

**ANNEX A: SUMMARY RESULTS MATRIX: Government of the Lao PDR – UNICEF Programme of Cooperation, 2007-2011**

UNICEF MTSP 2006-2009 Focus Area	Key Results Expected in the focus area	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification	Major Partners/Partnership Framework	Expected Key Results in this focus area will contribute to:
<b>1. Young Child Survival and Development (FA 1)</b>	<p>1.1. Health policy, standards and guidelines applied nation wide to ensure provision of an essential package of maternal and child health and nutrition services. <i>(Baseline: 0 provinces in 2006)</i></p> <p>1.2. The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) is effective and sustainable (in collaboration with partners): at least 80 % of children under one year of age are immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases. <i>(50 % in 2005)</i> and there is no vaccine shortage <i>(2 months in 2006)</i></p> <p>1.3. At least 90 % of households consume adequately iodized salt <i>(68 % in 2005)</i> and iodine deficiency disorders are eliminated</p>	<p>1.1. No. of provinces and districts that use the health policy, standards and guidelines for provision of an essential package of MCH/nutrition services</p> <p>1.2.1. % of children under one year of age who are fully immunized 1.2.2. No. of months per year with vaccine shortage</p> <p>1.3.1. % of households consuming adequately iodized salt (at least 15ppm) 1.3.2. % of child bearing age women with adequate urinary iodine excretion (at least 5 micro g/dl)</p>	<p>- Health policy, standard and guidelines - Ministry of Health (MoH) reports - Comprehensive National Survey, 2006/2010 - MoH and Joint WHO/ UNICEF annual reports on immunization - Immunization Coverage Surveys</p> <p>- School-based Surveys on iodized salt coverage 2008</p>	<p>Government of Lao PDR : Ministry of Health (central, provincial and districts), Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Lao Women’s Union (LWU), Lao Salt Producers Group, ADB, WB, WHO, UNFPA, WFP , FAO, and the donor community</p>	<p><u>UNDAF outcome:</u> 1.3: Improved household food security 1.4: Enhanced ownership and planning for pro-poor planning, and implementation, harmonized aid coordination, and disaster management 2.2: Increasingly equitable, efficient, and quality health services coverage with an emphasis on maternal and child health/family planning/nutrition, communicable disease control, and water and sanitation</p>
	<p><b><i>Achieve the following key results with no gender disparity in 6 supported priority provinces by 2011:</i></b></p>				
	<p>1.4. At least 50 % of infants are exclusively breastfed up to six months <i>(25 % in 2006)</i></p> <p>1.5. % of malnourished children under five years old (underweight for age) reduced to at least 26 <i>(34 % in 2006)</i>.</p> <p>1.6. At least 80 % of children under one year of age are immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases <i>(50 % in 2005)</i></p> <p>1.7. At least 85 % of children under 5 years are protected from vitamin A deficiency <i>(70 % in 2005)</i>, anemia <i>(52 % in 2000)</i> and iodine deficiency</p> <p>1.8. At least 85 % of pregnant women,</p>	<p>1.4. % of infants exclusively breastfed up to six months</p> <p>1.5. % of children under 5 years who are malnourished (moderately and severely underweight for age)</p> <p>1.6. % of children under one year of age who are fully immunized</p> <p>1.7.1. % of children aged six to 59 months who received two doses of vitamin every year 1.7.2. % of children under 5 who are anaemic 1.7.3. % of households consuming adequately iodized salt (at least 15ppm) 1.8.1. % of women who received 120 iron</p>	<p>- Comprehensive National Survey, 2006/2010 - District Health and Nutrition Surveys, 2006-2011 - MoH annual reports - School-based Surveys on iodized salt coverage 2008</p>		

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	women in post-partum, newly wed women are protected from anemia ( <i>baseline unknown</i> ), deficiencies from iron ( <i>baseline unknown</i> ), vitamin A (30 % in 2005) and iodine ( <i>baseline unknown</i> ) and are immunized against tetanus (30 % TT2+ in pregnant women in 2005)	folate tablets before and after delivery 1.8.2. % of newly wed women who received weekly iron folate supplementation (until first pregnancy) 1.8.3. % of mothers in the post-partum period (within six weeks after delivery) who received one dose of vitamin A 1.8.4. % of child bearing age women who are anaemic (haemoglobin < 11 g/l) 1.8.5. % of pregnant women & child bearing age women who received tetanus toxoid			
