

Annex A: Paraguay - Programme of Cooperation 2007-2011, Summary Results Matrix

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 programme	The expected key results in this Focus Area will contribute to:
MTSP 1: Young child survival and development	<p>1. Exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months of age is adopted by at least 35% of all nursing mothers. Baseline: 21.9% exclusive breastfeeding rate (ENDSSR, 2004).</p> <p>2. 95% of major public hospitals and health care facilities implement the Child- and Mother-friendly Hospital Initiative. Baseline: 81% District Hospitals certified in 1996 (Ministry of Health, 2006).</p> <p>3. At least 85% of expecting mothers receive skilled attendance at delivery. Baseline: 77% (1996-2004 data from UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2006).</p> <p>4. At least a 30% increase in the use of improved water and sanitation facilities, particularly for poor rural communities and indigenous groups. Baseline: Use of improved drinking water sources – total 83%, urban 100%, rural 62%, indigenous communities 2.5% (2002 data from UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2006; 2002 data from DGEEC on indigenous communities).</p>	<p>a) Exclusive breastfeeding rate (< 6 months).</p> <p>b) Percentage of major public hospitals and health care facilities implementing the Initiative.</p> <p>c) Skilled attendance at birth.</p> <p>d) Use of improved drinking water sources – total, urban, rural, indigenous communities.</p> <p>e) Use of improved sanitation facilities – total, urban, rural, indigenous communities.</p>	<p>National Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health; Integrated Household Survey (National Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses)</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (administrative data).</p> <p>National Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health; Integrated Household Survey (National Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses)</p> <p>Integrated Household Survey and National Indigenous Population Census (National Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses)</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>National Service for Environmental Sanitation</p> <p>Directorate General for Environmental Health</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organisations</p> <p>National Emergency Committee</p> <p>National Institute for Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>WHO/PAHO</p> <p>Bilateral development organizations (e.g., USAID and AECI)</p> <p>Plan International</p> <p>Children's Pastoral of the Catholic Church</p> <p>Indigenous peoples' organizations</p>	<p>MDGs 1, 4, 5</p> <p>WFFC 1: Promoting healthy lives</p> <p>WFFC 3: Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence</p>

	<p>Use of adequate sanitation facilities – total 78%, urban 94%, rural 58%, indigenous communities (2002 data from UNICEF, State of the World’s Children 2006; 2002 data from DGEEC on indigenous communities).</p> <p>5. All children affected by natural disasters and emergencies have access to attention, care, and protection services, including psycho-affective recovery. Baseline: no current emergencies in 2006.</p>	f) Percentage of children affected by natural disasters and emergencies with access to support services.	National Emergency Committee and Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (<i>ad hoc</i> emergency reports)		
MTSP 2: Basic education and gender equality	<p>1. 94% of primary school-age children are enrolled in school, with an emphasis on reaching excluded girls, children with disabilities and rural children. Baseline: 89% primary school net enrolment ratio – male; and 89% primary school net enrolment ratio – female (2002/2003 data - UNESCO Institute for Statistics).</p> <p>2. 90% of all children successfully reach grade 5, with an emphasis on reaching excluded girls, children with disabilities and rural children. Baseline: 70% (2001/2002 administrative data, UNESCO Institute for Statistics).</p> <p>3. By 2011, preparedness measures are in place to ensure that children in emergencies continue to enjoy their right to educational activities.</p> <p>4. By 2011, preparedness measures are in place to ensure the reestablishment of schooling following an emergency in the minimum time permitted by local</p>	<p>a) Primary school net enrolment ratio – total, male, female.</p> <p>b) Survival rate to Grade 5 (administrative data).</p> <p>c) Percentage of children affected by emergencies returning to school.</p> <p>d) Percentage of schools affected by emergencies reestablishing schooling activities.</p>	<p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics/UNESCO web database</p> <p>UNESCO Institute for Statistics/UNESCO web database</p> <p>National Emergency Committee, Ministry of Education and Culture (<i>ad hoc</i> emergency reports)</p> <p>National Emergency Committee, Ministry of Education and Culture (<i>ad hoc</i> emergency reports)</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Culture</p> <p>National Emergency Committee</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organisations</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>Inter-American Development Bank</p> <p>Bilateral development organizations (e.g., AECI)</p> <p>Indigenous peoples’ organizations</p>	<p>MDGs 2, 3</p> <p>WFFC 2: Providing quality education</p>

