

## Country Programme Document Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

<b>Summary Results Matrix: Government of Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela – UNICEF Country Programme, 2009-2013</b>					
UNICEF MTSP Focus Area	Key results expected in this focus area / Baseline estimates for these results	Key progress indicators	Means of verification of results	Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programme	The expected key results in this Focus Area will contribute to:
<b>FA 2: Basic education and gender equality</b>	2.1. Primary and secondary school teachers apply curricula and pedagogical practices, emphasizing good treatment, respect for cultural diversity and non discrimination. <b>Baseline:</b> Learning-teaching processes with limitations for the application of human rights, gender equity and respect to cultural diversity in the classroom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of primary and secondary schools of 14 states, including the 2 largest urban centres and the states with the highest % of indigenous that incorporate adequate treatment, respect to cultural diversity and non-discrimination.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual technical reports by the Ministry of Education.</li> <li>Study on educational quality in schools (2009 and 2012).</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, universities and research centres, INE, NGOs, UNFPA	<p><b>UNDAF:</b> <b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Increased coverage and quality of initial education. <b>Outcome 3.3:</b> Increased coverage, quality and schooling for children and adolescents for the completion of the basic education cycle. <b>Outcome 3.4:</b> Increased quality in basic and middle education to promote values and human rights for children and women, indigenous peoples and afro-descendants, including sexual and reproductive rights and food security. <b>WFFC:</b> Promoting quality education <b>MDGs:</b> 2. Achieve universal primary education and 3. Promote gender equality and empower women <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III <b>CRC Recommendations:</b> Paragraph 67 on Education and training in human rights; paragraph 32 on non-discrimination. <b>Study of the Secretary General of the UN on Violence against children:</b> Recommendations 2, 4, 5, 7, 10</p>
	2.2. Children 1 to 6 years old in government managed day care centres receive integral quality attention. <b>Baseline:</b> Day care centres do not incorporate a pedagogy component or nutritional vigilance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of children 1 to 6 years attending government managed day care centres that include a pedagogic component and nutritional vigilance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual technical reports by the Ministry of Education</li> </ul>	Ministry of Education, SENIFA, Municipalities, NGOs, PAHO/WHO	
<b>FA 4: Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse</b>	4.1. Administrative, judicial and security entities apply adequate attention and correct protocols for the most common cases of violence against children and adolescents  <b>Baseline:</b> Administrative, judicial and security entities do not have protocols on the ways to react when faced with triggering signs of violence against children or adolescents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of protocols disaggregated by types of violence against children and adolescents</li> <li>Number of cases reported by the application of the protocols</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual technical reports by qualified institutions</li> <li>Administrative records of the National Protection System. Technical reports of qualified organisms</li> </ul>	Ministry of Participation and Social Protection, Ministry of the Interior and Justice, Security entities, Ombudsperson Office, Supreme Court of Justice, INE, Municipalities, Councils of Children's Rights, Councils of Child Protection, Universities and research centres, NGOs, UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Supreme Court of Justice, Ombudsperson Office of the People,	<p><b>UNDAF:</b> <b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Strengthen institutional and social capacity to reduce inter-personal violence affecting children, adolescents and women, including intra and extra family violence, sexual and commercial exploitation, firearm violence and trafficking. <b>WFFC:</b> Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence. <b>MDGs:</b> Millennium Summit Declaration, Section VI. <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III <b>CRC recommendations:</b> Paragraphs 8 and 9 on legislation and application; paragraphs 15, 17, 46 and 50 on protection system; paragraphs 23 and 24 on information diffusion; paragraph 34 on superior interest of the child; paragraph 38 on respect to children opinion <b>Study of the Secretary General of the UN on violence against children:</b> Recommendations 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 <b>UNDAF:</b> <b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Strengthened social inclusion programmes, especially those addressed to adolescents and youths <b>WFFC:</b> Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence. <b>MDGs:</b> Millennium Summit Declaration, Section VI. <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III <b>CRC recommendations :</b> Paragraph 44 on torture and demeaning treatment; paragraph 77, on justice administration for minors <b>Studio of the Secretary General of the UN on violence against children:</b> Recommendations 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7</p>

