

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS REPORT

Country: GUATEMALA
Programme Cycle: 2005 to 2008/09

1. Key Results Expected	3. Key Progress Indicators (state the indicator, baseline and most recent status)	4. Description of Results Achieved (a <u>brief</u> , precise description of aggregate achievements)	5. Constraints and facilitating factors (a brief and precise description)
1.1 Girls' net enrolment in primary school in 20 rural districts increased by 2%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross enrolment of girls and boys in 20 rural districts (Indigenous and non Indigenous). From 2005 to 2007 net girls' school coverage increased by 2% or more, except in Quiché, where it only increased by 0.5%, and in Totonicapán, where it remained the same. The greatest increase was registered in Huehuetenango, with 3.78%. 	UNICEF, together with other development partners such as GTZ, Norway, Canada, Finland, the World Bank and USAID, actively promoted the revitalization of BIE as part of the national priorities in 2006 and 2007. Support was given to the Ministry of Education plan, which included increased resources for BIE and 2500 new bilingual teacher positions.	The greatest difficulty lies in the fact that more than one half of the children who start primary school do not finish it. This situation is worse in the departments that have the highest proportion of indigenous inhabitants.
1.2 Reduce girls' dropout rates by 2% in 20 rural districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropout rates in 20 rural districts (Indigenous and non-Indigenous). Girls' dropout rates were significantly reduced between 2005 and 2007 in municipalities of Huehuetenango and Quiché, especially in the first and second grades, where they fell from 24% to 7% and from 21% to 6%, respectively. In other departments, the indicator did not experience significant changes. 	With UNICEF support, the Ministry of Education established a strategy for the education of indigenous girls that seeks to give them priority in education and reduce the gender gaps in access to education that is relevant and of good quality.	Less than half of preschool age children attend preschool; this is even more critical in rural areas. The lack of preschool education is a significant factor in the failure of children to pass from one grade to the next and in school dropout rates.
1.3 Promote and increase indigenous girls' education by 2% in 20 rural districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion rates of girls in primary school in 20 rural districts (Indigenous and non Indigenous). The number of girls who went on to the next grade did not change significantly between 2005 and 2007, nor did the national passing rate. 	UNICEF support of early and preschool education provided curricular guidance and a methodology package consisting of three manuals to develop early and preschool bilingual education in schools attended by indigenous children.	In spite of the global crisis, which undoubtedly affects the continuation of schooling and new enrollments, the measures and programs adopted by the current government, such as cost-free schools and conditional transfers, promote interest in education and increase access, which has helped counteract the effects of the crisis.
1.4 Effective coordination on girls' education at the national, regional and rural levels to contribute to the national goal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children completing primary schooling in 20 rural districts. National data. The next rate of primary school completion went from 27.2% in 2005 to 39.4% in 2007. There are no sub-national data for this indicator. • Percentage of children entering the first grade who eventually reach the 6th grade (Indigenous and non-Indigenous): N/A 	The NEUBI model was consolidated and expanded in six departments with Ministry of Education approval. This helps to improve educational quality in rural, multi-grade schools.	

