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| Young Child Survival and Development (FA 1, FA3)        | (1) By 2016, girls, boys and women have equal access to and use an essential package of high impact preventative and curative nutrition interventions at the community level and in healthcare facilities. | a) % of girls and boys under five underweight and stunted Baseline (2005/6): underweight – 22% (total)/22.4% (male)/19.9% (female)/25% (North)/26% (South); stunted – 24% (total)/26% (male)/22% (female)/30% (North)/21% (South) Target: <15%  
b) % of <6 months children exclusively breastfed Baseline (2005/6): 41%  
Target: 60%  
c) Vitamin A supplementation coverage rate (6-59 months) twice per year (t/m/f/North/South) Baseline (2005/6): 28.7% (total)/30% (female)/27% (male)/28% (North)/19.5% (South) Target: 75%  
d) % of women receiving vitamin A post-partum Baseline (2005/6): 29% (total)/41% (North)/30.5% (South)  
Target: 60%  
e) % of households using iodized salt (≥ 15 ppm) (t/North/South) Baseline (2005/6): 3% (total)/1.9% (North)/0.4% (South)  
Target: 25% | MSPP, WHO, BID, WFP, USAID, FONDEFH, IMC, AVSI, Concern, Haiti Participative, MDM, UNASCAD, HAS, SBF, HHF, ACF |
| (2) By 2016, girls, boys, adolescents and women, particularly the most vulnerable, have equal access to and use quality integrated health services. | a) % of boys, girls and women with access to basic health services Baseline (2005/6): 53% (total)  
Target: 70%  
b) % Skilled attendance at delivery (t/North/South) Baseline (2005/6): 26% (total)/23.4% (North)/23.7% (South)  
Target: 40%  
c) % DPT3 Vaccination coverage (t/m/f/North/South) Baseline (2005/6): 53% (total)/57% (North)/62.5% (South)  
Target: 90% | MSPP/DSF/PEV, UNAIDS, WHO/PAHO |

¹ State one or more Programme Component Result per Programme Component
(3) By 2016, the most disadvantaged children, women and their families in rural and poor urban environments have sustainable access to safe water supplies, basic sanitation and hygiene education.

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| d) | % of HIV+ pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretrovirals (ARVs) to reduce mother-to-child transmission and the number of maternal deaths  
Baseline (2008): 48%  
Target: 70% |   |
| e) | % children (0-14) infected by HIV who received ARV treatment  
Baseline (2008): 36%  
Target: 65% |   |

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| a) | % of the population using an improved water source in urban and rural areas  
Baseline (2010): 69%(total)/85%(urban)/51%(rural)  
Target: 74%(total)/75%(urban)/72%(rural)/North and South Departments to be added upon release of the 2012 DHS | DINEPA, MSPP, MENFP, BID, AECID, IOM, UN, NGOs, private sector |
|   | % of the population using improved sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas  
Baseline (2010): 17%(total)/24%(urban)/10%(rural)  
Target: 30%(total)/34%(urban)/25%(rural)/ North and South Departments to be added upon release of the 2012 DHS |   |
| b) | % of schools with adequate and gender sensitive water facilities/services (for drinking and hygiene).  
Baseline (2011): to be determined upon release of the 2012 School WASH study.  
Target: to be determined upon release of the 2012 School WASH study |   |
| c) | % of schools with appropriate sanitation facilities (separated for girls and boys).  
Baseline (2011): to be determined upon release of the 2012 School WASH study. Target: to be determined upon release of the 2012 School WASH study |   |
| d) | % of schools with handwashing facilities.  
Baseline (2012): to be determined upon release of the 2012 School WASH study. Target: to be determined upon release of the 2012 School WASH study |   |
### Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):
Achieve Universal Primary Education, Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women and Millennium Declaration: Protecting the vulnerable/CRC Articles: 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 36, 37, 39, 40

### National Development Priorities: Strategic Plan 2030: Social Rebuilding Pillar
1. Strengthen higher education and vocational and technical training,
2. Increase access to basic and secondary education
3. Organize social solidarity
   - Institutional Rebuilding Pillar
   1. Revise legal framework,
   2. Modernize the central administration
   3. Modernize the deconcentrated administration,
   4. Decentralization,
   5. Reinforce civil society,
   6. Reinforce justice and security administration

