first regular session of 2008.

<i>Basic data</i> <sup>†</sup> (2005 unless otherwise stated)	
Child population (millions, under 18 years)	0.3
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	205
Underweight (% moderate and severe)	19
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)*	—
Primary school attendance (% net, male/female) (2000)	61/60
Primary schoolchildren reaching grade 5 (%) (2000)	72 <sup>y</sup>
Use of improved drinking water sources (%) (2004)	43
Adult HIV prevalence rate (%)	3.2
Child work (% , children 5-14 years old) (2000)	30
GNI per capita (US\$)	*
One-year-olds immunized against DPT3 (%)	33
One-year-olds immunized against measles (%)	51

<sup>†</sup> More comprehensive country data on children and women are available at [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org).

\* Ranked among middle-income countries (\$3,466-\$10,725).

<sup>y</sup> Percentage of young people aged 15 to 17 who have attended school for four years or more.

## The situation of children and women

1. Since 1995, Equatorial Guinea has experienced strong economic growth, thanks to exploitation of its oil resources. With a gross domestic product (GDP) estimated at US\$ 5,000 per capita, the country is considered a middle-income country. However, the majority of the population remains poor (in 2000, 60 per cent were living on less than one dollar a day), indicating that human development has not kept pace with economic growth.

2. Some 20 per cent of the labour force works in the secondary sector (primarily oil extraction), which generates more than 90 per cent of GDP, while almost 50 per cent of the labour force is dependent on the primary sector (agriculture and fishing), which generates only 3 per cent of GDP. Investment of oil revenues in the agricultural sector is low. Agricultural production meets only 30 per cent of local demand, and a large proportion of basic foodstuffs are imported and costly. Inflation continues to erode purchasing power. Such disparities inevitably have a negative impact on women and children, especially in rural areas.

3. Thus, as noted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child following the submission of the initial report of Equatorial Guinea on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the rights of children are far from guaranteed. Although the proportion of Government revenue allocated to social services is increased on a regular basis, the commitment made by the State in 1997 to allocate 40 per cent of public investment to the social sector should be implemented more quickly. The institutional framework required for redistribution of wealth is not yet in place; nor is there yet a system of budgetary monitoring to guarantee that commitment.

4. Health indicators show that children are in a vulnerable situation. The mortality rate for children under 5 is 205 per 1,000 live births. Malaria, acute

respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, malnutrition, parasitic diseases and typhoid fever endanger their health and their lives. They remain vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases (coverage for three doses of combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine (DPT3) was 34 per cent in 2006). Only 43 per cent of households have access to safe drinking water.

5. Given that the estimated HIV seroprevalence is between 3 and 7 per cent, the fight against the AIDS pandemic is a national priority. According to a 2006 study, 86 per cent of people are aware of the existence of the disease, but fewer than 15 per cent use condoms. This situation is very worrying in a country where 47 per cent of the population is under 15 and where there is a shortage of prevention and treatment services both for adults and children affected by AIDS.

6. A legal framework for protecting children against trafficking is in place. However, the absence of appropriate child protection mechanisms in other areas, coupled with the fact that Equatorial Guinea has become a magnet for economic activity, creates conditions conducive to the exploitation of children, particularly in the informal sector. Children from Benin and Nigeria are victims of trafficking, but the extent of the phenomenon is not yet known. Only 32.5 per cent of children are registered at birth. Research is now being carried out on the situation of children with regard to domestic violence and sexual exploitation.

7. Owing to a lack of recent data, primary school enrolment rates officially remain at 2000-2001 levels; that is, a gross rate of 89 per cent and a net rate of 51 per cent. The school attendance rate stands at only 60 per cent. Progress in education for girls remains uneven: between 2002 and 2005, the dropout rate for girls in primary school fell by 1 per cent and no longer exceeds the dropout rate for boys, and girls' completion rate increased by 1 per cent. However, the number of girls dropping out of secondary school continues to be higher than the number of boys (the ratio of girls to boys is 44 per cent in the second year but only 37 per cent in the fourth year), chiefly as a result of early pregnancies. Education reform has been under way for three years, but only 46 per cent of schools offer six primary grades. This puts rural children at a disadvantage because they must live away from their families in order to pursue their studies.

