

## CPD Summary Results Matrix

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Lao PDR – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2015			
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): MDG 1, 4, 5, 6			
National Development Priorities: 7 <sup>th</sup> National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSED) 2011-2015; Strategy and Planning Framework for the Integrated Package of Maternal Neonatal and Child Health Services 2009-2015, National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action 2010-2015, 7th Health Sector Development Plan 2011-2015, National Strategic Plan of HIV/AIDS and STI 2011-2015			
UNDAF Outcome:			
<b>Outcome 6:</b> By 2015, people in Lao PDR benefit from more equitable promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative <u>health and social welfare services</u>			
<b>Outcome 7:</b> By 2015, vulnerable people are more <u>food secure</u> and have better <u>nutrition</u>			
<b>Outcome 8:</b> By 2015, key populations <sup>1</sup> at higher risk of <u>HIV infection</u> benefit from increased coverage and quality of integrated prevention and treatment, care and support services			
Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Implementing Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Health and Nutrition (FA 1)	By 2015, the programme will achieve an enhanced policy environment, increased coverage of quality services (MNCH, Nutrition, HIV), and improved practices by individuals, families and communities, with particular emphasis on the most remote and vulnerable populations, resulting in healthier children and mothers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of stunting in CU 5 ( 2006: 40%, 2015: 34% MICS) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Prevalence of wasting in CU 5 (2006: 6%, 2015: 4% MICS) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Prevalence of underweight in CU 5 ( 2006: 37%, 2015: 22% MICS) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Prevalence of anaemia in CU 5 (2006: 41%; 2015: 30% Special Survey) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Prevalence of anaemia in WRA (2006: 36%; 2015: 25% Special Survey) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Prevalence of Vitamin A deficiency CU5 (2006: 45%, 2015: 30% MICS) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• DPT3 coverage: 31.8%; Target: 90% (MICS 2006; LSIS 2011; National Census 2015) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• % of births attended by trained health worker (excl. TBAs) (2006; MICS 20%; Target 2015: 50%, LSIS) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• % of HIV positive pregnant women receiving ART to prevent paediatric HIV (2009: 15%, 2015: 100%) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Health services data disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location (2010: 0%, 2015: 100%, HMIS Annual Report) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Measles and rubella immunization coverage (Baseline Measles 59% routine data 2009: Target 90% for all antigen)</li> </ul>	MOH; MOE; UNFPA;WFP; FAO; WB; Lux Development; ADB; JICA; WHO; Care International; Save the Children, EC, Plan International, PSI, Health Unlimited; NCMC; LWU; provincial and district commissions for mothers and children  <b>Partnership Framework:</b> Nutrition Technical Working Group; UN Nutrition & Food Security Working Group. Health Sector Technical Working Group.HIV Working Group

<sup>1</sup> sex workers, clients of sex workers, men having sex with men, drug users and injecting drug users, migrants and low risk population

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of households consuming iodized salt (Baseline 85% MICS3 2006) Target 90% (UNDAF)</li> <li>• % increase in ANC coverage – (1) at least one and (2) at least 4 visits to ANC (Baseline 35% for ANC1; MICS3 2006; no data for ANC4 - newly introduced) Target ANC1 60%; ANC4 40% MNCH strategy</li> <li>• % of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed (2006: 26%, 2015: 50%, MoV: MICS) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Functioning government-led joint inter-sectoral coordination mechanism<sup>2</sup> for implementation of the National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action established<sup>3</sup> (Baseline: 0; Target 2015: 5 points)</li> </ul>	
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**Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): MDG 7**

**National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy)<sup>4</sup>:** 7<sup>th</sup> National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) 2011-2015, National Strategy on Rural Water Supply and Environmental Health 2011-2015

**UNDAF Outcome:**

**Outcome 6:** By 2015, people in Lao PDR benefit from more equitable promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health and social welfare services

**Outcome 7:** By 2015, vulnerable people are more food secure and have better nutrition

**Outcome 10:** By 2015, the government and communities better adapt to and mitigate climate change and reduce natural disaster vulnerabilities in priority sectors

