

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Moldova - UNICEF Country Programme, 2007-2011

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 Programmes	Expected Key Results in this Focus Area will contribute to:
1. Young Child Survival and Development	<p>1.1. By 2011, 20 per cent increase (over baseline) in families applying positive care practices, focusing on vulnerable and underserved groups (rural and poor)</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge of at least 2 danger signs in young children (2003): 85%; (2011): 95% - Exclusive breastfeeding rate at 6 months: (2005): 45%; (2011): 60 % - Proportion of care givers reading and playing with their child: (2003): 37%-27%; (2011): 45%-35 % <p>1.2. By 2009, strengthened policy and regulatory framework on health and micronutrient deficiencies are in place</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of households consuming iodized salt (2005):59 %; (2011): 95% - Proportion of iron-fortified flour / flour production: (2006): 0 %; (2011): 60% - New 5 years medium strategic plan for health system: (2006): doesn't exist; (2009): developed and being implemented. 	<p>1.1.1. Proportion of caregivers knowing at least 2 danger signs in young children</p> <p>1.1.2. Proportion of infants under 6 months exclusively breastfed</p> <p>1.1.3. Proportion of caregivers who regularly read-play with their children</p> <p>1.2.1. Proportion of households consuming adequately iodized salt</p> <p>1.2.2 Mean Urinary Iodine Excretion</p> <p>1.2.3. Proportion of iron-fortified flour / flour production</p> <p>1.2.4 New 5 years Health medium strategic plan approved and implemented</p>	<p>Follow-up study on early childhood care and development</p> <p>MICS, DHS,</p> <p>Progress reports of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection</p> <p>DHS, Urinary excretion survey, Flour survey ,</p> <p>Progress reports and project evaluation results</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Education and Youth, local authorities</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Association of Millers, salt importers</p>	<p><u>UNDAF outcome 2</u> - Improve access to basic services of good quality;</p> <p><u>WFFC goals</u> - Promoting Healthy Lives; Providing Quality education;</p> <p><u>MDGs</u> - Achieve universal primary education; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health</p>
2. Basic Education and Gender Equality	<p>2.1. By 2011, appropriate policies and standards for inclusive and quality basic education are developed and functioning</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of schools responding to child-friendly criteria: (2005): 0; (2011): 20% - National standards for monitoring schools readiness: (2006): does not exist; (2011): developed and implemented <p>2.2. By 2011, coordination of EFA-FTI activities</p>	<p>2.1.1. % of schools responding to child-friendly criteria (as per national definition)</p> <p>2.1.2 National standards for monitoring schools readiness adopted and implemented</p> <p>2.2.1. Gross / Net enrolment rates in pre- primary -</p>	<p>Administrative data</p> <p>Qualitative study assessment of relevant education policies and regulations</p> <p>Administrative data, MICS, DHS</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Youth, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, NGOs and local authorities</p> <p>Ministry of Education and</p>	<p><u>UNDAF outcome 2</u> -Improve access to basic services of good quality;</p> <p><u>WFFC goals</u> - Promoting Healthy Lives; Providing Quality education</p> <p><u>MDGs</u> - Achieve universal primary education; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health</p>

	<p>at national level contributes to an efficient implementation of national EFA–FTI Plan</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross enrolment rate in pre primary, primary and lower secondary education: (2005): 70,7 %-96,7%-93% ; (2011)90 %-98%-98% - Net enrolment rate in pre primary, primary and lower secondary education: (2005): respectively total 69%-88%-87%; (2011): 82%-96%-94% - Net attendance ratio: primary school: (2005): respectively total 87%, urban : 86%, rural : 87% (2011) 90% - Increase of public expenditures in education (2005): 100% (2011):130 	<p>primary -lower secondary education (total, urban/rural, male/female)</p> <p>2.2.2 Gross/Net school attendance ratios (primary and secondary: total, urban/rural, male/female)</p> <p>2.2.3 Completion rate (by educational levels)</p> <p>2.2.4 TIMSS Ratio of 75th to25th percentile scores</p> <p>2.2.5 Increase of public expenditures on education (in absolute terms)</p>		<p>Youth, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance</p>	
<p>3. HIV/AIDS and children</p>	<p>3.1 By 2011, 80% of all adolescents and 30% of most-at-risk adolescents have access to quality information, and services to reduce their risk to HIV/STIs</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of males and females aged 15-24 years with correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS: Males 15-19 years:(2005): 25% (2011): 80 %; 20-24 years:(2005):28%, (2011) 80 % ; Females 15-19 years: (2005): 35%, (2011): 80 %; 20-24 years: (2005): 39% (2011) 80% - Proportion of most-at-risk and especially vulnerable adolescents reached by HIV/AIDS prevention programmes: Baseline - TBD in 2007 <p>3.2. By 2011, all HIV positive mothers and children have access to specific treatment, care and support.</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive ARV: (2005): 60% , (2011):90% - Proportion of Pregnant women receiving VCCT: (2005): 98 % , (2011): 98 % - Proportion of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV receiving free basic social support: baseline: TBD based on Situation analysis of children affected by HIV (2007) , (2011) : at least 80% -Proportion of HIV-positive children receiving ART: (2004): 85%, (2011): 98% 	<p>3.1.1. % of males and females aged 15-24 years (with sub-analysis by age group, gender and area: urban/rural, including Most At Risks Adolescents (MARA) with correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS</p> <p>3.1.2 Proportion of most-at-risk and especially vulnerable adolescents reached by HIV/AIDS prevention programmes</p> <p>3.2.1. Proportion of HIV+ pregnant women who receive ARV treatment during pregnancy and delivery</p> <p>3.2.2. Proportion of pregnant women who receive VCCT for HIV and counseling on young child feeding options as part of perinatal care;</p> <p>3.2.3. Proportion of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV receiving free basic social support;</p> <p>3.2.4. Proportion of HIV+ children receiving ART</p> <p>3.2.5 Perinatal transmission rate</p>	<p>DHS, KAP study, Survey on MARA, Progress reports of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Reports of NGOs working with MARA</p> <p>Administrative data by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection on PMTCT;</p> <p>Data from Perinatal Care Programme, Evaluation data from Perinatal Care Programme, Project progress reports</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection, National Centre of Reproductive Health, UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, WB, GFATM, SOROS Foundation and NGOs, local public authorities and health authorities</p>	<p><u>UNDAF outcome 2</u> - Improve access to basic services of good quality;</p> <p><u>WFFC goals</u> - Combatting HIV/AIDS; promoting Healthy life, promoting quality education</p> <p><u>MDGs</u> - Reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; - combat HIV/AIDS;</p>