8. Limited social service provision contributes to the vulnerable situation of children: the quantity and quality of services is inadequate, there is a shortage of equipment and qualified personnel and there are no mechanisms for quality control and monitoring. The cost of available services also puts them beyond the reach of most people.

9. Civil society is not highly organized, although it plays a key role in implementing social policy and in negotiating with the State and the private sector. The private sector is a strong partner but there are no formal means for channelling its contributions.

10. According to the 2005 evaluation of the status of implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, Equatorial Guinea has the financial resources to progress rapidly with poverty reduction. The will of the Government is evident, particularly in its preparation of a national plan for economic development and poverty reduction and the establishment of a social fund for development, which channels social investment and represents an opportunity to step up programmes in

the areas of health, education, the advancement of women, the protection of children, water, sanitation and environmental protection.

11. The main challenge is to improve quality and productivity in the social services sector; the strengthening of national technical and human resources capacity is a prerequisite for success. Development partners, including the United Nations system, have a unique opportunity to support the Government in implementing social policies and programmes that will ensure significant progress towards realizing the rights of the child.

### **Key results achieved and lessons learned from previous cooperation, 2003-2007**

#### **Key results achieved**

12. In September 2004, Equatorial Guinea presented its initial report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Despite the fact that the report was submitted 10 years after the due date, it showed that significant progress had been made. The recommendations of the Committee gave a significant impetus to the development of social policies and the Government has increasingly taken ownership of the cooperation programme.

13. The cooperation programme has helped to raise public awareness of threats to the rights of children. Violence against women and children, the effect of HIV/AIDS on children, early marriage and pregnancy, shortcomings in the juvenile justice system and child labour are topics which have been widely discussed. Advocacy efforts have succeeded in making the rights of children and women a higher priority for the Government. The Family Code, the draft of which was completed in 2006, will make it possible to take action on the above-mentioned problems.

14. A law criminalizing the exploitation of and trafficking in children was adopted in 2004 and a national plan of action was approved. The phenomenon is not yet properly recognized and understood. However, the level of information on violations of the rights in question is gradually improving.

15. In 2005, over 113,000 children were vaccinated against measles (67 per cent coverage) during a national campaign in which vaccination was accompanied by the distribution of 56,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets to children under the age of 5 and vitamin A supplementation. Direct technical assistance and support in the provision of supplies has strengthened collaboration among the relevant partners, including the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and religious associations.

16. The impetus provided by the cooperation programme to preschool education has allowed the latter to expand significantly. Currently 46 per cent of children under 6 years of age attend preschool centres and the Government has integrated preschool education into the national education system. These developments have had a significant impact on primary education in terms of improving access and completion rates.

17. The national NGO conference on AIDS in 2002 helped to break the silence surrounding the pandemic, despite the sensitive nature of the subject. Participants' debates were broadcast live on national radio. With this increased awareness, strong

commitments were made by the Government at the highest level and by religious and community leaders, journalists and peer educators. Seven sectoral plans of action to combat HIV/AIDS were adopted.

18. More than 60,000 children — about one fifth of children under the age of 18 — were registered with the civil authorities free of charge during a national campaign in 2005 and 2006.

### Lessons learned

19. Advocacy for the rights of children and women and campaigns on sensitive topics such as AIDS and trafficking in children have borne fruit and created a more open approach to human rights. However, as the Committee on the Rights of the Child has pointed out, the lack of a body to coordinate action on the rights of the child has slowed progress.

20. The implementation of projects under the cooperation programme has achieved a measure of success because the projects address priority problems and real issues. However, stronger national ownership and more substantial public funding are necessary in order to step up these efforts through key strategies.

21. One constraint on the implementation of the programme is the weakness of civil society. However, the support provided to national NGOs in the fight against AIDS and the creation of networks of journalists and religious associations have produced preliminary results and have shown that real potential exists. This potential should continue to be tapped in order to ensure coverage of interventions at the community level.

22. Collaboration among the UNICEF offices of three countries — Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe — has provided opportunities for human resources capacity-building. This type of technical collaboration should continue and should be extended to other countries which are close either geographically or culturally, in the latter case through the use of the Spanish language.

## Programme of work, 2008-2012

### Summary budget table

(In thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Development of policies and alliances for the realization of children's rights	1 750	458	2 208
Child survival and development	1 000	2 937	3 937
Cross-sectoral costs	930		930
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 680</b>	<b>3 395</b>	<b>7 075</b>

**Preparation process**

23. The preparation of the new country programme began in 2004 with the midterm review of the 2002-2006 programme. The common country assessment was elaborated in 2005 in collaboration with partner ministries, NGOs and community representatives, under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning.