<b>Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)</b>	<b>Programme Component Result(s)</b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)</b>	<b>Major Implementing Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (FA 1 & FA 2)	By 2015 children's health and development will benefit from equitable and sustainable access to, and use of, safe water and basic sanitation, with particular emphasis on reaching rural remote areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of primary schools with functioning water and sanitation facilities: 2008: 29.4%, 2015: 50%, MoV: EMIS (UNDAF)</li> <li>• % of people using improved drinking water : 57% [UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme 2008 Lao PDR]; Target 80% (NSEDP) [MICS, NHS, LSIS] (UNDAF)</li> <li>• % of people using improved sanitation facilities: 53% [UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme 2008 Lao PDR]; Target 60% (NSEDP) [MICS 2006; DHS 2001; LSIS] (UNDAF)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education,- Ministry of Finance, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Investment, National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Department of Housing and Urban Planning, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Lao Youth Union, Provincial Government, UN Habitat, WHO, WSP World Bank, NGOs and Civil Society,

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF is leading on MoH nutrition bundles to coordinate interventions for: behavior change, WASH, micronutrient and deworming, and assessment and monitoring

<sup>3</sup> As measured on a 5-point scale: (1) Terms of Reference are formally endorsed by all partners (2) Secretariat established and resourced (3) Annual Work Plans jointly developed and implemented (4) Development partner nutrition interventions are aligned to the National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action (5) Joint Monitoring Plan revised and implemented

<sup>4</sup> As applicable

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of provinces with WASH action plans approved and partly funded by provincial governments. (Baseline; 2 provincial plans exist) Target: TBD</li> <li>Number of vulnerable children and women supported in emergencies (No Baseline; Target: TBD)</li> <li>% reduction in diarrhoea cases (Baseline 2006: 12,4% children U5 have diarrhoea) Target: TBD</li> <li>Number of villages with disaster risk reduction plan (Baseline estimate: 100 villages; Target: Increase by 200 villages)</li> <li>% health centres with functional water and sanitation facilities (baseline 2,500 schools in 2008) Target: TBD</li> <li>No of villages that are open defecation free (No Baseline; Target TBD)</li> <li>Number of households using household water treatment tools (No Baseline; Target TBD)</li> <li>National Strategy on Rural Water Supply and Environmental Health approved and disseminated</li> <li>Functioning government-led water, sanitation and hygiene joint coordination mechanism established<sup>5</sup> (No Baseline; Target 2015: 6 points)</li> </ul>	JICA, Aus Aid, USAID/OFDA, EU
<b>Summary Results Matrix: Government of Government of Lao PDR – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2015</b>			
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments /CRC Article(s): MDG 2,3: CRC articles 23, 28,29, 30, 31</b>			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSED) 2011-2015; National Education System Reform Strategy 2011-2015; Education Sector Development Framework 2009-2015, Education For All National Plan of Action 2007-2015			
<b>UNDAF Outcomes</b>			
<b>Outcome 5:</b> By 2015, under serviced communities <sup>6</sup> and people in education priority areas <sup>7</sup> benefit from equitable quality <u>education</u> and <u>training</u> that is relevant to the labour market			
<b>Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)</b>	<b>Programme Component Result(s)</b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)</b>	<b>Major Implementing Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Education (FA 2)	By 2015, the most disadvantaged children will be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of national education budget expenditure (Baseline 2008-2009: 15.7%9-10: 10.9% ; Target 2015: 18%<sup>8</sup>; MoV: Ministry of Finance data)</li> </ul>	MOE (central, provincial and district levels), Ministry of Health, Lao National Television, Lao

<sup>5</sup> As measured on a 6-point scale: (1) existing WASH Technical Working Group is formalized under the Government's Sector Working Group framework (2) Terms of Reference are formally endorsed by all partners (3) Secretariat established and resourced (4) Annual Work Plans jointly developed and implemented (5) Development partner WASH interventions are aligned to the National Strategy on Rural Water Supply and Environmental Health (6) Harmonised, appropriate technical approaches for infrastructure design adopted and implemented

<sup>6</sup> Communities without a school within reasonable walking distance, or with only an 'incomplete' school, offering less than the full five years of primary

<sup>7</sup> Areas where net enrolment and primary completion rates for girls are lower than the national average (MOE definition)