<p>1.5 Policy of universal access to education has been formulated and is in the process of being implemented.</p>	<p>At the rural level, indicators are not reported officially. It will be necessary to build a base line during the first semester 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls' gross enrolment nationwide (108% in 2003). 2005:108.82% ; 2007: 109.83% Girls reaching sixth grade nationwide (96.73 % in 2003). 2005: 96.88%; 2007: 96.825 <p>This indicator was obtained from the intra-annual retention rate. In 2005, an in-depth study of the reasons why girls abandon school should be conducted and strategies should be established to prevent them from dropping out.</p>		
<p>By 2008 public sectors share an integrated approach for early childhood development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National guidelines for early child development <p>Baseline: guidelines do not exist. In 2005 there were no guidelines on early childhood care. A guide for early childhood care was developed in 2008.</p>	<p>The plan for comprehensive early childhood care was promoted at the initiative of UNICEF with the participation of the government sector, non-governmental organizations, private businesses, churches, academics and cooperation agencies. One of the priorities for the Ministry of Health is the strategy for reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality, which includes prenatal care.</p>	<p>The most important limitation for development of the early childhood comprehensive care strategy is that institutions responsible for planning and implementing comprehensive actions for girls and boys are weak. Better coordination among institutions at the central level, local governments and civil society should also be promoted in order to optimize their efforts and resources.</p>
<p>2.1 By 2008, at least 15 %, of children under six years of age at national level, especially among the poorest, have access to culturally sensitive ECD programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECD program coverage for children under six. There were no national data in 2005 for this indicator. According to current data, in 2008 there were comprehensive care programs for 10% of the children under six. <p>Baseline: Studies to be completed.</p>	<p>In cooperation with the Ministry of Health and following the established guidelines, UNICEF has developed strategies and actions for promotion and protection of breastfeeding which include certification of Breastfeeding-Friendly hospitals and peripheral maternity hospitals.</p>	<p>Coordinated information systems should be strengthened to determine the status of comprehensive early childhood care.</p>
<p>2.2 By 2008, 95 % of pregnant women in 20 rural districts have access to skilled birth attendants and to antenatal care.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women aged 15-49 receiving prenatal care at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel. <p>Baseline: 75.8 % in 2002 (Northwest region); district-level studies to be completed.</p> <p>In 2005 there were no national references on prenatal care.</p> <p>In 2008, 80% of the local staff of in districts receiving service had acquired birth attendance and prenatal care skills.</p>		

<p>2.3 By 2008 25% of the families in 20 rural districts follow adequate practices in water quality, hygiene and environmental protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of homes following adequate practices in water quality, hygiene and environmental protection. In 2005, 30% of all homes follow adequate safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices. • District-level studies for baseline to be completed. 	<p>The water and sanitation component has been positioned once more as a strategic element of the programs of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare with the support of UNICEF and other strategic partners. Development of local level intervention models has promoted work with the authorities and rural communities. Schools have been given special attention in the areas of safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Climate change and water governance are also being addressed.</p>	<p>Scarce municipal involvement in water, sanitation and hygiene projects in rural communities.</p> <p>An appropriate Ministry of health budget is necessary for its system it is a nation of the water, sanitation and hygiene sector.</p> <p>Slow disbursement of funds and provision of materials affected financial implementation.</p>
<p>3.1 By 2008, at least 95% of children have access to immunization nationwide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual < 1 year immunization coverage. Baseline: 92 % Immunization Programme in 2003. <p>In 2005, immunization coverage with biological agents reached 92% nationwide. National coverage stayed above 90% for immunization with biological agents in 2008.</p>	<p>UNICEF supported the government and civil society by maintaining appropriate coverage with biological agents above 90% nationwide, in accordance with National Immunization Program statistics. Timely management for introduction of new biological immunization agents, such as the combined vaccine (Haemophilus influenza, Hepatitis B and pneumococcus) for the entire population under five. Another timely action has been promotion of the National Immunization Plan in partnership with international cooperation agencies.</p>	<p>Establishment of a review mechanism of the immunization strategy at the national level. Development of specific responses to epidemic outbreaks. Continuation of national program evaluation and follow-up processes.</p>
<p>3.2 Increase to 95% of children aged 0-5 fully immunized in 20 selected rural districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children aged 0-1 fully immunized in 20 selected rural districts. <p>In 2005, 92% of all children are covered by the national immunization program. In 2008, 93% of all children under one receive a complete immunization course. Baseline studies to be completed.</p>		
<p>3.3 Sustainable and replicable strategies are developed for strengthening routine EPI in 20 rural districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of strategies for strengthening routine EPI developed. <p>There were no strategies in 2005. The NIP established the introduction of the combined vaccine as a strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline studies to be completed. 		