24. The short-duration country programme for 2007 made it possible to harmonize the cycle of United Nations agencies. The first United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) was finalized in early 2007 and involves the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in addition to UNICEF. The UNICEF cooperation programme for 2008-2012 was shared with all partners during a preliminary strategy meeting in February 2007.

**Goals, key results and strategies**

25. The goal of the country programme is to ensure that the rights of children in Equatorial Guinea are realized and protected by placing them at the centre of the national agenda for the present and the future.

26. The key results to be achieved with the help of the cooperation programme are as follows: (a) the country's development policies and plans should reflect the rights of children; (b) the State, the private sector and civil society should advocate for the rights of children, including from the financial point of view; (c) the legal framework and aid services should protect children, including orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS, against exploitation, trafficking, abuse and violence; (d) young people, in particular adolescent girls, should acquire knowledge and skills and have access to services to protect themselves against HIV/AIDS; (e) the vaccination coverage rate for children should reach 90 per cent nationally and at least 80 per cent in each district; (f) children should be protected against mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and HIV-positive mothers and children should have access to the care they need; (g) the rate of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of a child's life, the number of children who receive adequate supplementary food after the age of six months, and consumption of micronutrients (vitamin A, iron, iodine and zinc) should be increased; (h) all children should have access to a minimum health-care package (vaccinations, vitamin A, mebendazole, insecticide-treated mosquito nets and appropriate treatment for malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and acute malnutrition) and should be protected against waterborne diseases; and (i) all children should receive a quality basic education in a healthy school environment and should acquire basic skills.

27. The key strategies will be (a) institutional capacity development at the national and decentralized levels, as part of the elaboration of social policies, planning and programme implementation; (b) lobbying the Government to increase financial investment for the benefit of children particularly by stepping up social programmes for children; (c) technical support for NGOs and associations to strengthen the capacities of communities, families and young people, particularly adolescent girls, to participate in decision-making processes; (d) technical support targeting the children who are hardest to reach in order to reduce disparities and poverty; (e) strengthening of data collection and analysis on the situation of children; (f) communication in support of a programme to promote behavioural change; and

(g) mobilization of private sector investment in social funds for the benefit of children.

### **Relationship to national priorities and UNDAF**

28. The 2008-2012 country programme is directly based on UNDAF for the period 2007-2011, which identifies four national priorities: (a) improving people's living conditions; (b) improving health, education and access to safe drinking water and sanitation; (c) strengthening institutional mechanisms and civil society organizations for the promotion and protection of children's and women's rights; and (d) reforming the public sector and strengthening national capacities.

29. The linkage between the outcomes to be achieved through the different United Nations agency programmes and between those outcomes and the national priorities will determine synergies at all levels. Joint monitoring systems will be used.

### **Relationship to international priorities**

30. Within the joint framework of the national priorities and UNDAF, the country programme will assist Equatorial Guinea in its efforts to achieve the eight Millennium Development Goals and to implement the Millennium Declaration. By developing the country's national capacity to promote, respect and protect children's and women's rights, in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the programme will also be a means of responding to the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in 2004.

### **Programme components**

31. **Development of policies and alliances for the realization of children's rights.** This programme aims to ensure that the realization and protection of children's rights are a national priority, explicitly set out in strategy documents and laws and implemented to the fullest extent possible. It consists of three components.

32. The component relating to social policy and monitoring of the situation of children aims to ensure that the rights of children are taken into account in national and sectoral policies, with particular emphasis on the most vulnerable children. This component will strengthen (a) institutional capacities for the elaboration of national plans and needs-based policies and for ensuring that children's and women's rights are taken into account in the socio-economic development of the country; (b) statistical capacity to collect reliable data on children, in particular by means of a database; and (c) coordination of advocacy for children's rights, including monitoring in that regard.

33. The aim of the communication and partnerships component is to provide comprehensive information on the situation of children and women and their rights to communities, the media, private companies and NGOs, and to build effective partnerships for action and the mobilization of resources. This component will involve strengthening the capacities of the relevant actors with regard to the promotion of rights and networking, particularly among young people. It will involve developing communication strategies to support behavioural change and mechanisms for the participation of children and young people in decisions that affect them.