	<p>developmentally prepared for right-age entry into school, survive through last primary grade and make the transition into lower secondary education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gross pre-school enrolment rate for girls and boys: Baseline:2010: 22.1% (22.3% girls, 22.0% boys); Target 2015: 39% for girls and boys; MoV: EMIS; LSIS<sup>9</sup> (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Net primary enrolment rate for girls and boys: Baseline: 2010: 92.7% (91.7 % girls, 93.7 % boys) Target 2015: 98% for girls and boys<sup>10</sup>; MoV: EMIS; LSIS (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Gross lower secondary enrolment rate for girls and boys: Baseline 2010: 60.2% (55.5% girls, 64.6 boys); Target 2015: 75% for girls and boys; MoV: EMIS; LSIS (UNDAF)</li> <li>• % of girls and boys starting grade 1 who reach grade 5: 2010: 71.1% (72.0% girls, 71.0% boys); 2015: 98% for girls and boys<sup>11</sup>, MoV: EMIS, LSIS (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Transition rate from primary to lower secondary for girls and boys: Baseline 2010: 80.7% (78.7% girls, 82.6% boys), Target 2015: 85% for girls and boys<sup>12</sup>, MoV: EMIS; LSIS (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Percentage of primary schools with functioning water and sanitation facilities: Baseline 2008: 29.4%, Target 2015: 50%, MoV: EMIS</li> <li>• Ministry of Education-led joint Education Sector Working Group improves scores on Paris indicators on aid effectiveness in the education sector<sup>13, 14</sup></li> </ul>	<p>National Radio, UNESCO, WFP, ADB, Australian Government, Save the Children, EFA Fast Track Initiative</p>
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<p><b>Summary Results Matrix: Government of Government of Lao PDR – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2015</b></p>
<p><b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> Overarching goal of the Millennium Declaration (especially Section VI),MDG 6</p>
<p><b>National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy)</b><sup>15:7<sup>th</sup></sup> National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSEDPP) 2011-2015: supports Government commitment to socio-cultural economic development by ensuring the expansion of the social welfare system and encouraging the protection of women and children, Strategic Plan for Social Welfare Development for 2011-2020, Legal Sector Master Plan</p>
<p><b>UNDAF Outcomes:</b></p>

<sup>8</sup> Official Gazette (Special Issue) State Budget Revenue-Expenditure Implementation of FY 2008-9), 15 December 2010

<sup>9</sup> Lao Social Indicator Survey

<sup>10</sup> Education Sector Development Framework 2009-15; Inclusive Education Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2015 (draft); MDG2/3

<sup>11</sup> Inclusive Education Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2015 (draft)

<sup>12</sup> EFA National Plan of Action 2003-15; Inclusive Education Strategy and Action Plan 2011-2015 (draft)

<sup>13</sup> As measured in annual EFA-FTI Monitoring Exercise reports

<sup>14</sup> UNDAF wording: ‘% of Education for All-Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) monitoring report scores improved. Baseline: 2011 scores. Target: 80% improvement. MOV: EFA-FTI annual monitoring report 2015’.

<sup>15</sup> As applicable

**Outcome 1:** By 2015, national and local governments and communities have reduced the impact of unexploded ordnance on people in Lao PDR

**Outcome 3:** By 2015, the poor and vulnerable benefit from the improved delivery of public services, an effective protection of their rights and greater participation in transparent decision making

**Outcome 4:** By 2015, People in Lao PDR benefit from policies and programmes which more effectively promote gender equality and increased participation and representation of women in formal and informal decision making

**Outcome 6:** By 2015, people in Lao PDR benefit from more equitable promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health and social welfare services

**Outcome 10:** By 2015, the government and communities better adapt to and mitigate climate change and reduce natural disaster vulnerabilities in priority sectors

Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Implementing Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Child Protection (FA 4)	By 2015, children in the Lao PDR are protected against abuse, exploitation, violence, neglect and discrimination through the development of a legal, regulatory and social welfare system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress towards a National Social Welfare Development Strategy (2011: 0, 2015: 6), MoV: Annual MoLSW reports) (UNDAF)</li> <li>▪ Progress towards establishment of a functioning Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare-led joint coordination mechanism for child protection(baseline 2010: 0 points, target 2015: 6 points)<sup>16</sup></li> <li>▪ Progress towards establishment of a functioning Government-led joint coordination mechanism(s) for social welfare and justice for children at national and subnational level<sup>17</sup> (baseline 2010: 0; Target 2015: 5 points)</li> <li>• Key child protection indicators are integrated into the National Plans with budget allocations : Baseline: 2010: 0: Target 2015: Yes, integrated</li> <li>• Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms for boys and girls in the justice system are functioning: Baseline: 2010: 0 but monitoring forms approved; Target 2015: Periodic reports from Justice Sector analysed</li> <li>• Number of children in detention reduced: Baseline: 2010: 240 (CRC report); Target 2015: Periodic reports on children in detention submitted to central level through the Justice System</li> </ul>	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Security, People’s Supreme Prosecutor, People’s Supreme Court, National Assembly, Lao Women’s Union, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Regulatory Authority for UXO, UXO Lao, INGOs; Local Associations; Faith-based Organizations