<p>4.1 At least 40% of cases of child abuse and maltreatment have been subject to due legal process and an adequate solution has been found which is in the best interest of the child.</p>	<p>Number of cases filed. Base line: 461 in 2004. Results achieved: more than 40%. 2005- 737, 2006-1,012, 2007- 2,248, 2008-1,394 Source: Human Rights Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of judges and judiciary staff trained. Base line: 100% attended one session. 365 Justices of the Peace, 15 juvenile judges, 70 criminal judges and 56 family judges were trained in the capital city. Total 506. 2005-915; 2006-1,663; 2007-2,198 Source: judicial records. 	<p>Child abuse and mistreatment: the number of cases of child abuse and mistreatment that were taken to court through protection measures imposed by the courts increased from 737 in 2005 to 2248 in 2007 and 1,394 in 2008. A total of 5,391 cases were tried.</p> <p>Judges and judiciary staff were trained with UNICEF support during the reporting period through the School for Judiciary Studies. A total of 506 judges and judiciary staff received training.</p>	<p>The institutional weakness of the governing agency for child protection has been a problem in developing the project in general. Greater efforts must be made to overcome the paternalistic vision that is the result of more than 60 years of use of the paternalistic system. The rights- based approach is new and little known in the country. Rights-based programming has not been sufficiently disseminated and that is why working plans still give priority to isolated and short-term actions instead of long-term ones.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of teachers and school staff trained on reporting of abuse. Base line: 1,271 persons trained in the Capital. 2008-2,079 Total 6,855 teachers, principals, CTAs and supervisors were trained in the capital city. Source: partners, the judiciary and CIPRODENI. • Number of children in protection centers. Base line: 451 children. A total of 2,660 girls and boys have been cared for at public centers. Source: Social Welfare Secretariat records. • Number of children in state and NGO-run child protection centers. Base line: 600 children 2005: 148; 2006:190; 2007: 135; 2008: 180 A total of 653 have been assisted at NGO centers. Source: Covenant House records. • Number of children in foster care. Base line: 351 children: N/A <p>Number of cases mediated by the Municipal Protection Boards. Base line: to be determined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children returning to their families. Base line: to be determined. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To their birth family: 399 To their extended family: 814 In residential care: 319 With foster families: 32 Adoptions: 32 <p>1,596 girls and boys during a period of four years. Source: Social Welfare Secretariat records.</p>	<p>Training was also given to 6,855 teachers, principals, technicians and supervisors in detecting and reporting abuse and mistreatment cases.</p> <p>2,660 girls and boys have been cared for at public and private centers.</p> <p>Most cases that occur in municipalities are preferred to department all centers and to the capital city.</p> <p>Judges only decreed protection measures in 40% of the total number of cases reported (2,660). Different types of family placement measures were implemented in 1,596 cases: reunification with the birth family, the extended family, foster and adoptive families.</p>	<p>The few direct child care programs that exist have resulted in protection of girls and boys through institutionalization. The exact a number of children in institutions is not known, but it is estimated at around 15,000.</p> <p>The lack of specific regulations on supervision, registration and care of children at shelters is affecting many young children. Progress has been achieved recently through the creation of a Unit for Registration and Supervision of Homes of the Social Welfare Secretariat and discussion by the Congress of the Republic of a bill regulating private protection homes.</p> <p>Statistical information and specific data on the problems of children at risk are not available; neither is there a directory of NGOs that provide direct assistance to unprotected children.</p> <p>Guatemala is the last country in the region to reform its criminal code to punish crimes against children in the following areas: child pornography, paid sexual activities, trafficking, sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation of children through tourism and travel, etc. This situation has turned the country into the ideal place for commission of this type of crimes with impunity.</p> <p>With regard to the available options, the links that used to exist and still exist among law firms that engage in international adoptions and certain power structures have slowed down progress in the legislative area. This has also been detrimental for the other legal initiatives concerning children (criminal code reforms, the Law on children's homes, evaluation of reforms to the LPINA, etc).</p>
<p>4.2 The number of adolescents in conflict with the law deprived of freedom has been reduced by 40% and is matched by a 40% increase in the number of adolescents receiving alternative sanctions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of adolescents deprived of freedom vs. number of adolescents receiving alternative punishment. Base line: 169 incarcerated vs. 119 receiving alternative punishment (2003). Results were achieved by promoting more alternative penalties for adolescents in conflict with the law and increasing the knowledge and skills of judges and the Social Welfare Secretariat. 	<p>Violence and Juvenile Criminal Justice</p> <p>UNICEF has helped to strengthen the juvenile criminal justice system by assisting in the training judges, prosecutors and attorneys who defend adolescents in conflict with criminal law and with decentralization of the alternative penalty program. Technical assistance is also being provided to the SWS for development of programs for the provisional and permanent internment centers. Approval of regulations for</p>	<p>Municipal policies often have limited budgets that render implementation difficult. On the other hand, more active state support is necessary to strengthen municipalities.</p>

