

**Annex A: Paraguay - Programme of Cooperation 2007-2011, Summary Results Matrix**

<b>UNICEF MTSP Focus Area</b>	<b>Key results expected in this focus area / Baseline estimates for these results</b>	<b>Key progress indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification of results</b>	<b>Major partners, partnership frameworks and cooperation programme</b>	<b>The expected key results in this Focus Area will contribute to:</b>
<b>MTSP 1: Young child survival and development</b>	<p>1. Exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months of age is adopted by at least 35% of all nursing mothers. Baseline: 21.9% exclusive breastfeeding rate (ENDSSR, 2004).</p> <p>2. 95% of major public hospitals and health care facilities implement the Child- and Mother-friendly Hospital Initiative. Baseline: 81% District Hospitals certified in 1996 (Ministry of Health, 2006).</p> <p>3. At least 85% of expecting mothers receive skilled attendance at delivery. Baseline: 77% (1996-2004 data from UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2006).</p> <p>4. At least a 30% increase in the use of improved water and sanitation facilities, particularly for poor rural communities and indigenous groups. Baseline: Use of improved drinking water sources – total 83%, urban 100%, rural 62%, indigenous communities 2.5% (2002 data from UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2006; 2002 data from DGEEC on indigenous communities).</p>	<p>a) Exclusive breastfeeding rate (&lt; 6 months).</p> <p>b) Percentage of major public hospitals and health care facilities implementing the Initiative.</p> <p>c) Skilled attendance at birth.</p> <p>d) Use of improved drinking water sources – total, urban, rural, indigenous communities.</p> <p>e) Use of improved sanitation facilities – total, urban, rural, indigenous communities.</p>	<p>National Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health; Integrated Household Survey (National Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses)</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (administrative data).</p> <p>National Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health; Integrated Household Survey (National Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses)</p> <p>Integrated Household Survey and National Indigenous Population Census (National Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses)</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>National Service for Environmental Sanitation</p> <p>Directorate General for Environmental Health</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organisations</p> <p>National Emergency Committee</p> <p>National Institute for Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>WHO/PAHO</p> <p>Bilateral development organizations (e.g., USAID and AECI)</p> <p>Plan International</p> <p>Children's Pastoral of the Catholic Church</p> <p>Indigenous peoples' organizations</p>	<p>MDGs 1, 4, 5</p> <p>WFFC 1: Promoting healthy lives</p> <p>WFFC 3: Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence</p>

	<p>Use of adequate sanitation facilities – total 78%, urban 94%, rural 58%, indigenous communities (2002 data from UNICEF, State of the World’s Children 2006; 2002 data from DGEEC on indigenous communities).</p> <p>5. All children affected by natural disasters and emergencies have access to attention, care, and protection services, including psycho-affective recovery. Baseline: no current emergencies in 2006.</p>	f) Percentage of children affected by natural disasters and emergencies with access to support services.	National Emergency Committee and Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare ( <i>ad hoc</i> emergency reports)		
<b>MTSP 2: Basic education and gender equality</b>	<p>1. 94% of primary school-age children are enrolled in school, with an emphasis on reaching excluded girls, children with disabilities and rural children. Baseline: 89% primary school net enrolment ratio – male; and 89% primary school net enrolment ratio – female (2002/2003 data - UNESCO Institute for Statistics).</p> <p>2. 90% of all children successfully reach grade 5, with an emphasis on reaching excluded girls, children with disabilities and rural children. Baseline: 70% (2001/2002 administrative data, UNESCO Institute for Statistics).</p> <p>3. By 2011, preparedness measures are in place to ensure that children in emergencies continue to enjoy their right to educational activities.</p> <p>4. By 2011, preparedness measures are in place to ensure the reestablishment of schooling following an emergency in the minimum time permitted by local</p>	<p>a) Primary school net enrolment ratio – total, male, female.</p> <p>b) Survival rate to Grade 5 (administrative data).</p> <p>c) Percentage of children affected by emergencies returning to school.</p> <p>d) Percentage of schools affected by emergencies reestablishing schooling activities.</p>	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics/UNESCO web database</p> <p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics/UNESCO web database</p> <p>National Emergency Committee, Ministry of Education and Culture (<i>ad hoc</i> emergency reports)</p> <p>National Emergency Committee, Ministry of Education and Culture (<i>ad hoc</i> emergency reports)</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Culture</p> <p>National Emergency Committee</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organisations</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>Inter-American Development Bank</p> <p>Bilateral development organizations (e.g., AECI)</p> <p>Indigenous peoples’ organizations</p>	<p>MDGs 2, 3</p> <p>WFFC 2: Providing quality education</p>

