

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Armenia – UNICEF Country Programme, 2010 – 2015					
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. Improving health and nutrition indicators of infants, children and women with a particular focus on the reduction of neonatal mortality and increase of immunization coverage to at least 90 percent</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u>  <i>Neonatal mortality – 18 per 1,000 live births (2004)</i>  <i>Immunization rate – 88% (DPT3; 2007)</i>  <i>Underweight under-five children – 4% (2000-2007)</i>  <i>Stunted under-five children – 13% (2000-2007)</i></p> <p>1.2. The capacity of the health system will be improved to ensure increased and equal access to quality maternal and child health services – including appropriate child care practices.  <u>Baseline:</u><i>To be determined based on quality assessment standards/mechanisms.</i></p>	<p>1.1.1. % of one-year old children immunized timely against DPT3</p> <p>1.1.2 % of moderately and severely underweight under-five children</p> <p>1.2.1. Proportion of health facilities using approved MCH standards and quality assurance mechanisms at primary and hospital level</p>	<p>National Statistics Service (NSS) reports;  Ministry of Health (MOH) reports;  Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) or other surveys;  Center of Disease Control reports;  Data from marz health departments;  State Health Agency data;  UNICEF monitoring, survey and evaluation data</p>	<p>MOH; Marz Health Departments; NSS; WHO; USAID; WB; UNDP; UNFPA; UNAIDS; Academia</p> <p><u>Sustainable Development Plan (SDP):</u> Government policy to prioritize MCH to reduce child and maternal mortality.</p>	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome:</u>  Access and quality of social services is improved especially for vulnerable groups  <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Promote healthy lives.  <u>MDGs:</u> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Reduce child mortality; Reduce maternal mortality; Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.</p>
2. Basic Education and Gender Equality	<p>2.1. Equal participation of all population groups in basic education, including early childhood education, with a particular emphasis on increasing the transition of the most disadvantaged children to secondary education, reducing by 40 percent the number of children who are out of school, and increasing by 50 percent the number of 5-6 year olds in both formal and alternative pre-school programmes</p> <p><u>Baseline (2008):</u>  <i>Net enrolment in primary school 80% male, 84% female</i>  <i>Pre-primary enrolment - 22 %</i>  <i>Drop-out rate – 1.6% for all age groups (SY2004-2005)</i>  <i>Transition rate to secondary education and cohort survival rate – to be determined; indicator/data collection for inclusion in EMIS.</i></p> <p>2.2 Equitable, gender sensitive and inclusive education policies will be developed and implemented, and the capacity of the education</p>	<p>2.1.1 Net enrolment rate and net attendance rate for primary and secondary schools (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>2.1.2. Gross enrolment of under 6 children, both girls and boys in preschool programmes</p> <p>2.2.1. Number of equitable, gender sensitive and inclusive education policies developed or</p>	<p>NSS, DHS, Education Monitoring Information System (EMIS) data;  Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) reports,  UNICEF monitoring and evaluation data, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) reports</p>	<p>MoES, MoH, Ministry of Territorial Administration (MTA); civil society/ NGOs; research institutions;  Academia; WB; UNESCO; UNDP; Council of Europe (CoE); Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</p> <p><u>SDP:</u> Priorities in general education: equal enrolment of all population groups in the elementary, basic and, high school levels; improve the quality and accessibility of preschool education services</p>	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome:</u>  Access and quality of social services is improved especially for vulnerable groups  <u>WFFC goal to:</u> Provide quality education.  <u>MDGs:</u> Achieve universal primary education; Promote gender equality and empower women.</p>