	<p>Firm sentences Alternative measures</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>2005</td><td>59</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>29</td><td>114</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>73</td><td>164</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>92</td><td>201</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>253</td><td>669</td></tr> </table> <p>Source: SWS records.</p> <p>Number of adolescents involved in crime reintegration programs. Base line: to be determined.</p> <p>Number of adolescent victims, and number in conflict with the law</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>2005-</td><td>829 , 43</td></tr> <tr><td>2006-</td><td>696, 31</td></tr> <tr><td>2007-</td><td>714, 23</td></tr> <tr><td>2008-</td><td>no information available</td></tr> </table> <p>Total in conflict with law: 97</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Justice records.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of judges and judiciary staff trained. Base line: 700 persons <p>365 justices trained 14 judges of adolescents in conflict with the law.</p> <p>Source: Judiciary records.</p>	2005	59	190	2006	29	114	2007	73	164	2008	92	201	Total	253	669	2005-	829 , 43	2006-	696, 31	2007-	714, 23	2008-	no information available	<p>the programs for assistance to adolescents in conflict with criminal law is also being promoted.</p> <p>Thanks to the training received with UNICEF support by judges and SWS officials, it was possible to reduce incarceration sentences and increase the use of alternative measures.</p>	<p>The National Commission on Children and Adolescents (CNNA), which could play a similar role in supporting municipal governments, since it includes representatives of all public and civil society sectors, has little influence on the allocation of public funds for children and adolescents at the national and municipal level.</p> <p>There is little information on the situation of children and adolescents at the municipal level, in spite of the significant support UNICEF has provided in this area by designing and updating a database in the municipalities it assists. A culture of information generation and utilization for decision making is still absent.</p>
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<p>4.3 The number of children and adolescents at risk who benefit from quality preventive and care programs has increased by 20%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of recidivism cases. Base line: to be determined. 0% adolescents in alternative sanctions. Number of adolescents in crime prevention programs. Base line: to be determined. <table border="0"> <tr><td>2005-</td><td>829 Ministry of Labor</td></tr> <tr><td>2006-</td><td>696 Ministry of Labor</td></tr> <tr><td>2007-</td><td>714 Ministry of Labor</td></tr> <tr><td>2008-</td><td>321 (Ceiba-Local NGO)</td></tr> </table> <p>Total: 2,560 adolescents assisted.</p> <p>Source: Ceiba records.</p>	2005-	829 Ministry of Labor	2006-	696 Ministry of Labor	2007-	714 Ministry of Labor	2008-	321 (Ceiba-Local NGO)	<p>A total of 2,560 adolescents were assisted by programs like the one of the Ceiba group.</p>																
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<p>4.4 The number of children performing dangerous work has been reduced by 50% in 20 municipalities of the country and by 10% in the country as a whole.</p>	<p><u>Nationally</u></p> <p>1,016,945 persons aged 7-18 work. Of these, 72.2% carry out more than one dangerous activity for a total of 732,200 (source: ENCOVI, 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of adolescents who are part of the labor market and/or education system. Base line: to be determined. <p>Results were mixed. The number of girls and boys that only worked and who now work and study went down by 2.4%.</p>	<p>Child labor: 71.6% results achieved by generating greater capacity in the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare with regard to information for adolescents seeking technical and work guidance, as well as to promote the prevention and anti-violence model for adolescents.</p> <p>In comparison with the 2000 - 2006 ENCOVI, child labor has increased by 7.8%.</p> <p>This result is partly due to the number of factors</p>																								

	<p><u>Nationally</u> Of 528,000 children aged 7-14, 67,056 work and study. ENCOVI 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of adolescents reporting to the Working Adolescent Unit of the Ministry of Labor, receiving training and follow-up. Base line: 3,571 adolescents in 2003; these were not followed up. 	<p>that influence child labor.</p> <p><u>Nationally</u> 10,640 scholarships assigned by the ministry of education, benefiting 17,662 girls and boys. 90% success rate achieved by disseminating information on children's rights at educational centers and workplaces through employers.</p>	