<p>4. Child Protection</p>	<p>4.1. By 2011, 30 per cent less children are living in residential care</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <p>-Total number of children living in residential care: (2005): 11,500, (2011): 8,000</p> <p>-Number of children reintegrated back to their biological families: baseline and target TBD</p> <p>-Number of children placed in alternative care: baseline and target: TBD</p> <p>4.2. By 2011, national and local authorities and service providers detect, monitor, report and assist on cases of violence against children, including child trafficking</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <p>TBD based on findings of the State responsiveness study and the survey on domestic Violence (2006)</p> <p>4.3 By 2011, families and communities improve knowledge and apply more practices preventing violence against children, especially violence in the family</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <p>-Proportion of families with improved knowledge and practices to prevent and address the cases of child abuse, neglect and trafficking: TBD</p> <p>4.4 By 2011, 50 % less children kept in detention</p> <p>Baseline and target:</p> <p>-Number of children in detention: (2005): 260; (2011): 130</p> <p>4.5 By 2011, the length of children pre-trial detention is reduced by 50 %</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <p>Average length of pre-trial detention of children: (2005): 10 months, (2011): 5 months</p>	<p>4.1.1. Total number of children living in residential care</p> <p>4.1.2. Number of children reintegrated back to their biological families</p> <p>4.1.3. Number of children placed in alternative care (foster care, guardianship)</p> <p>4.2.1 No. of cases of child abuse, neglect and trafficking recorded (by health, education, social, law enforcement etc. systems)</p> <p>4.2.2 No. of cases of child abuse, neglect and trafficking recorded and assisted</p> <p>4.3.1. Proportion of families having improved knowledge and practices to prevent and address the cases of child abuse, neglect and trafficking</p> <p>4.4.1 Number of children in detention</p> <p>4.5.1 Average length of pre-trial detention of children</p>	<p>Data from the Ministry of Education and Youth, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and from local and national child protection committees</p> <p>Data from service providers, Records by the line Ministries, Study on State response to violence against children</p> <p>Survey on domestic violence</p> <p>Data and reports of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior and Prosecutor's Office</p> <p>Monitoring report on Juvenile Justice</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Education and Youth , local authorities, NGOs</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Education and Youth, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor's Office, NGOs</p> <p>General Prosecutor's Office, NGOs</p> <p>Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, NGOs</p>	<p><u>UNDAF outcome</u>- By 2011, public institutions with the support of CSOs are better able to ensure good governance, rule of law and equal access to justice and promotion of human rights</p> <p><u>UNDAF outcome 2</u>- By 2011, vulnerable groups enjoy increased equitable and guaranteed access to basic services of good quality provided by the state with the support of civil society</p> <p><u>WFFC goal</u> - Protect against abuse, exploitation and violence</p> <p><u>Millennium Summit Declaration (Section VI)</u> - child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse</p>
<p>5. Policy Advocacy and partnership for Children's rights</p>	<p>5.1. By 2011, Strengthened monitoring systems make the most vulnerable children a priority in national efforts to address poverty and social exclusion.</p>	<p>5.1.1 National statistical system includes disaggregated indicators by age and sex</p> <p>5.1.2 Number of raions having decentralized DevInfo</p>	<p>Annual EGPRSP implementation reports, statistical yearbook, administrative data and Household surveys , Devinfo</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy and Trade, National Bureau of Statistics, National and private media</p>	<p><u>UNDAF outcome1</u> - By 2011, public institutions with the support of CSOs are better able to ensure good governance, rule of law and equal access to justice and</p>

	<p>Baselines and targets:</p> <p>- EGPRSP and MDGs National Database (2006): does not include disaggregated child related indicators (2011): local and national databases includes indicators</p> <p>- Reports on children in the ten most important newspapers (2003): 6%; (2011): 10 %</p> <p>5.2. By 2011, Government and CSO capacity to monitor and report on child right improved</p> <p>Baselines and targets:</p> <p>Establishment of the Ombudsperson function for children (2006): don't exist; (2009): established</p> <p>- Timely reporting to Committee on the Rights of the Child: (2006): 3rd CRC Report 1 year delay; (2010): 4th CRC Report submitted on time</p>	<p>database</p> <p>5.1.3 Percentage of reports on children in the total number of reports in printed media</p> <p>5.2.1 Establishment of the Ombudsperson function for children</p> <p>5.2.2 Timely reporting (CRC National and NGOs reports)</p>	<p>Project progress reports, Assessments,</p> <p>Annual EGPRSP implementation reports, Project progress reports, Assessments, Ombudsman Office reports</p>	<p>National Bureau of Statistics, National Council for the Protection of the Rights of the Child</p>	<p>promotion of human rights.</p> <p><u>All WFFC goals</u></p> <p><u>MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6</u></p>
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