34. The component relating to child protection and prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people targets several categories of children and is aimed at ensuring (a) that the law, Government departments and NGOs protect children who are in conflict with the law, children at risk of exploitation and violence, orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS; (b) that all children are registered at birth; and (c) that young people adopt behaviour that helps to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS. This component will support the review of the legal framework and how it is applied so as to bring it more fully into line with the provisions of the two Conventions, particularly with respect to juvenile justice, the protection of children against trafficking, sexual exploitation and violence and the registration of births. It will strengthen the capacity of communities and institutions to identify dangerous situations and to set up mechanisms for the care of vulnerable children. It will address two of the four “Ps” of the campaign “Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS”: protection and care for orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS and the prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people and adolescents.

35. **Child survival and development.** This programme aims to reduce child mortality and guarantee children’s right to better health, education and equal opportunities to develop their potential. It consists of two components.

36. The child survival component aims to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria, waterborne diseases, malnutrition and mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. It will support the Government in its efforts (a) to establish policies and financing mechanisms to accelerate the achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6, in cooperation with WHO; (b) to strengthen the capacity of health-care services to provide quality curative and preventive care; (c) to prevent and treat malnutrition by supporting and promoting breastfeeding (initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after the baby’s birth, exclusive breastfeeding for six months and continued breastfeeding for 24 months or more), ensuring appropriate supplementary feeding according to the age of the child, ensuring access to foods that are rich in micronutrients, taking measures to prevent low birth weights and providing care for severely malnourished children; and (d) to implement the two other “Ps” of the campaign “Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS”, namely the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS and the treatment of infected mothers and children.

37. The education and gender equality component aims to achieve the Government’s vision of providing basic education for all children in Equatorial Guinea. This component will impact (a) preschool education, by establishing national quality standards and strengthening the capacities of teachers; (b) primary education, by supporting the Government’s efforts to establish the necessary mechanisms for consolidating the first three grades; (c) the enrolment rate for girls, by continuing to mobilize the community with regard to early pregnancy and the importance of girls completing school; and (d) the school environment (water, sanitation and nature protection) by strengthening coordination among the relevant ministries.

#### **Major partnerships**

38. Partnerships with United Nations sister agencies (the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WHO and FAO), civil society and private companies, particularly the oil sector, will

be expanded and consolidated. In addition to the resources mobilized by the Government, these partnerships will establish a child-friendly framework, allowing the programme to have a long-term impact.

**Monitoring, evaluation and programme management**

39. The Ministry of Planning is the national body responsible for coordinating the programme of cooperation between Equatorial Guinea and UNICEF for 2008-2012. Combined with results-based management and a human rights-based programming approach, implementation of the programme will ensure the quality of planning on the basis of annual results matrices. Monitoring, research and evaluation activities with regard to the country programme will be planned for a five-year period, using an integrated plan, and will be implemented on an annual basis. Quarterly, semi-annual and annual reviews will be conducted with the different partners in order to monitor programme implementation closely on the basis of progress reports.

### Summary results matrix: Equatorial Guinea — UNICEF 2008-2012

UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners and partnership framework	The expected results in this priority area will contribute to:
<b>Programme 1: Development of policies and alliances for the protection of children's rights</b>					
<b>Advocacy for policies and partnerships for children's rights</b>	Outcome 1: Social policies and monitoring of the situation of children All children's rights, particularly those of the most vulnerable children, will be taken into account in national and sectoral policies.	National plan for economic development and poverty reduction taking account of children's rights  Level of budget for children	Government budget	Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and Public Investment	<b>UNDAF expected outcomes</b> 1: Poverty reduction 4: Capacity-building of Government institutions and civil society
	Output 1: The national plan of action for children will be developed within the framework of the national development policy. The private sector will cover a portion of the budget.	Adoption and implementation of the national plan of action for children	Sectoral policies and action plans	Ministry of Social Affairs and the Advancement of Women	<b>Millennium Development Goals:</b> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Develop a global partnership for development
	Output 2: Reliable, up-to-date data on the situation of children and women will be available for the elaboration of policies, strategies and action for children.	Number of sectors relating to children and women covered by reliable, up-to-date data	Demographic and health surveys, studies, sectoral data, other surveys	National Children's Rights Committee	<b>A world fit for children:</b> Put children first  Eradicate poverty: invest in children
	Output 3: A Government mechanism to coordinate and monitor the realization of children's rights will be in operation.	Number of recommendations of the coordinating body taken into account in Government decisions	Reports of the coordinating body		
	Outcome 2: Communication and partnerships Society and strategic partnerships will be mobilized to promote the realization of children's rights.	Number of NGOs and private companies collaborating on national programmes for the realization of children's rights Funds mobilized	Monitoring reports of the Ministry of Social Affairs	Ministry of Social Affairs and the Advancement of Women	<b>UNDAF expected outcomes</b> 3: Implementation of women's and children's rights by national institutions 4: Capacity-building of Government institutions and civil society
	Output 1: Real behavioural change in society in favour of children's and women's rights will take place.	See sectoral indicators	Polls	Ministry of Information, Tourism and Culture	