<sup>16</sup> Index on a scale from 0 (low) to 6 (high): a) recurrent costs met by ministry >5 % (financial aspect, 1 point), b) committee policy in place (systems, 1 point), human resource policy in place (systems, 1 point), annual work plan contains budget (systems, 1 point), services established (systems, 1 point), Committee writes Social Welfare reports (policies, 1 point)

<sup>17</sup> As measured on a 5 point scale: (1) recurrent costs met by Government; (2) joint coordination body established; (3) roles and responsibilities are endorsed; (4) annual plan jointly developed and implemented; (5) development of partner support is increasingly aligned with Legal Sector Master Plan and Strategic Framework on Justice for children.

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Government of Lao PDR – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2015			
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): All MDGs			
National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy) <sup>18</sup> : 7 <sup>th</sup> National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) 2011-2015			
UNDAF Outcomes:			
<b>Outcome 2:</b> By 2015, the government promotes more <u>equitable and sustainable growth</u> for poor people in Lao PDR			
<b>Outcome 3:</b> By 2015, the poor and vulnerable benefit from the improved <u>delivery of public services</u> , an effective <u>protection of their rights</u> and greater <u>participation</u> in transparent decision making			
<b>Outcome 4:</b> By 2015, People in Lao PDR benefit from policies and programmes which more effectively promote <u>gender equality</u> and increased <u>participation and representation of women</u> in formal and informal decision making			
<b>Outcome 10:</b> By 2015, the government and communities better adapt to and mitigate <u>climate change</u> and reduce <u>natural disaster vulnerabilities</u> in priority sectors			
Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR.)	Major Implementing Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Social Policy (FA 5)	<p>By 2015, children, young people and women have their rights fulfilled through a strengthened knowledge, policy, legislative and budgetary environment.</p> <p>By 2015, strengthened subnational capacity for evidence-based and integrated planning, budgeting and monitoring to enhance delivery of social services. (Learning Zone)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Protection Framework is established (2010: draft plan; 2015: finalized framework; MoV: consultations, yearly progress reports MPI) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• No. of CEDAW recommendations acted upon by sector (2011: N/A, 2015: 50, CEDAW Report/review) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Progress towards disaggregated updates on NSEDP indicators in annual report<sup>19</sup> (2010: TBE<sup>20</sup>, MoV: UN review of NSEDP annual reports) (UNDAF)</li> <li>• Disaggregated data available and used for development planning (NSEDP) and monitoring of situation of children in at least 5 select sectors and 5 provinces (2005: no equity indicators, 2015: yes, MoV: LSIS, Census, NSEDP M&amp;E framework, LAOInfo database)</li> <li>• Birth registration systems revised to facilitate increase in birth registration for children under 1 year old</li> <li>• No. of CRC recommendations including observations addressed by government (2011:N/A, 2015:at least 10 , CRC Report/review)</li> <li>• No. of provincial, district development plans clearly highlighting key constraints and bottlenecks in social sector service delivery based on real-time community needs(2011: TBE, 2015:2 learning provinces) MoV: Provincial, district development Plans )</li> </ul>	National Commission for Mothers and Children (NMC) and Provincial Commissions for Mothers and Children (PCMCs), Provincial government, Department of Statistics (DoS), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Public Administration and Civil Service Authority (PACSA), Line Ministries, Ministry of Finance, UNDP, ILO, WHO, WB, GTZ, Academic/resource institutions with excellent research capacity in social sector, Partnership framework will be UNDAF

<sup>18</sup> As applicable

<sup>19</sup> Scale of progress: a) at least 5 indicators in annual NSDEP report are disaggregated by sex: 1 point, b) at least 5 indicators in annual NSDEP report are disaggregated by age: 1 point, c) at least 5 indicators in annual NSDEP report are disaggregated by geography: 1 point, d) at least 5 indicators in annual NSDEP report are disaggregated by wealth quintile: 1 point;

<sup>20</sup> baseline will be collected in 2012 based on first annual NSEDP report; target will be established once the baseline is collected;