<p>4.5 Improved knowledge of women's and adolescents' labor rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of adolescents requesting information at the Working Adolescent Unit of the Ministry of Labor. Base line: 3,571 adolescents in 2003. <p>Number of women trained on labor rights. Base line: 1,500 women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employers trained on labor rights. Base line: 400 employers. <p>If one compares the ENCOVI 2000- 2006, child labor has increased by 7.8%. This result is partly due to the number of factors that influence child labor.</p> <p>90% success achieved by disseminating information on children's rights in schools and workplaces through employers.</p> <p>2005: 1,640 2006: 2,030 2007: 2,085 2008: N/A Total: 5,755 received guidance Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of working children vs. number of working children who work and attend school or only attend school in 20 municipalities and in the country as a whole. Base line: to be determined. Partial success was achieved by reducing the number of girls and boys who only work and now work and study by 2.4%. <p><u>Nationally</u> 528,000 children aged 7-14, of which 67,056 work and study. ENCOVI 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children who have received 		

	<p>scholarships in 20 municipalities and in the country as a whole. Base line: to be determined. 10,640 scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education benefited 17,662 girls and boys. Sources: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labor.</p>		
<p>4.6 Improved and new legislation on selected child protection issues in accordance with international standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New legislation and policy addressing birth registration, abuse and mistreatment, sexual abuse/exploitation, trafficking, child and female labor and adoptions. Base line: proposal on child registration and legal study available; reform of penal code, two proposals drafted; proposed reforms to the migration law, the law on public shows and entertainment, and health rules available; three existing proposals on Law on Adoptions. <p>90% success achieved by promoting two laws, regulations, policies and protocols. Source: Congressional records.</p>	<p>Law on adoptions (Decree 77-2007) adopted. Law against sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking in persons (09-2009). Regulations 150-2006 for implementation of Covenant 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Intra-ministerial protocol for implementation of the Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Agreement 49-2008, Regulations on the model for comprehensive assistance two victims of family violence and sexual crimes in the metropolitan area. Agreement 173-2007, Regulations of the Office for Re-insertion and Re-socialization of Adolescents in Conflict with Criminal Law (Government Resolution 233-2008), as amended. Government resolution 184-2008, Public Policy against Trafficking and on Comprehensive Protection of Victims and National Strategic Plan against Trafficking in Persons.</p> <p>Adoptions UNICEF has been able to: a) incorporate the issue of adoptions into public discussion in the country; b) secure approval of the Hague Convention, which entered into effect on January 1, 2008; c) obtain approval of the Law on Adoptions through Decree 77-2007; d) develop and implement programs for national adoption, foster families and the Unit for Registration of Private Children's Homes at the Social Welfare Secretariat of the President. Creation by the Congress of the Republic of the Unit for Children and Adolescents.</p>	

<p>4.7 Improved policy framework for the protection of children, adolescents and women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of victims of sexual exploitation receiving support. Base line: to be determined. 2005: 27 2006: 190 2007: 135 2008: 180 Total: 146 receiving external assistance in 2006 Source: Ministry of Justice Records. Number of institutions that are part of the municipal child protection networks against sexual abuse and exploitation in 8 municipalities. Base line: 60 institutions in 5 municipalities. 28 organizations participating in the CSE network and 25 organizations supporting the CSE network based on the protection network. 53 organizations involved. Source: Intersectoral Commission against Trafficking, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. <p>2005: 39 boards; 2006: 47; 2007: 54; 2008: 63 Total: 203 Municipal Boards. Source: Human Rights Office records.</p>	<p>Commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking: UNICEF has been able to: a) promote approval of the Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons (Decree 9-2009); b) support creation of the Institutional Commission on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons and Related Crimes; c) promote approval of the public policy against trafficking in persons and comprehensive protection of victims; d) develop and implement the Protocol on Repatriation of Girl and Boy Victims of Trafficking, which includes training of consular officers and other institutions; e) promote and implement of a call center system at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to receive reports in connection with trafficking; e) an awareness raising campaign on trafficking.</p>	
	<p>Development and implementation of 85 public municipal policies in favor of children and adolescents has been promoted. Operation of 75 Municipal Commissions on Children, Adolescents and Women. Source: Municipal Development Board. 2006: Development and implementation of 54 municipal public policies in favor of children and adolescents has been promoted. Operation of 33 Municipal Commissions on Children, Adolescents and Women. 2007: promotion of development and implementation of 72 public municipal policies in favor of children and adolescents. One evaluation of the institutional response to the National Public Policy on Children and Adolescents, 2004-2015 Number of Child Protection Municipal Boards functioning. Base line: 145 of 20 Boards functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Public Policy for Children and Adolescents approved. Base Line: Policy 	<p>UNICEF has created and promoted a model for generation and implementation of public municipal policies in favor of children and adolescents. This participative process is an innovative model that encompasses all the actions established through political will that contemplate medium term interventions. Annual monitoring and analysis of national public spending to ensure respect of children's right to health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, protection, participation and recreation have been established through the National Commission on Children and Adolescents (CNNA). With the assistance of the Municipal Development Board, UNICEF has created the network of Child, Adolescent and Woman-friendly Mayors. This is a unique field work experience in the area of cooperation with local governments. UNICEF has created and promoted a model for development and implementation of public</p>	