### Summary results matrix: Equatorial Guinea — UNICEF 2008-2012

UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners and partnership framework	The expected results in this priority area will contribute to:
	Output 2: Networks of NGOs and women's and youth associations will work to prevent violence and abuse at the community level.	Number of active networks	Monitoring reports of the Ministry of Social Affairs	Ministry of Education, Science and Sport	<b>Millennium Development Goals:</b> Promote gender equality and empower women Develop a global partnership for development  <b>A world fit for children:</b> Listen to children and ensure their participation
	Output 3: Children will participate in dialogue on issues that concern them, through forums and other representative mechanisms.	Number of forums and other effective participation mechanisms	Monitoring reports of the Ministry of Social Affairs		
<b>Protection of children against violence, exploitation and abuse and HIV/AIDS among children</b>	Outcome 3: Protection of children and prevention of HIV/AIDS among young people  Children in conflict with the law, children at risk of exploitation and violence, orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS will be protected by the law and will benefit from Government and NGO services. All children will be registered at birth and young people will adopt behaviour that will help to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS.	Number of child victims of trafficking and violence, children in conflict with the law, orphans and children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS who receive legal and/or social assistance  Age of first sexual encounter  Number of early pregnancies  Percentage of young people using condoms  Birth registration rate	Monitoring reports of the ministries concerned  Monitoring reports of the National AIDS Control Programme  Vital statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs and the Advancement of Women  Department of Human Rights  Ministry of Justice  National AIDS Control Programme	<b>UNDAF expected outcomes</b> 2: Increased use of quality basic social services 3: Implementation of women's and children's rights by national institutions  <b>Millennium Development Goals:</b> Promote gender equality and empower women  Reduce the mortality rate of children under five  Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases  <b>A world fit for children:</b> Protect children from harm and exploitation  Combat HIV/AIDS
	Output 1: The legal framework will be brought into line with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, particularly with respect to juvenile justice, the protection of children against abuse and violence and the registration of births.	Number of laws and decrees adopted and implemented, including the Family Code	Official Gazette  Report of the Supreme Court of Justice		

**Summary results matrix: Equatorial Guinea — UNICEF 2008-2012**

UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners and partnership framework	The expected results in this priority area will contribute to:
	Output 2: Vulnerable children, including orphans, will have access to basic social services provided by the State and local communities.	Number of counselling and care services in operation that meet the requisite standards  Percentage of orphans attending school	Monitoring reports of the ministries concerned		
	Output 3: Young people will be informed about methods of HIV/AIDS protection and prevention.	Number of counselling and HIV/AIDS testing services in operation  Percentage of young people who are informed about methods of prevention	Monitoring reports of the National AIDS Control Programme		
	Output 4: Young people will have access to HIV/AIDS prevention services.	Percentage of young people using prevention services			