<b>2. Basic Education and Gender Equality (FA 2)</b>	2.1. A comprehensive Education Sector Development programme ensuring equity and quality of education developed and supported by 80% of ODA in the education sector along with at least 15 % of annual Government expenditure allocated to education by 2011 ( <i>up from 11.6 % in 2005</i> )	2.1.1. % of annual Government expenditure allocated to education 2.1.2. % of ODA to the education sector that supports the agreed common policy matrix	- Minutes of EDWG - Public Expenditure Review Reports - MoE reports	Government of Lao PDR, Ministry of Education (MoE), UNESCO, and the donor community	<u>UNDAF outcome:</u> 2.1. Increased and equitable access to quality basic education  <u>MDG 2:</u> Achieve universal Primary Education <u>MDG 3:</u> Promote Gender Equity & Empower Women
	2.2. Increased access and quality and reduced disparity in basic education in nine UNICEF supported provinces, with a target of reaching by 2011 for both boys and girls an average of: a) 90% NER ( <i>up from 76 % for girls and 82% for boys in 2004-2005</i> ), b) 75% primary completion rate ( <i>baseline not available</i> ) c) 82 % lower secondary transition rate ( <i>baseline not available</i> ).	2.2.1. % of NER, Primary Completion Rate and Primary to Lower Secondary Transition Rate for boys and girls in UNICEF supported provinces	- MoE annual statistics - Comprehensive National Survey, 2006/2010	Government of Lao PDR, MOE, WB, ADB, WFP, UNESCO various donors, schools and the community	<u>WFFC Goal:</u> Provide Quality Education
<b>3 Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene (WASH) (FA 1 &amp; 2)</b>	3.1. Enhanced national rural water supply and sanitation planning, management and monitoring, with by 2011 a target of: a) at least 5 provincial action plans that incorporate sectoral programmes and target for achieving Target 10 of the MDGs and improved emergency preparedness and response ( <i>2006 baseline: 1 provincial action plan</i> ) b) at least 80 % of the provinces	3.1.1. No. of provincial actions plans ready that incorporate sectoral programmes and targets for achieving Target 10 of the MDGs and emergency preparedness and response 3.1.2. % of provinces/districts practicing regulations and guidelines addressing water quality standards and water resource management 3.1.3. % of households in at least 5 provinces able to test their water source and adequacy of	- Monthly project implementation report - Comprehensive National Survey, 2006/2010 - MoE annual statistics - Monthly project implementation	Government institutions including Nam Saat, MoH, MoE, Ministry of Labour and Social welfare (MoLSW), LYU, LWU, WHO, UNDP, WFP,	<u>UNDAF outcomes:</u> 2.1 Increased and equitable access to quality basic education 2.2. Improved equity, efficiency and quality of health services with increasing health services focusing on maternal and child

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	<p>practicing regulations and guidelines addressing water quality standards and water resource management (2006 baseline estimate 20% of the provinces)</p> <p>c) at least 80% of households in at least 5 provinces able to test their water source and adequacy of kits (2006 baseline estimate: 30% of households in 3 provinces)</p> <p>3.2. By 2011, double the % of households with access to, and use of, safe water, basic sanitation and improved hygiene in 30 UNICEF supported poor districts. (2006 baseline estimate: 40% in the 30 UNICEF supported poor districts)</p> <p>3.3. By 2011, double the % of Child Friendly Schools with WASH components in place in 30 UNICEF supported poor districts. (2006 baseline estimate: 30 % in the 30 UNICEF supported poor districts)</p>	<p>kits.</p> <p>3.1.4. No. of regular monthly partner meetings held in a year, with emergency as a standing agenda item</p> <p>3.2.1. % of households with access to and use of safe water supplies and hygienic sanitation facilities</p> <p>3.3.1. % of primary schools utilizing functioning safe water supplies and segregated hygienic sanitation facilities</p> <p>3.3.2. No. of teachers trained and using materials from the Blue Box.</p>	<p>report, EMIS</p>	<p>WB-WSP IGNOs including ADRA, Lao Red Cross</p>	<p>health, family planning, nutrition, communicable disease control, and water and sanitation</p> <p><u>MDG 7:</u> Ensure Environmental Sustainability <u>MDGs</u> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &amp; 8</p> <p><u>WFFC Goal:</u> Promoting healthy lives</p>