<b>Summary Results Matrix: Government of Government of Lao PDR – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2015</b>			
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): All MDGs</b>			
<b>National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy)</b> <sup>21</sup> : 7 <sup>th</sup> National Socio Economic Development Plan (NSEDP) 2011-2015, Strategy and Planning Framework for the Integrated Package of Maternal Neonatal and Child Health Services 2009-2015, National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action 2010-2015, National Strategy on Rural Water Supply and Environmental Health 2011-2015			
<b>UNDAF Outcomes:</b>			
<b>Outcome 1:</b> By 2015, national and local governments and communities have reduced the <u>impact of unexploded ordnance</u> on people in Lao PDR			
<b>Outcome 2:</b> By 2015, the government promotes more <u>equitable and sustainable growth</u> for poor people in Lao PDR			
<b>Outcome 3:</b> By 2015, the poor and vulnerable benefit from the improved <u>delivery of public services</u> , an effective <u>protection of their rights</u> and greater <u>participation</u> in transparent decision making			
<b>Outcome 4:</b> By 2015, People in Lao PDR benefit from policies and programmes which more effectively promote <u>gender equality</u> and increased <u>participation and representation of women</u> in formal and informal decision making			
<b>Outcome 5:</b> By 2015, under serviced communities <sup>22</sup> and people in education priority areas <sup>23</sup> benefit from equitable quality <u>education</u> and <u>training</u> that is relevant to the labour market			
<b>Outcome 6:</b> By 2015, people in Lao PDR benefit from more equitable promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative <u>health and social welfare services</u>			
<b>Outcome 7:</b> By 2015, vulnerable people are more <u>food secure</u> and have better <u>nutrition</u>			
<b>Outcome 8:</b> By 2015, key populations <sup>24</sup> at higher risk of <u>HIV infection</u> benefit from increased coverage and quality of integrated prevention and treatment, care and support services			
<b>Outcome 10:</b> By 2015, the government and communities better adapt to and mitigate <u>climate change</u> and reduce <u>natural disaster vulnerabilities</u> in priority sectors			
<b>Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)</b>	<b>Programme Component Result(s)</b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each P.C.R.)</b>	<b>Major Implementing Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Communication (FA 5)	By end 2015, families and communities, especially in areas that are remote, poor and populated by underserved ethnic groups, have increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoH-led joint coordination mechanism for health communications (under Health Sector Working Group) functions effectively<sup>25</sup> (No baseline; Target 2015: 6 points)</li> <li>No. of child rights-related campaigns supported by media and society</li> </ul>	Ministry of Information and Culture/Mass Media Department, UNDP Children’s Cultural Centres, Lao National & Vientiane Capital Radio, Provincial Radio, CIEH, MoH, MoE, MoLSW, UNFPA,

<sup>21</sup> As applicable

<sup>22</sup> Communities without a school within reasonable walking distance, or with only an 'incomplete' school, offering less than the full five years of primary

<sup>23</sup> Areas where net enrolment and primary completion rates for girls are lower than the national average (MOE definition)

<sup>24</sup> sex workers, clients of sex workers, men having sex with men, drug users and injecting drug users, migrants and low risk population

<sup>25</sup> As measured on a 6-point scale: (1) MoH chairs regular meetings with government and development partners (2) TORs jointly agreed (3) Annual Work Plans developed, implemented and monitored (4) development partners increasingly align health communications interventions to community-based behaviour change strategy (5) harmonised effective methodology for community-based behaviour change jointly adopted and progressively implemented

	<p>demand for, and better access to, quality social services, within a supportive public and media environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of provinces supporting youth radio initiatives (Baseline 2010: 10; Target 2015: 17)</li> <li>• <b>% of children from vulnerable communities in the learning zone benefit from improved key family practices as measured by:</b> <i>(disaggregated by gender, wealth quintile):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– % of children fully immunized (with deworming and Vit A supplementation)</li> <li>– % of women receiving proper nutrition and care (extra rest, adequate nutrition)</li> <li>– % of children exclusive breastfed</li> <li>– % of children receiving appropriate complimentary feeding (correct quantity, quality, frequency)</li> <li>– % of families correctly using micronutrient powders</li> <li>– % of people followed hygiene practices (hand washing, use of safe water and elimination of open defecation)</li> <li>– % of pregnant women seeking ANC coverage</li> <li>– % families seeking demand for birth registration</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>other UN Agencies, UNICEF National Committees, various donors, INGOs and communities</p>
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