

## Summary Results Matrix: The Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – 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. MTSP 1 Young Child Survival and Development	<p><b>1.1</b> All the national Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programmes have plans to address regional and local disparities in terms of child health outcomes; <i>Baseline (2009): 0 programmes; Target (2015): 4 programmes;</i></p> <p><b>1.2.</b> Municipalities with lowest performance in child health have action plans and resources to improve MCH by 20%; <i>Baseline (2008): 0; Target (2015):33;</i></p> <p><b>1.3</b> Quality of MCH care improved with 50% public health workers applying updated guidelines; <i>Baseline (2009): 0; Target (2015): 50</i></p>	<p><b>1.1.1.</b> # of MCH related annual health programmes planned in cost-effective manner that are adequately resourced.</p> <p><b>1.2.1</b> # of municipalities with lowest performance in child health outcomes that have developed action plans and allocated resources to improve their MCH by 20%.</p> <p><b>1.3.1</b> % of public health workers who apply the updated MCH guidelines.</p>	<p><b>1.1.1</b> Official Gazette; Review of the MCH preventive programmes;</p> <p><b>1.2.1</b> Official Gazette; Municipality Council Annual reports;</p> <p><b>1.3.1</b> Chamber of medical doctors annual reports; Ministry of Health (MoH) annual reports;</p>	MoH; National Institute for Public Health; Health Insurance Fund; Professional Health Associations; Community NGOs; Media;	<p><u>UNDAF</u> outcome 1 By 2015, the socially excluded will have increased access and improved quality services and opportunities to enjoy full and productive lives;</p> <p><u>NPA</u> strategic goal 7 - Eradication of diseases related to nutrition and malnutrition</p> <p><u>WFFC</u> goal to promote healthy lives</p> <p><u>MDG</u> 4 to reduce child mortality</p>
2. MTSP 2 Basic Education and Gender Equality	<p><b>2.1</b> 30% of primary schools implement mechanisms and standards for inclusion of children regardless of ethnicity, gender, ability, and socio-economic background; <i>Baseline (2008)0; Target (2015): 30%</i></p> <p><b>2.2.</b> all primary school teachers use the updated teaching methodologies that improve learning outcomes for children <i>Baseline (2008): 0, Target: all schools</i></p> <p><b>2.3.</b> 40% of young children (0-6 years) are covered with early learning opportunities. <i>Baseline (2008):11%; Target 40% (2015)</i></p>	<p><b>2.1.1</b> % schools implementing the standards and have established mechanisms for inclusion.</p> <p><b>2.2.1.</b> % of primary school teachers that apply the new teaching methodologies and programmes</p> <p><b>2.3.1</b> % of children 1-6 years attending kindergartens and community-based ECD, and covered by parenting education, as per the national ECD policy.</p>	<p><b>2.1.1</b> Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) reports, UNICEF reports and evaluations; Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2011</p> <p><b>2.2.1</b> MoES reports, UNICEF reports and evaluations</p> <p><b>2.3.1.</b> Official Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MoLSP) and State Statistical Office (SSO) statistics and reports</p>	Government including MoES, Bureau of Education (BED), Education Modernization Project (EMP), World Bank (WB), NGOs, civil society, municipalities, private sector and bilateral agencies (the Government of Norway).	<p><u>UNDAF</u> outcome 1 - By 2015, the socially excluded will have increased access and improved quality services and opportunities to enjoy full and productive lives;</p> <p><u>WFFC</u> goal to provide quality education</p> <p><u>MDGs</u> to achieve universal primary education; Promote gender equality and empower women;</p>

<p>3 .MTSP 4: Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse</p>	<p><b>3.1.</b> A functional juvenile justice system that is able to provide alternative measures for children in conflict with the law <i>Baseline (2008):No; Target: Yes</i> <b>3.2.</b> 70% of Centre for Social Work (CSW) staff apply the child protection normative framework <i>Baseline (2008): 0%; Target (2015): 70%</i> <b>3.3.</b> 30% of children at-risk provided with prevention programmes <i>Baseline (2008):0 ; Target: (2015) 30%</i> <b>3.4.</b> Data on children in need of special protection is collected by all CSWs and is used for planning and budgeting child protection services at the national and local level. <i>Baseline (2008):0 ; Target: (2015) 100%</i></p>	<p><b>3.1.1</b> Establishment of a functional juvenile justice system that provides alternative measures to children in conflict with law <b>3.2.1</b> % of CSW professionals that apply child protection normative framework in preventive and protective service delivery <b>3.3.</b> 1% of children at-risk provided with prevention programmes <b>3.4.1</b> No. of CSWs that collect data on children in need of special protection using the standardized database</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> Government reporting systems SSO bulletins and reports, Institute for Social Activities (ISA) Bulletin, Ministry’s reports to the National Commission on Child Rights, NPAA) - Studies and surveys - Official Gazette - Ombudsperson Annual Reports</p>	<p>Government including (MoLSP), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), SSO, ISA, Centres for Social Work (CSWs), Children Ombudsperson, MoI Training Center, civil society, WB, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNIFEM <i>Framework: NPA for Children 2006-2015; NDP 2008 -2013; National DI Strategy 2008 -2018</i> <i>Cooperation Programmes: Joint Anti-Domestic Violence Programme with UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNIFEM</i></p>	<p><u>UNDAF</u> outcome 1 By 2015, the socially excluded will have increased access and improved quality services and opportunities to enjoy full and productive lives; <u>WFFC</u>: Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence. <u>Millennium Declaration Section VI</u> – to protect the vulnerable</p>
<p>4: MTSP 5: Policy advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights</p>	<p><b>4.1.</b> Disaggregated data analysis-including on gender results in child poverty being addressed and budgeted in the national social inclusion strategy. <i>Baseline (2008): No; Target (2015): Yes</i> <b>4.2.</b> At least 30 percent of municipalities have developed gender-sensitive local plans for children, allocated budget for it, and report on status of both girls and boys every year. <i>Baseline (2008):10 municipalities; Target (2015): 25 or more municipalities</i> <b>4.3.</b> Child rights monitoring institutions produce accurate and timely reports on child right. <i>Baseline (2008): 2<sup>nd</sup> Govt. report due 2005 submitted 2008; Target (2015): Combined 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Report and NGO Alternative Report submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child</i></p>	<p><b>4.1.1.</b> Child poverty is addressed and budgeted in the national social inclusion strategy <b>4.2.1.</b> # of municipalities with local plans for children developed and adequately funded. <b>4.3.1.</b> Timely reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child by national government and NGOs.</p>	<p><b>4.1.1.</b> CO IMEPs 2010-2014; SSO publications; CO Annual Reports <b>4.2.1.</b> National Social Inclusion Strategy, Public Budget Documents, Municipality annual programmes, Child-Friendly Municipality official website <b>4.3.1.</b> Official correspondence with MoFA and NGO</p>	<p>Government including Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Ministry of Finance (MoF), MoES, MoLSP, MoH, municipalities, State Statistics Office, National Commission on Child Rights, Parliamentary Committee for Equal Opportunities for Men and Women, NGOs, civil society, Universities and professional media association, private sector and multilaterals (European Union and World Bank) <i>Framework: NPA for Children 2006-2015; NDP 2008 -2013; Government Decentralization Programme 2008-2010</i></p>	<p><u>UNDAF</u> Outcomes 1 &amp; 2 By 2015, the socially excluded will have increased access and improved quality services and opportunities to enjoy full and productive lives; By 2015, Local and regional governance enhanced to promote equitable development and inter-ethnic and social cohesion; <u>WFFC</u>: Provide quality education; Promote healthy lives; Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence. <u>MDG</u>: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Develop a global partnership for development.</p>