<p><b>4. Child Protection (FA 4)</b></p>	<p>4.1. By 2011, regular data generation and analysis through annual consolidated reports using selected indicators on child protection are available and utilized (2006 baseline: no regular reports on child protection)</p> <p>4.2. By 2011, at least half of the reported cases are brought into the diversion programme, and at least 40% of judges, prosecutors and police trained by 2009; and by 2011, 80 % of law enforcers are implementing a comprehensive legislative framework in consonance with</p>	<p>4.1.1 Type and frequency of reports submitted to the central level on child protection</p> <p>4.2.1. Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Children and other relevant laws widely disseminated</p> <p>4.2.2. No. and % of children in conflict with the law brought into the diversion programme</p> <p>4.2.3. No. of law enforcers trained on child friendly investigation procedures</p>	<p>- Relevant research reports</p> <p>- Reports from government and NGOs</p> <p>- Annual Reviews</p> <p>- Field Monitoring reports</p> <p>- Reports from government</p> <p>- Annual Reviews; plans</p> <p>- Field monitoring and related reports</p>	<p>MoLSW, Min. of Justice (MoJ), Min. of Public Security (MoPS), People’s Supreme Prosecutor, LWU, UNDP, INGOs</p> <p>MoJ, MoPS, People’s Supreme Prosecutor, NGOs, UNDP, LWU</p>	<p><u>UNDAF outcomes:</u></p> <p>2. Increased and more equitable access to and utilization of quality and prioritized social services</p> <p>3. Strengthened capacities of public and private institutions to fulfil their duties and greater people’s participation in governance and advocacy for the promotion of human rights</p> <p><u>WFFC Goal:</u></p>

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	international standards. (2006 baseline: No reports of cases brought to diversion; As of mid 2006, 1,800 law enforcers trained in child sensitive investigation)				Protecting against abuse, exploitation and violence <u>MDG 1</u> : Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger; <u>MDG 6</u> : Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and diseases; <u>MDG 8</u> : Develop a global partnership for development	
	4.3. By 2011, at least 80% of reported cases provided assistance and by 2009 40%. By 2011, at least 70% of established networks are functioning and 40% by 2009; By 2011, 80% of identified vulnerable groups provided services. (2006 Baseline: CPNs just established)	4.3.1. No. of victims assisted (by gender, by type of assistance) 4.3.2. No. of child protection networks established / functioning 4.3.3. % of affected families provided with protection services during emergencies		MoLSW, INGOs, mass organizations, ILO		
<b>5. HIV/AIDS &amp; Children (FA 3)</b>	5.1. By 2011, 100 % of known cases of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS receive quality family, community and government support, and 60% of communities in 30 priority districts are reached with stigma reduction messages by monks. (Baseline2006:10% or 244 villages in 15 districts)	5.1.1. % of HIV affected children and families with access to community care and support 5.1.2. Proportion of children affected by AIDS, and in need, receiving external support 5.1.3. % of communities in 30 priority districts reached with stigma reduction messages by monks	- Reports from government - Reports from NGO partners - Annual Reviews - Field monitoring visits and related reports	Centre for HIV/AIDS /STIs(CHAS), Prov. AIDS Committees, MoH, MoLSW, Lao Buddhist Fellowship Association , Lao Front, NGOs, UNAIDS, UNFPA	<u>UNDAF outcome:</u> 2.3: Increased coverage of quality HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support  <u>WFFC Goal:</u> Promote healthy lives  <u>MDG 6:</u> Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and diseases	