	<p>approved.</p> <p>Number of policies developed and approved by the Commission for Children and Adolescents. Base Line: 0 policies. The Municipal Commission was created recently.</p> <p>2006: development and implementation of 54 public municipal policies in favor of children and adolescents has been promoted.</p> <p>Operation of 33 Municipal Commissions on Children, Adolescents and Women.</p> <p>2007: development and implementation of 72 public municipal policies in favor of children and adolescents has been promoted.</p> <p>One evaluation of the institutional response to the National Public Policy on Children and Adolescents, 2004-2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of municipal plans drafted, adopted and implemented. Base Line: 18 Policies elaborated, 18 approved. • Number of sitting sessions of the Commission for Children and Adolescents. Base line: 10 sessions. <p>There are no data on this activity for 2005. 100% of the meetings were held in 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Municipal Commissions on Children and Adolescents created and functioning. Base Line: 0 Municipal Commissions created. <p>There is no baseline for 2005. 33 municipal commissions on children and adolescents were functioning in 2007.</p>	<p>municipal policies in favor of children and adolescents. This participative process is an innovative model that encompasses all the actions established through political will that contemplate medium term interventions. Through it, the National Commission on Children and Adolescents (CNNA) has established annual monitoring and analysis of national public spending to ensure respect of children's right to health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, protection, participation and recreation. With the assistance of the Municipal Development Board, UNICEF has created the network of Child, Adolescent and Woman-friendly Mayors. This is a unique field work experience in the area of cooperation with local governments.</p>	
<p>5.1 By 2008, 100 % of HIV positive pregnant women are to have access to programs to reduce vertical transmission of HIV/AIDS, country wide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of HIV-infected pregnant women receiving a complete prophylactic course of antiretroviral drugs to reduce the risk of PMTCT (UNGASS). Studies for baseline to be completed. <p>In 2005, 50% of HIV- positive pregnant women received a full prophylactic course of antiretroviral drugs against HIV. In 2008, 85% of the women diagnosed as HIV positive received prophylactic treatment to prevent HIV transmission.</p>	<p>UNICEF supported development of the Law on STDs/HIV-AIDS, which strengthens assistance and prevention at the national level. Civil society received support in carrying out actions in the framework of the national strategic plan in the fight against STDs/HIV-AIDS. One of the most important achievements was scaling up prevention of mother to child HIV transmission and comprehensive care of children vulnerable to HIV-AIDS in conjunction with the government and civil society.</p>	<p>A comprehensive adolescent health policy is being developed by the Ministry of Public Health and its agencies.</p> <p>Players and resources involved in providing assistance to adolescents should be better coordinated in order to have a greater impact on the population.</p> <p>HIV-AIDS prevention is not fully incorporated into the educational system.</p> <p>The adult world limits adolescents' opportunities to receive sex education.</p>

<p>5.2 By 2008, 90% of adolescents have access to integrated programs to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coverage of programs to prevent transmission of HIV/Aids in adolescents. In 2005 there were prevention programs available to 15% of all adolescents. In 2008, 30% of all adolescents had access to comprehensive assistance programs, including HIV/AIDS. Studies for baseline to be completed. 	<p>Jointly with the government, UNICEF has implemented the Policy on Comprehensive and Differentiated Assistance to Adolescents. This policy gives priority to the fight against HIV/AIDS. UNICEF and international cooperation agencies have institutionalized the comprehensive and differentiated adolescent care model that must be followed nationwide by all first, second and third level health services.</p>	<p>Mother and child transmission prevention interventions and HIV/AIDS treatment programs must be incorporated into health services, particularly maternity and child health services. The Ministry of Health has limited capacity to meet HIV/AIDS screening test requirements. On the other hand, the Ministry of Health has allocated limited resources to this program. Care and access to anti-retroviral drugs should be decentralized.</p>
<p>5.3 90 per cent of adolescents acquired the knowledge and skills to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS, and to be able to lead healthy lifestyles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of young people aged 15 – 24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (UNGASS). Baseline estimate: 10 % of adolescents in the country had access to information in 2004. In 2005, 30% of adolescents were aware of and could identify ways of preventing HIV transmission. In 2008, 50 % of adolescents knew how to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. 		