<p><b>FA 4: Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse</b></p>	<p>, 4.2 All adolescents in conflict with the law have access to national socio-educative programmes and rehabilitation services;.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The detention programme is not aligned with international standards on juvenile justice and there are no alternative programmes for adolescents in conflict with the law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of adolescents in conflict with the law that have access to national socio-educative programmes and rehabilitation services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twice a year diagnosis on socio-educative programmes for adolescents in conflict with the law</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Participation and Social Protection, Ministry of the Interior and Justice, Security Office, Supreme Court of Justice, INE, Municipalities, Councils of Children's Rights, Councils of Child Protection, Universities and research centres, NGOs, UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Supreme Court of Justice, Ombudsperson Office of the People,</p>	<p><b>UNDAF:</b>  <b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Strengthen institutional and social capacity to reduce inter-personal violence affecting children, adolescents and women, including intra and extra family violence, sexual and commercial exploitation, firearm violence and trafficking.  <b>WFFC:</b> Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence.  <b>MDGs:</b> Millennium Summit Declaration, Section VI.  <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III  <b>CRC recommendations:</b> Paragraphs 8 and 9 on legislation and application; paragraphs 15, 17, 46 and 50 on protection system; paragraphs 23 and 24 on information diffusion; paragraph 34 on superior interest of the child; paragraph 38 on respect to children opinion  <b>Study of the Secretary General of the UN on violence against children:</b> Recommendations 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11  <b>UNDAF:</b>  <b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Strengthened social inclusion programmes, especially those addressed to adolescents and youths  <b>WFFC:</b> Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence.  <b>MDGs:</b> Millennium Summit Declaration, Section VI.  <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III  <b>CRC recommendations :</b> Paragraph 44 on torture and demeaning treatment; paragraph 77, on justice administration for minors  <b>Studio of the Secretary General of the UN on violence against children: Recommendations 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7</b></p>
	<p>4.3. Teachers, health workers and social workers in the two largest urban centres apply positive adolescent development initiatives emphasizing life skills for prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse, HIV, teenage pregnancies ,</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> to be determined</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of adolescents victim of violence in target areas</li> <li>• # of adolescent pregnancies in target areas</li> <li>• % of adolescents with knowledge on HIV-prevention</li> <li>• # of reported cases of exploitation and abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual technical reports of counterparts</li> <li>• Follow-up diagnosis on the spreading of the adolescent development approach</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Participation and Social Protection  Ministry of Education  Ministry of Health  Municipalities  NGOs  Universities and research centers  UNFPA  UNAIDS  UNIFEM</p>	<p><b>UNDAF:</b>  <b>Outcome 1.3:</b> Increased capacity for integral care for adolescent: in the National Public Health System, emphasizing prevention of STDs, HIV, pregnancies and councils and services on their sexual reproductive rights giving quality information  <b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Strengthened knowledge, attitudes and skills that allow the educational communities (teachers, students, communities) to adopt preventive behaviours and solidary and healthy life styles to reduce violence in schools and achieve the full exercise of human, sexual and reproductive rights protected by the Venezuela legislation  <b>WFFC:</b> Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence  <b>MDGs:</b> Millennium Summit Declaration, Section VI  <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III  <b>CRC Recommendations:</b> Paragraph 38 on the respect for the opinion of children; paragraph 53 on prevention of violence, paragraph 61 and 62 on sexual and reproductive health for adolescents  <b>Study of the Secretary General of the UN on violence against Children. Recommendations 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10</b></p>