5.2. By 2011, reduction in deaths of children with HIV/AIDS, and hospital based pediatricians in Vientiane Capital, Savannakhet and Champassak trained in pediatric AIDS (2006 baseline: Deaths in children - N/A; Pediatricians trained=0)	5.2.1. No. of children diagnosed with HIV who have increased access to ARV treatment and care and support 5.2.2. No. of pediatricians and health staff trained in pediatric AIDS in selected hospitals					
5.3. By 2011, mother to child transmission reduced, and HIV prevention and PMCT integrated into at least 80 % of MCH programs in central/provincial hospitals in 3 provinces; and communities in 6 target provinces; PMCT integrated into HIV Primary Prevention programs in workplaces and extended to 100% of women in 65 workplaces in 3 provinces. (Baseline: HIV and PMCT integrated	5.3.1. Proportion of pregnant and pre-pregnant women in 5 major hospitals, 65 workplaces in Vientiane Capital, Savannakhet and Chamnpassak and in 150 communities in 6 target provinces receiving information on PMCT					

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	<i>into MCH programs in community =0; HIV and PMCT integrated into MCH programs in central/provincial hospitals =2; HIV messages have been delivered to 6% of pre-pregnant women in 55 factories in 3 provinces).</i>				
<b>6. Child Policy, Advocacy &amp; Communication Programme (FA 5)</b>	6.1. Monitoring system and research on the impact of policies on children and women in place, thereby facilitating continued MDG and NSEDP/NGPES monitoring/reporting during 2007-2011	6.1.1. At least one coordinated comprehensive national household survey (e.g. MICS/ DHS) covering a set of disaggregated key indicators related to the situation of women and children 6.1.2. LaoInfo operational and used in policy planning and monitoring processes 6.1.3. Proportion of planned 2007-2011 IMEP activities implemented	- Comprehensive National Survey, 2006/2010 - LaoInfo Reports - IMEP Reviews - CRC report - WFFC/MDG Reports	NSC, MoH, MoE, MoLSW, UNDP, UNFPA	<u>UNDAF outcomes:</u> 1. Enhanced livelihoods of poor, vulnerable and food insecure populations; 2. Increased and more equitable access to and utilization of quality and prioritized social services 3. Strengthened capacities of public and private institutions to fulfil their duties and greater people's participation in governance and advocacy for the promotion of human rights
	6.2. By 2011, at least half of National Assembly members are able to advocate more effectively for the realization of child and women's rights in the Lao PDR	6.2.1. No. and quality of briefings with National Assembly on mother and child policies, based on advocacy "tool kits" 6.2.2. % of National Assembly members at the central and provincial level who advocate publicly for women and child rights priorities	- UNICEF supported advocacy tool kits - Media coverage on NA activities - NA Session Reports	National Assembly, MOIC, UNDP and other UN Agencies	
	6.3. By 2011, 25% increase in the quality and quantity of central and selected provincial media coverage on the situation of women and children	6.3.1. Survey of national media coverage on children conducted as a baseline in 2007 6.3.2. No. of quality programs by Lao media on children rights issues published/broadcast	- Results of media survey - Monitoring reports on media coverage	MOIC, Mass Media Department, UNDP, and donor community	
	6.4. By 2011, young people have increased access to relevant information and opportunities to express their views through regular broadcast of national young people's radio programme	6.4.1. Agreement in place with Lao radio to produce and broadcast a regular national young people's radio programme 6.4.2. No. and quality of young people's programs produced and broadcast including audience feedback mechanisms	- Agreement with Lao National Radio - Monitoring reports on youth radio -Results of radio audience research	MOIC, Children's Cultural Centers, Lao National & , Vientiane Capital Radio	<u>WFFC:</u> all <u>MDGs:</u> All
	6.5. By 2011, populations reached by UNICEF-supported programmes are positively influenced to adopt healthy behaviours as a result of access to quality health radio programming broadcast in Lao and other languages	6.5.1. No. of quality radio programmes and spots on health topics in Lao and other languages communicating key messages to promote positive behaviors broadcast on a regular basis 6.5.2. Radio audience feedback	- Radio monitoring reports and audience feedback - Results of radio audience research	Lao National Radio, Provincial radio CIEH	