**Summary Results Matrix: Government of Armenia – UNICEF Country Programme, 2010 – 2015**

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:
	<p>system will be enhanced, in order to increase access to pre-school education and completion of quality and relevant basic education  <i>Baseline: Law on “Education of Persons with Special Education Needs” adopted in 2005 and “Inclusive Education Concept Paper” approved. Normative acts needed for implementation and regulation of inclusive education services.</i></p>	<p>amended and implemented.                      2.2.2 Quality standards for primary education based on Child-Friendly Schools (Y/N)</p>			
<p>4. Child Protection from violence, exploitation and abuse</p>	<p>4.1. An enhanced child care system supported by better data, stronger capacities and higher budget provisions, and a continuum of child protection services that have the capacity to identify and respond to child rights violation such as violence, exploitation, abuse and exclusion  <i>Baseline: No model of continuum of services exists; no specialized officers on children’s rights in the Human Rights Defender’s (HRD) office and in the judiciary and probation systems</i></p> <p>4.2. The national child care system will be supported by a comprehensive, integrated, coordinated and resourced policy framework in order to ensure adequate protection to the most vulnerable children.  <i>Baseline: Outdated National Plan of Action; gaps in legislation identified.</i></p>	<p>4.1.1. Proportion of children under difficult situations who benefited from child friendly continuum of services and prevented from institutionalization.                      4.1.2. No. of state institutions where provision of child friendly services is integrated in their training curriculum</p> <p>4.2.1. Number of legislative acts on protection of children (child labour, disability, birth registration, elimination of all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation), policy papers, and plans of action reviewed/ amended.</p>	<p>Data from Ministry of Labour and Social Issues (MoLSI), NSS, Child Protection Units (CPUs), Police, Judiciary, Legal and policy documents, HRD Office reports, research data, UNICEF monitoring and evaluation data</p>	<p>MoLSI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), MoES, Ministry of Justice (MoJ), MoH, MTA, State Police, NSS, National Assembly, Courts, General Prosecutor’s Office, Bar Association, Local authorities, NGOs; WB, European Union, CoE, OSCE, HRDs Office, Civil Service Council, Research institutions and Academia</p> <p><i>SDP: Strengthening the child care and protection system; establish a unified child rights’ protection system.</i></p>	<p><u>UNDAF expected outcome:</u>                      Democratic governance is strengthened by improving accountability, promoting institutional and capacity development and expanding people’s participation  <u>WFFC goal to:</u>                      Protect against abuse, exploitation and violence  <u>Millennium Declaration, Section VI:</u> Protect the vulnerable</p>
<p>5. Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children’s Rights</p>	<p>5.1 Increased public expenditure in the health and education sectors to 2.5 and 4 percent of GDP respectively, supported by inclusive and equitable policies and budgets for children.  <i>Baseline: (2007)                      Health sector public expenditure: 1.4% of GDP                      Education sector public expenditure: 2.8% of GDP</i></p> <p>5.2 Local authorities in two marzes have strengthened capacity to design, implement and monitor more inclusive regional development plans.  <i>Baseline: 2 marzes (Tavoush and Gegharkunik) have Regional Development Plans without focus on children</i></p>	<p>5.1. Budget analysis and monitoring systems to promote improved resource allocations for children’s rights and gender equality (Y/N)</p> <p>5.2.1 Regional development plans in 2 marzes are child-focused                      5.2.2 % budget appropriation for child-focussed components of regional development plan in 2 marzes</p>	<p>UN Joint Programme working group minutes, poverty data, MTEF; National and local budget reports; surveys; research data and analysis; SDP and MDG progress reports; Regional (marz) and community annual reports</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, MTA, MoLSI, MOH, MoES, Local Authorities at regional (marz) level, NSS, National Assembly, UN agencies, World Bank, Civil Society/NGOs, research and social policy institutions</p> <p><i>SDP: Increase public governance efficiency at all levels of governance. Increase values/shares of social sector in public expenditures; ensure the distribution and maximum technical efficiency of expenditures.</i></p>	<p><u>UNDAF Outcome:</u>                      Democratic governance is strengthened by improving accountability, promoting institutional and capacity development and expanding people’s participation  <u>WFFC: All goals</u>  <u>MDGs to:</u> Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger; Develop a global partnership for development</p>