<p>5.4 Successful approaches and strategies documented and plans for institutionalization and scaling up established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National spending on adolescent HIV/AIDS education. There was no information on spending on HIV education for adolescents in 2005. There are no data on national accounts for adolescents in 2008. Studies for baseline to be completed. Number of plans for institutionalization of HIV/AIDS programs. The national strategic plan on STDs/HIV/AIDS was established in 2005. The 2006-2010 national strategic plan on STDs/HIV/AIDS was established in 2008. Studies for baseline to be completed. Number of successful HIV/AIDS-related approaches and strategies documented. There is no information for 2005. The strategy for vertical HIV mother to child transmission was developed in 2008. Studies for baseline to be completed. 		
<p>6.1 By 2008, at least 75% of children and women at nutritional risk in prioritized rural districts have access to culturally sensitive social policies,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence of acute malnutrition in children aged < 5. Baseline: 1.8 % rural national averages in 2002, local district studies to be completed. 	<p>UNICEF and international cooperation agencies are promoting the Strategy for Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition.</p>	<p>The state's budget has limited capability to finance the plan for reduction of chronic malnutrition, although a National Food and</p>

<p>investments and programs to reduce malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2005, between 18% and 20% of children under the age of five suffered from acute malnutrition. • 20% of children under the age of five suffered from acute malnutrition in 2008. • Prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children aged < 5. Baseline: 55.5 % rural national average in 2002; local district studies to be completed. • 49.3% of children suffered from chronic malnutrition nationwide in 2005. • It is believed that chronic malnutrition may have increased from 49.3% to 55% in 2008 and reached 75% in certain regions. • Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women. Baseline: 24.1 % rural national average in 2002; local district studies to be completed. • The national percentage of 25% of pregnant women suffering from anemia persisted in 2005. • In 2008: • The country did not have up to date information on anemia among pregnant women. • Percentage of children aged 6 – 35 months who received a high-dose vitamin A supplement in the past 6 months (National Survey on Maternal & Child Health). Baseline: 40% at national level in 2002; local district studies to be completed. • In 2005: • Children aged 6-36 months: 40 %. • The upper limit of the indicator was increased to 59 months in 2008. • Children aged 6-11 months: 81 %. 	<p>The issue of food and nutritional security has also been placed on the national agenda. The government has received technical and financial support from UNICEF and other players and the Law on the National Food and Nutritional Security was enacted. The program for reduction of chronic malnutrition was developed and is being implemented.</p> <p>UNICEF has supported government initiatives through social programs to develop women's skills for personal development and to prevent child malnutrition, among other components.</p> <p>UNICEF is developing the Pastoral Strategy for Early Childhood in partnership with the Catholic church. The purpose of this strategy is to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality and reduce chronic malnutrition, working with mothers and children in the family and community environment.</p> <p>With UNICEF support, the National Food Fortification Commission (CONAFOR) has given support to food fortification supervision and monitoring activities at sales outlets and production sites. Fortification levels of the three foods that should be fortified under the law (salt with iodine and fluoride, sugar with vitamin A and wheat flour with iron and B complex vitamins) have increased.</p>	<p>Nutritional Security System is in place. The government attaches little importance to the issue of fortified foods.</p>
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