	<p>4.4. Disaggregated and up to date data on children and adolescents for the child protection sector is available and being used by policy makers and practitioners.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The available information is not consolidated on a national level and is not organized as statistical data. In so, is not useful for decision making.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of available disaggregated indicators on birth registration, child labour, adolescent pregnancies, and adolescents in conflict of law, trafficking and abuse, and violence against children.</li> <li>• Number of studies and surveys undertaken on priority themes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative records of the institutions working on these issues</li> <li>• National Statistics Plan</li> <li>• Statistics publication in different media and formats</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Interior and Justice, Ministry of Participation and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, National Electoral Council, Autonomous Institute National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Supreme Court of Justice, Ombudsperson Office, INE, Organizations of the National Statistics System, universities and research centres, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR</p>	<p><b>UNDAF:</b>  <b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Improved technical-methodological capacities in the production and diffusion of socio-demographic, economic, social, environmental data of the country through incorporation of gender, inter-cultural and generational, especially for information and indicators generated by the National Statistics System.  <b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Strengthen national capacities to extend coverage and improve trust and opportunity of statistic information for the monitoring of the Development Objectives of the Millennium regarding public and impact policies of gender approach.  <b>WFFC:</b> Cuts across all WFFC  <b>MDGs:</b> Cuts across all MDGs  <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III  <b>CRC recommendations:</b> Paragraph 21 on data collection  <b>Study of the Secretary General of the UN on violence against children:</b> Recommendations 1, 8, 11</p>
<p><b>FA 5: Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights</b></p>	<p>5.1. There is an increase of 50% in public social investment in priority sectors, starting with early child development up to secondary education</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> There is a component in the PNDES 2008-2013 on integral care for children. The promotion of breastfeeding, immunization, civil registration and initial education programmes have not achieved universal coverage and there are not official figures on these issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of public budget allocated to promotion immunization, and initial education programmes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual budget laws</li> <li>• Yearly memoirs and accounts</li> <li>• Investment studies in early childhood (2009 and 2012)</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Finance, INE, National Assembly, universities and research centres, PAHO/WHO</p>	<p><b>UNDAF:</b>  <b>Outcome 1.4:</b> Increased the practice of exclusive breastfeeding for children 0-6 and complementary nutrition for children up to 2 years old or older.  <b>Outcome 1.5:</b> Reduction of neonatal and maternal mortality through family planning; nutrition and food; knowledge by the population of alarm signs during pregnancies and deliveries; and strengthening of the capacity of obstetric and neonatal services of the National Public Health System for integral, timely, humane, good quality and warm care.  <b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Increase the coverage and quality of initial education. Public management oriented to the reduction of poverty and social inequalities.  <b>WFFC:</b> Cuts across all WFFC  <b>MDGs:</b> Cuts across all MDGs  <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III  <b>CRC recommendations:</b> Paragraph 11 on the plan of national action; paragraph 19 on allocation of resources in favour of children</p>
	<p>5.2 At least 50% of UNICEF local corporate donors incorporate children rights in their corporate social responsibility policies within the enterprises, especially on breastfeeding, HIV, violence prevention, early childhood education, child labour</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> the concept of social responsibility to the internal of the companies has not been applied from the perspective of children's rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of local corporate donors implementing a children rights approach in their social responsibility programmes within their enterprises</li> <li>• % of local corporate donor's workers that benefit from social responsibility programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual technical reports of corporate partners and UNICEF</li> <li>• Follow-up visits report</li> <li>• Information material produced and diffused by enterprises</li> </ul>	<p>Corporate partners</p>	<p><b>UNDAF</b>  <b>Outcome 4.5:</b> Improve the community councils and local governments knowledge and management capacity based on human rights and results management, especially in municipalities with greater poverty indexes, indigenous and afro-descendant populations  <b>Outcome 4.6:</b> Improve the authorities and local leaders and community councils' knowledge on children and women rights and food security for the opening of effective participation space  <b>WFFC:</b> Cuts across all WFFC  <b>MDGs:</b> Cuts across all MDGs  <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III  <b>CRC Recommendations:</b> Paragraphs 23 and 24 on information diffusion  <b>Study of the Secretary General of the UN on Violence against children. Recommendations 1,2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11</b></p>

	<p>5.3. Quality, timely and disaggregated information regarding children and adolescents in the social sectors, especially for nutrition, HIV/AIDS and educational quality, is used for evidence based planning and decision making.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Limited availability of information regarding children in those issues, which does not allow for monitoring investment or reflects existing disparities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of government reports highlighting up-to-date indicators on HIV-prevalence, breastfeeding, and quality of education.</li> <li>• Number of studies undertaken on these issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative records of the institutions working on these issues</li> <li>• National Statistics Plan</li> <li>• Statistics publication in different media and formats</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Finance, INE, Organizations of the National Statistics System, National Assembly, universities and research centres, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS</p>	<p><b>UNDAF:</b>  <b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Improved technical-methodological capacities in the production and diffusion of socio-demographic, economic, social, environmental data of the country through incorporation of gender, inter-cultural and generational, especially for information and indicators generated by the National Statistics System.  <b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Strengthen national capacities to extend coverage and improve trust and opportunity of statistic information for the monitoring of the Development Objectives of the Millennium regarding public and impact policies of gender approach.  <b>WFFC:</b> Cuts across all WFFC  <b>MDGs:</b> Cuts across all MDGs  <b>Durban Declaration:</b> Chapter III  <b>CRC recommendations:</b> Paragraph 21 on data collection  <b>Study of the Secretary General of the UN on violence against children:</b> Recommendations 1, 8, 11</p>
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