

<b>Summary Results Matrix: Government of Panama – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2015</b>			
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> MDGs: #1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; #2, Achieve universal primary education; #4 Reduce child mortality rate, and 5# Improve maternal health / MDC: III. Development and Poverty Eradication / CRC Article 18, 24, 28			
<b>National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy)<sup>1</sup>:</b> Improve the Efficiency and Distribution of Public Expenditure / Reduce Weaknesses to Improve Institutional Management, Planning, and Implementation			
<b>UNDAF Outcome: 2.1. Panama will have increased capacities in national and local government to formulate, manage and evaluate efficiently and with transparency human development public/social policies</b>			
<b>Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)</b>	<b>Programme Component Result(s)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)</b>	<b>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Core Business – Strategic Information  Focus Area 5	By 2015 government institutions use reliable and up-to-date information for equitable decisions in policy making process for children	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Using Dev Info information system to track MDG No. 1, 2, 3 and 5 indicators exits</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> DevInfo V.4 is not updated and not used by government for planning.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Interactive DevInfo (Indicator System of Childhood, Adolescence and Women - SINAMP) used by three social sector ministries, nationally and locally</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of child focused programs which have results based equity focus in budgeting</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> There is none.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Two government programmes, budgets and plans have strategy/results/indicators with an equity focus.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Key universities are producing analysis and research on child rights issues for use of policy makers and policy analysts</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> In 2010 universities not producing this kind of analysis and research.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Three universities producing policy-oriented research with a focus of children and equity.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Child Rights Observatory is producing an annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)</p> <p>National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC-CGR)</p> <p>Ministry of Social Development (MIDES)</p> <p>Ministry of Health (MINSA)</p> <p>Ministry of Education (MEDUCA)</p> <p>Defensoría del Pueblo</p> <p>NGOs and Civil Society</p> <p>Universidad de Panamá</p> <p>Universidad Autónoma de Chiriquí</p> <p>Universidad de las Américas</p>
	By 2015 effective government		

<sup>1</sup> As applicable

<sup>2</sup> State one or more Programme Component Result per Programme Component

	and civil society mechanisms producing accurate reporting on the realization of children's rights	<p>report and producing shadow reports to UPR and other treaty bodies and special protection measures related to children and women</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> In 2011 the Child Rights Observatory is not yet in operation</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Annual Report and periodic bulletins are used by social sector ministries to analyze progress towards the realization of children's rights in policy. With shadow reports used by Human Rights treaty bodies.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> The government of Panama has an established and effective Human Rights monitoring and reporting mechanism with expertise to report on the realization of children's rights</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> In 2011 the government established an ad hoc structure</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Functional national Human Rights monitoring and reporting body produces quality reports for treaty bodies and able to manifest the impact of its monitoring role in five instances related to children's rights</p>	
<b>Summary Results Matrix: Government of Panama – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2015</b>			
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> MDG # / MDC: III. Development and Poverty Eradication / CRC Articles 18, 24			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> Eradication of malnutrition with a focus on early childhood and pregnant women / Increased coverage and quality of basic health services with emphasis on primary care and increased hospital network / Social protection for vulnerable groups by strengthening the capacities of families through conditional economic assistance and a network of support for poorer families and older adults.			
<b>UNDAF Outcome: 1.1. Panama will have met the MDGs, including a special effort in those which represent the greatest challenge, through the strengthening capacity to manage and articulation of government and civil society actors and the prioritization of actions in the most vulnerable regions and with the most vulnerable populations. 2.1. Panama will have increased capacities in national and local government to formulate, manage and evaluate efficiently and with transparency human development public/social policies</b>			
<b>Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)</b>	<b>Programme Component Result(s)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)</b>	<b>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>

<sup>3</sup> State one or more Programme Component Result per Programme Component

<p><b>Protective Environment</b></p> <p><b>Focus Area Five</b></p> <p><b>Focus Area Four</b></p>	<p>By 2015 a national integrated Child Protection strategy is designed and approved with specific child protection measures implemented</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Ministry of Social Development elaborates, launches and presides over a national coordination mechanism bringing all key actors together to design a national policy for child protection systems.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No national coordination mechanism</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National coordination mechanism launched with regular meetings</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> All child protection laws, policies, regulations and systems mapped in 2013</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Lack of up-to-date information on existing policies, regulations and systems covering child protection issues, including on available financial and trained human resources</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Child protection mapping available to inform the development of a National Child Protection Policy</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> National Child Protection policy approved in 2014.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> In 2011 some elements of national policy and legislation exist but not harmonized with international norms and standards or articulated within government</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National Child Protection and associated policies and regulations which are in conformity with the CRC and CEDAW ready for implementation</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Gaps in birth registration in indigenous areas closed by 85%</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 48% registration in Ngobe areas</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 98% of all births in indigenous areas of Panama are registered in the first 12 months</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Legislation approved and implemented to end child marriage</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Reports of CEDAW 2009 and UPR 2011 request Panama to address the issue of the age of marriage 14 for</p>	<p>MEF</p> <p>MIDES</p> <p>INEC/CGR</p> <p>National Secretariat of Childhood, Adolescence and Family (SENIAF)</p> <p>National Secretariat for the National Food Security Plan (SENAPAN)</p> <p>Spanish Cooperation Agency</p>
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	<p>National Poverty reduction schemes which aim to cover 95% of the lowest income quintile use multi-dimensional child poverty indicators to reduce child poverty by 15%</p>	<p>girls and 16 for boys as a matter of priority  <b>Target:</b> In 2015 The marriage of girls under sixteen no longer takes place.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> The government reviews and redesigns and implements cash transfer voucher programme using multi-dimensional child poverty indicators to measure the success of the schemes in reducing child poverty  <b>Baseline:</b> In 2010 government baselines for beneficiary base uses absolute adult cash poverty as an indicator of need and mechanisms to measure programme impact on poverty reduction are not well articulated  <b>Target:</b> Two transfer programmes using child poverty measurement indicators to define beneficiaries and measure their success by removing children from poverty</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Children living in the bottom quintile benefit from transfer scheme programmes which address multi-dimensional child poverty ('Oportunidades' and food vouchers programme) and child poverty is decreased by 15%  <b>Baseline:</b> 90% of 180,000 children from lowest quintile living in extreme poverty are covered by 'Oportunidades' and food voucher programme without specific measures to address child poverty to analyze impact is made on their poverty  <b>Target:</b> 95% of the bottom quintile benefit from Oportunidades and Food Voucher Programme and associated social services designed to reduce child poverty with 15% reduction in child poverty by 2015</p>	
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<b>National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy)<sup>4</sup>:</b> Quality of Education with Equal Opportunities for Men and Women / Public Safety			
<b>UNDAF Outcome: 1.1. Panama will have met the MDGs, including a special effort in those which represent the greatest challenge, through the strengthening capacity to manage and articulation of government and civil society actors and the prioritization of actions in the most vulnerable regions and with the most vulnerable populations. 2.1. Panama will have increased capacities in national and local government to formulate, manage and evaluate efficiently and with transparency human development public/social policies</b>			
<b>Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)</b>	<b>Programme Component Result(s)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)</b>	<b>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Inclusive Reduction of Disparities  Focus Area Two Focus Area Four Focus Area Five	By 2015 strengthened policy framework and implementation capacity of national and local government programmes to reduce disparities, prevent violence and enhance opportunities for vulnerable populations, especially children, adolescents and women.	<b>Indicator:</b> Commitment to child friendly policy is translated into quality investment in social services in comprehensive early childhood development in five municipalities and three Comarcas (indigenous territories). <b>Baseline:</b> 2010 commitment of 5 municipalities and 3 Comarcas to plan and develop coordinated ECD services but no policy development has begun <b>Target:</b> ECD policy and programming is developed and reaching 70% of children from 5 municipalities and 3 Comarcas. <b>Indicator:</b> Pre and primary schools in 5 municipalities and 3 Comarcas are Child Friendly Schools (CFS) leading to reduction of primary school drop-out rate in indigenous areas <b>Baseline:</b> 42 Child Friendly Schools at pre and primary level are been implemented. Evaluation pending in 2011. Primary school dropout rates: 4.0% in Comarca Kuna 4.7% in Comarca Embera-Wounaan	Ngäbe-Bugle, Embera-Wouaan, and Kuna Yala Comarcas authorities  Ministry of Education  Ministry of Social Development  Ministry of Government  Prevention of Violence Programme of the Presidency  Municipality of Colon  Companies at Colon's Free Zone  Global Compact

<sup>4</sup> As applicable

<sup>5</sup> State one or more Programme Component Result per Programme Component

		<p>6.3% in Comarca Ngäbe-Buglé</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 80% of schools are Child Friendly in 5 municipalities and 3 Comarcas with 50% reduction of primary school drop out by end of 2014</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> National strategy on adolescents and prevention of violence developed and approved and in use in Colon</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2011 there is no strategy</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National strategy exists and modeled in the city of Colon, and lessons learned disseminated.</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Adolescents in marginalized areas reached by life skills programmes, both in and out of formal education</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 93,233 adolescent population aged 10-19 in marginalized areas (San Miguelito, Colon, Panama and David)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 70% of adolescent population aged 10-19 in marginalized areas (San Miguelito, Colon, Panama and David) reached by life skills programmes</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> 9 Middle Schools in Colon are implementing quality education programme</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 9 Middle Schools in Colon district function but with varying degrees of quality education</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 70% of Middle Schools implementing quality education programme.</p>	
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