### Summary results matrix: Equatorial Guinea — UNICEF 2008-2012

UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners and partnership framework	The expected results in this priority area will contribute to:
<b>Programme 2: Child survival and development</b>					
<b>Young Child Survival and Development</b>	<p>Outcome 1: Child survival</p> <p>Children under 5 will be protected against vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria, waterborne diseases, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition and mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>Immunization coverage of children (measles and DPT3)</p> <p>Immunization coverage of women (tetanus toxoid)</p> <p>Percentage of children sleeping under insecticide-treated mosquito nets</p> <p>Percentage of children who have received two doses of vitamin A</p> <p>Percentage of children dewormed twice a year</p> <p>Percentage of children exclusively breastfed</p> <p>Percentage of households consuming iodized salt</p> <p>Prevalence of waterborne diseases</p> <p>Prevalence of malaria among children</p> <p>Percentage of children of HIV-positive mothers receiving cotrimoxazole</p> <p>Percentage of HIV-positive children receiving appropriate paediatric care</p>	Reports of the health information system	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>National AIDS Control Programme</p> <p>Ministry of Fisheries and the Environment</p>	<p><b>UNDAF expected outcomes</b></p> <p>2: Increased use of quality basic social services</p> <p>4: Capacity-building of Government institutions and civil society</p> <p><b>Millennium Development Goals:</b> Reduce the mortality rate of children under 5</p> <p>Improve maternal health</p> <p>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p> <p>Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <p><b>A world fit for children:</b></p> <p>Care for every child</p> <p>Combat HIV/AIDS</p>

### Summary results matrix: Equatorial Guinea — UNICEF 2008-2012

UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners and partnership framework	The expected results in this priority area will contribute to:
	Output 1: National policies, including public funding mechanisms, will be adopted to accelerate the implementation of a minimum health-care package for children and to ensure access to safe water and sanitation.	Policies adopted  Annual budgets disbursed for health programmes	Reports of the ministries concerned		
	Output 2: Children under five and their mothers will have access to a minimum package of disease prevention and care (immunization, vitamin A supplementation, integrated management of childhood illness, deworming, mosquito nets, treatment for acute malnutrition) from the health services and in the community.	Number of health centres providing the minimum health-care package  Percentage of children and their mothers who have had access to the minimum health-care package  Percentage of children treated for acute malnutrition	Reports of the health information system		
	Output 3: Nutritional practices will be improved (exclusive breastfeeding, micronutrient deficiency control)	Percentage of the population adopting good nutritional practices  Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt  Percentage of children aged 6-59 months who have received two doses of vitamin A per year  Percentage of mothers who have consumed at least 60 iron/folate pills during pregnancy  Percentage of mothers who have been dewormed during pregnancy  Percentage of mothers who have received a 200,000 IU vitamin A capsule post-partum (during the first 40 days following delivery)	Survey  Report of the Department of Veterinary Services		

### Summary results matrix: Equatorial Guinea — UNICEF 2008-2012

UNICEF medium-term strategic plan (MTSP) priority area	Key results expected in this priority area	Key progress indicators	Means of verification	Major partners and partnership framework	The expected results in this priority area will contribute to:
<b>HIV/AIDS and children; young child survival and development</b>	Output 4: Pregnant women will have access to a comprehensive care package for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and newborns of HIV-positive mothers will receive the necessary paediatric care.	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who have access to PMTCT services  Percentage of pregnant women tested  Percentage of HIV-positive women who have access to antiretroviral treatment	Monitoring reports of the National AIDS Control Programme	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare National AIDS Control Programme	
<b>Basic education and gender equality</b>	Outcome 2: Education and gender equality.  All children will have access to quality basic education in a healthy environment and will acquire basic skills.	Number of children beginning primary school at the compulsory age (girls/boys)  Enrolment rate in preschools and primary schools (girls/boys)  Retention rate and performance in primary schools (girls/boys)	Statistical reports of the Department of Planning and Education Programming	Ministry of Education, Science and Sport  Ministry of Fisheries and the Environment	<b>UNDAF expected outcomes</b> 2: Increased use of quality basic social services 3: Gender equality and empowerment of women  <b>Millennium Development Goals:</b> Achieve universal primary education Promote gender equality and empower women Ensure environmental sustainability  <b>A world fit for children:</b> Educate every child Leave no child behind
	Output 1: Preschools will implement quality standards for infrastructure and education.	Percentage of preschools implementing Government standards	Report of the Department of Preschool Education		
	Output 2: Teachers, students and parent associations will implement “child-friendly school/girl-friendly school” standards in preschools.	Number of schools meeting “child-friendly” standards, including provision of safe drinking water, sanitation and a protected environment	Monitoring report of the Department of Primary Education and Literacy		
	Output 3: Systems to evaluate students’ achievements and provide supervision will be established and implemented.	Number and quality of evaluations carried out  Results of supervision of school learning	Monitoring report of the Department of Primary Education and Literacy		