	circumstances.				
<b>MTSP 3: HIV/AIDS and children</b>	<p>1. At least 70% of all children living with HIV/AIDS benefit from access to comprehensive care and support services. Baseline: 30% of all children living with HIV/AIDS covered by public health services (PRONASIDA, 2006).</p> <p>2. A specific policy for children and adolescents infected by HIV/AIDS implemented by 2011 guaranteeing their rights to comprehensive care and support. Baseline: Specific policy not in place.</p> <p>3. 50% reduction in HIV transmission among adolescents and youth (14-24 years of age). Baseline: number of HIV-positive individuals aged 14-24: 1,053 from 1985 to July 2006 . (PRONASIDA, 2006).</p> <p>4. By 2011, 50% of HIV-positive pregnant women have access to the prevention of mother-to-child transmission plus programme. Baseline: 6% HIV-positive pregnant women with access to PMCT+. (PRONASIDA, 2006).</p>	<p>a) Extension of care and support services to children living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>b) Existence of a national policy and budget for children and adolescents living with and/or affected by HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>c) Number of confirmed HIV cases among adolescents and youth (14-24 years of age).</p> <p>d) Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women with access to PMCT+ programme.</p> <p>e) Mother-to-Child Transmission rate.</p> <p>f) Number of children born with HIV.</p>	<p>Directorate for Epidemiological Surveillance, Min. of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>National AIDS Programme Annual Report</p> <p>Directorate for Epidemiological Surveillance, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>Directorate for Epidemiological Surveillance, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>National AIDS Programme Annual Report</p>	<p>National AIDS Programme</p> <p>Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>WHO/PAHO</p> <p>UNAIDS Thematic Working Group</p> <p>USAID/Peace Corps</p> <p>Plan International</p>	<p>MDG 6</p> <p>WFFC 4: Combating HIV/AIDS</p>
<b>MTSP 4: Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse</b>	<p>1. 75% of all Municipalities count on a Municipal Counselling Service on Child and Adolescent Rights set up and functioning. Baseline: 52% of all Municipalities have a Counselling Service set up and</p>	<p>a) Percentage of Municipalities with a Counselling Service set up and functioning.</p>	<p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs report</p>	<p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs</p> <p>Secretariat for Social Affairs</p> <p>Supreme Court of Justice</p>	<p>MDG 3</p> <p>WFFC 3: Protecting against abuse, exploitation and</p>

	<p>functioning. (SNNA, 2006).</p> <p>2. 70% of all children are opportunely registered within their first year of life. Baseline: 30% of all children are opportunely registered within their first year of life. (Directorate of the Civil Registry, Ministry of Justice and Labour).</p> <p>3. 80% of all children who labour in the streets benefit from a system for the progressive eradication of child labour. Baseline: 8,000 children working in the streets (2006 national level estimate).</p> <p>4. 80% of adolescents in conflict with the law receive alternative measures that do not contemplate coercive institutionalization. Baseline: 55% of adolescents in conflict with the law held in prisons. (SENAAI, 2006).</p>	<p>b) Birth registration – total.</p> <p>c) Number of children working in the streets.</p> <p>d) Number of children who abandon work in the streets.</p> <p>e) Percentage of adolescents in conflict with the law who are deprived of their freedom.</p>	<p>Directorate of the Civil Registry, Ministry of Justice and Labour report</p> <p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs report</p> <p>National Service for Adolescents in Conflict with the Law, Ministry of Justice and Labour report</p>	<p>National Service for Adolescents in Conflict with the Law, Ministry of Justice and Labour</p> <p>Directorate of the Civil Registry, Ministry of Justice and Labour</p> <p>Governorates</p> <p>Municipalities</p> <p>Plan International</p> <p>Global Infancia (NGO)</p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO)</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organisations</p>	<p>violence</p>
<p><b>MTSP 5: Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights</b></p>	<p>1. Intermediate National Development Goals for the period 2008-2011 formally adopted by the National Government. Baseline: Intermediate Natl. Development Goals for the period 2005-2008 exist.</p> <p>2. Social budget/investment as a percentage of National Budget reaches 48% (i.e., the ratio between the amount of public resources allocated to social investment and the amount of public resources available in the National Budget). Baseline: Fiscal priority of 41% in 2006 (Ministry of Finance, 2006).</p>	<p>a) Targets established by the National Government to achieve National Development Goals.</p> <p>b) Percentage of public resources devoted to social investment in the National Budget.</p> <p>c) Percentage of social investment translated into social sector resourcing (expenditure</p>	<p>Presidential Decree</p> <p>Ministry of Finance report</p> <p>Interviews with service managers and professionals</p>	<p>Secretariat for Social Affairs</p> <p>Secretariat for Women's Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Culture</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Labour</p> <p>Social Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic</p>	<p>MDG 1</p> <p>WFFC 1, 2, 3, 4</p>

	<p>3. National Plan of Action for Children with measurable targets covering a multi-year period. Baseline: National Plan of Action for Children 2002-2007 with no specific targets.</p>	<p>efficiency). d) National Plan with measurable targets in place.</p>	<p>Decree by the National Council on Child and Adolescent Affairs</p>	<p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs Technical Secretariat for Planning National Congress UNDP UNFPA WHO/PAHO</p>	
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Acronyms:

ENDSSR	National Survey on Demographics, Sexual and Reproductive Health
DGEEC	National Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses
PMCT+	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS Plus
PRONASIDA	National Programme on HIV/AIDS and Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STIs)
SENAAI	National Service for Adolescents in Conflict with the Law
SNNA	National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs