
| 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 | 1.1 All the national Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programmes have plans to address regional and local disparities in terms of child health outcomes; Baseline (2009): 0 programmes; Target (2015): 4 programmes; 1.2. Municipalities with lowest performance in child health have action plans and resources to improve MCH by 20%; Baseline (2008): 0; Target (2015): 33; 1.3 Quality of MCH care improved with 50% public health workers applying updated guidelines; Baseline (2009): 0; Target (2015): 50 | 1.1.1. # of MCH related annual health programmes planned in cost-effective manner that are adequately resourced. 1.2.1 # of municipalities with lowest performance in child health outcomes that have developed action plans and allocated resources to improve their MCH by 20%. 1.3.1 % of public health workers who apply the updated MCH guidelines. | 1.1.1 Official Gazette; Review of the MCH preventive programmes; 1.2.1 Official Gazette; Municipality Council Annual reports; 1.3.1 Chamber of medical doctors annual reports; Ministry of Health (MoH) annual reports; | MoH; National Institute for Public Health; Health Insurance Fund; Professional Health Associations; Community NGOs; Media; | UNDAF outcome 1 By 2015, the socially excluded will have increased access and improved quality services and opportunities to enjoy full and productive lives; NPA strategic goal 7 - Eradication of diseases related to nutrition and malnutrition WFFC goal to promote healthy lives MDG 4 to reduce child mortality
2. MTSP 2 Basic Education and Gender Equality | 2.1 30% of primary schools implement mechanisms and standards for inclusion of children regardless of ethnicity, gender, ability, and socio-economic background; Baseline (2008):0; Target (2015): 30% 2.2. all primary school teachers use the updated teaching methodologies that improve learning outcomes for children Baseline (2008): 0, Target: all schools 2.3. 40% of young children (0-6 years) are covered with early learning opportunities. Baseline (2008):11%; Target 40% (2015) | 2.1.1 % schools implementing the standards and have established mechanisms for inclusion. 2.2.1. % of primary school teachers that apply the new teaching methodologies and programmes 2.3.1 % of children 1-6 years attending kindergartens and community-based ECD, and covered by parenting education, as per the national ECD policy. | 2.1.1 Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) reports, UNICEF reports and evaluations; Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2011 2.2.1 MoES reports, UNICEF reports and evaluations 2.3.1. Official Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MoLSP) and State Statistical Office (SSO) statistics and reports | 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). | UNDAF outcome 1 - By 2015, the socially excluded will have increased access and improved quality services and opportunities to enjoy full and productive lives; WFFC goal to provide quality education MDGs to achieve universal primary education; Promote gender equality and empower women;
<table>
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<th>Outcome 1</th>
<th>By 2015, the socially excluded will have increased access and improved quality services and opportunities to enjoy full and productive lives; <strong>WFFC</strong>: Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence. <strong>Millennium Declaration Section VI</strong> – to protect the vulnerable</th>
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| 3. MTSP 4: Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse | **3.1.** A functional juvenile justice system that is able to provide alternative measures for children in conflict with the law  
*Baseline (2008):* No; *Target (2015):* Yes  
**3.2.** 70% of Centre for Social Work (CSW) staff apply the child protection normative framework  
*Baseline (2008):* 0%; *Target (2015):* 70%  
**3.3.** 30% of children at-risk provided with prevention programmes  
*Baseline (2008):* 0; *Target (2015):* 30%  
**3.4.** 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.  
*Baseline (2008):* 0; *Target (2015):* 100%  
**3.1.1** Establishment of a functional juvenile justice system that provides alternative measures to children in conflict with the law  
**3.2.1** % of CSW professionals that apply child protection normative framework in preventive and protective service delivery  
**3.3.1** % of children at-risk provided with prevention programmes  
**3.4.1** No. of CSWs that collect data on children in need of special protection using the standardized database  
**3.1.** Government reporting systems  
SSO bulletins and reports, Institute for Social Activities (ISA) Bulletin, Ministry’s reports to the National Commission on Child Rights, NPA (Co) - Studies and surveys - Official Gazette - Ombudsperson Annual Reports  
**3.1.1** CO IMEPs 2010-2014; SSO publications; CO Annual Reports  
**3.2.1** National Social Inclusion Strategy, Public Budget Documents, Municipality annual programmes, Child-Friendly Municipality official website  
**3.3.1** Official correspondence with MoFA and NGO  
**3.1** Government including (MoLSP), Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), SSO, ISA, Centres for Social Work (CSWs), Children Ombudsperson, MoL Training Center, civil society, WB, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNIFEM  
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**4.1.** Disaggregated data analysis- including on gender results in child poverty being addressed and budgeted in the national social inclusion strategy.  
*Baseline (2008):* No; *Target (2015):* Yes  
**4.2.** 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.  
*Baseline (2008):* 10 municipalities; *Target (2015):* 25 or more municipalities  
**4.3.** Child rights monitoring institutions produce accurate and timely reports on child right.  
**4.1.1** Child poverty is addressed and budgeted in the national social inclusion strategy  
**4.2.1** # of municipalities with local plans for children developed and adequately funded.  
**4.3.1** Timely reporting to the Committee on the Rights of the Child by national government and NGOs.  
**4.1.1** CO IMEPs 2010-2014; SSO publications; CO Annual Reports  
**4.2.1** National Social Inclusion Strategy, Public Budget Documents, Municipality annual programmes, Child-Friendly Municipality official website  
**4.3.1** Official correspondence with MoFA and NGO  
**4.1.1** UNDAF outcome 1 By 2015, the socially excluded will have increased access and improved quality services and opportunities to enjoy full and productive lives; **WFFC**: Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence. **Millennium Declaration Section VI** – to protect the vulnerable |
| 4. MTSP 5: Policy advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights | **4.1.** Disaggregated data analysis- including on gender results in child poverty being addressed and budgeted in the national social inclusion strategy.  
*Baseline (2008):* No; *Target (2015):* Yes  
**4.2.** 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.  
*Baseline (2008):* 10 municipalities; *Target (2015):* 25 or more municipalities  
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