### UNDAF Outcome: ISF Social Rebuilding Pillar:
Improve equitable access of the population to quality, decentralized basic social services through strengthened institutional capacity to implement social policies and service delivery, including in emergency situations

| Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP) | Programme Component Result(s)
---|---
Learning and Protective Environment (FA2, FA4) | (4) By 2016, Girls and boys, including adolescents, are protected against gender-based violence and other forms of violence, abuse, exploitation at national and local levels in conformity with human rights standards and increased awareness of the impact of violence on children is generated.  
(5) By 2016, girls and boys aged 0 to 14 years in the three poorest quintiles benefit from education policies that guarantee equitable access to quality basic education and early childhood development opportunities.  
| Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR) | Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
---|---|---
a) # of communes with child protection services and programmes compliant to human rights standards and sensitive to gender.  
Baseline (2011): 5  
Target: 34 by 2016  
b) % of girls and boys including adolescents in the poorest quintiles who possess a birth certificate  
Baseline (2011): 71% (total)/70%(male)/71.4%(female)/58% (poorest quintile)  
Target: 100% by 2016  
c) % of separated girls and boys including adolescents reunited with families or placed in alternative family-based situations  
Baseline (2011): 1%  
Target: 30% by 2016  
d) # of laws, policies, plans and protocols on gender-based violence and other forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, compliant to human rights standards approved  
Baseline (2012): revision/ adoption of 9 policies, plans and laws are in progress.  
Target: To be identified in consultation with the government.  
---|---|---
| MJSP, BPM, PNH, MAST, MCFDF, IBESR, Barreau, NGO | MENFP, GSE, UNESCO, NGOs, BID  
---|---|---
<p>| <strong>2</strong> State one or more Programme Component Result per Programme Component |</p>
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|   | Target: 75%  
d) Gender parity ratio  
Baseline (2005/6):  
1.02(national)/1.07(urban)/0.98(rural)/1.11(North)/0.95(South)  
Target: 1.00  
e) Repetition rate  
Baseline (2005/6): 13%  
Target: <10%  
f) Drop out rate  
Baseline (2005/6): 12%  
Target: <10%  |   |

**Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):** Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, Develop a Global Partnership; Section VI of the Millennium Declaration: Protecting the Vulnerable/CRC Articles: 13, 15, 23, 26

**National Development Priorities:** Strategic Plan 2030 (based on the pillars of the March 2010 Action Plan for National Recovery and Development): **Territorial Rebuilding** (Expand and Develop Territories); **Economic Rebuilding:** (Implement an active governance for an accelerated and balanced economic growth); **Social Rebuilding**

(1) organize social solidarity; 2) ensure gender equality; 3) Ensure civic action development; **Institutional Rebuilding**

(1) Modernize the central administration, 2) Modernize the deconcentrated administration, 3) Decentralization, 4) Reinforce civil society

**UNDAF Outcome:** Objectives of the UN Integrated Strategic Framework 2013-2016 (ISF): **Social Rebuilding:** Improve equitable access of the population to quality, decentralized basic social services through strengthened institutional capacity to implement social policies and service delivery, including in emergency situations; 

**Institutional Rebuilding:** Contribute to the consolidation of the democratic framework through improved rule of law, public administration reform, implementation of a consensual legislative agenda and strengthening of the civil society; **Territorial Rebuilding:** Strengthen the leadership and capacity of the Government, local authorities and communities in planning and managing land and resources to reduce risks and improve living conditions in rural and urban areas; 

**Economic Rebuilding:** Contribute to the reinforcement of economic governance in order that the government and Haitian social actors implement a policy focused on the creation of decent work which is geographically balanced and which takes into account gender equity and sustainable management of natural resources.

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| Institutional Strengthening and Policy Implementation for Children’s Rights: (FA5) | 6) By 2016, evidence-based policies, legislation and budgeting including measures for reducing child deprivations and disparities are implemented. | **a)** State budget allocation and expenditure by social sector  
Baseline (2010-2011): 9.9% for the social sector  
Target: to be determined in discussion with the Government  
**b)** Availability of an integrated social protection system  
Baseline (2012): no  
Target: yes by 2016  
**c)** # of government ministries and local authorities in the North and South Department using DevInfo for monitoring, planning and decision-making.  
Baseline (2012): 0  
Target: 6 (national) 2 (departmental)  
**d)** % children living in absolute poverty  
Baseline (2005): 43%(total)/15%(urban)/58%(rural)/51%(North)/42%(South)  
Target: reduction of incidence by 20% by 2016  
**e)** Availability of quality disaggregated statistics  

³ State one or more Programme Component Result per Programme Component
| Target: statistics disaggregated by sex, geographical areas and poverty quintiles available from DHS, EMIS and sectoral household surveys and through administrative data collection |  |  |