	circumstances.				
MTSP 3: HIV/AIDS and children	<p>1. At least 70% of all children living with HIV/AIDS benefit from access to comprehensive care and support services. Baseline: 30% of all children living with HIV/AIDS covered by public health services (PRONASIDA, 2006).</p> <p>2. A specific policy for children and adolescents infected by HIV/AIDS implemented by 2011 guaranteeing their rights to comprehensive care and support. Baseline: Specific policy not in place.</p> <p>3. 50% reduction in HIV transmission among adolescents and youth (14-24 years of age). Baseline: number of HIV-positive individuals aged 14-24: 1,053 from 1985 to July 2006 . (PRONASIDA, 2006).</p> <p>4. By 2011, 50% of HIV-positive pregnant women have access to the prevention of mother-to-child transmission plus programme. Baseline: 6% HIV-positive pregnant women with access to PMCT+. (PRONASIDA, 2006).</p>	<p>a) Extension of care and support services to children living with HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>b) Existence of a national policy and budget for children and adolescents living with and/or affected by HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>c) Number of confirmed HIV cases among adolescents and youth (14-24 years of age).</p> <p>d) Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women with access to PMCT+ programme.</p> <p>e) Mother-to-Child Transmission rate.</p> <p>f) Number of children born with HIV.</p>	<p>Directorate for Epidemiological Surveillance, Min. of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>National AIDS Programme Annual Report</p> <p>Directorate for Epidemiological Surveillance, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>Directorate for Epidemiological Surveillance, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>National AIDS Programme Annual Report</p>	<p>National AIDS Programme</p> <p>Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>WHO/PAHO</p> <p>UNAIDS Thematic Working Group</p> <p>USAID/Peace Corps</p> <p>Plan International</p>	<p>MDG 6</p> <p>WFFC 4: Combating HIV/AIDS</p>
MTSP 4: Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse	<p>1. 75% of all Municipalities count on a Municipal Counselling Service on Child and Adolescent Rights set up and functioning. Baseline: 52% of all Municipalities have a Counselling Service set up and</p>	<p>a) Percentage of Municipalities with a Counselling Service set up and functioning.</p>	<p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs report</p>	<p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs</p> <p>Secretariat for Social Affairs</p> <p>Supreme Court of Justice</p>	<p>MDG 3</p> <p>WFFC 3: Protecting against abuse, exploitation and</p>

	<p>functioning. (SNNA, 2006).</p> <p>2. 70% of all children are opportunely registered within their first year of life. Baseline: 30% of all children are opportunely registered within their first year of life. (Directorate of the Civil Registry, Ministry of Justice and Labour).</p> <p>3. 80% of all children who labour in the streets benefit from a system for the progressive eradication of child labour. Baseline: 8,000 children working in the streets (2006 national level estimate).</p> <p>4. 80% of adolescents in conflict with the law receive alternative measures that do not contemplate coercive institutionalization. Baseline: 55% of adolescents in conflict with the law held in prisons. (SENAAI, 2006).</p>	<p>b) Birth registration – total.</p> <p>c) Number of children working in the streets.</p> <p>d) Number of children who abandon work in the streets.</p> <p>e) Percentage of adolescents in conflict with the law who are deprived of their freedom.</p>	<p>Directorate of the Civil Registry, Ministry of Justice and Labour report</p> <p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs report</p> <p>National Service for Adolescents in Conflict with the Law, Ministry of Justice and Labour report</p>	<p>National Service for Adolescents in Conflict with the Law, Ministry of Justice and Labour</p> <p>Directorate of the Civil Registry, Ministry of Justice and Labour</p> <p>Governorates</p> <p>Municipalities</p> <p>Plan International</p> <p>Global Infancia (NGO)</p> <p>International Labour Organization (ILO)</p> <p>Non-Governmental Organisations</p>	<p>violence</p>
<p>MTSP 5: Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights</p>	<p>1. Intermediate National Development Goals for the period 2008-2011 formally adopted by the National Government. Baseline: Intermediate Natl. Development Goals for the period 2005-2008 exist.</p> <p>2. Social budget/investment as a percentage of National Budget reaches 48% (i.e., the ratio between the amount of public resources allocated to social investment and the amount of public resources available in the National Budget). Baseline: Fiscal priority of 41% in 2006 (Ministry of Finance, 2006).</p>	<p>a) Targets established by the National Government to achieve National Development Goals.</p> <p>b) Percentage of public resources devoted to social investment in the National Budget.</p> <p>c) Percentage of social investment translated into social sector resourcing (expenditure</p>	<p>Presidential Decree</p> <p>Ministry of Finance report</p> <p>Interviews with service managers and professionals</p>	<p>Secretariat for Social Affairs</p> <p>Secretariat for Women's Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Culture</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Labour</p> <p>Social Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic</p>	<p>MDG 1</p> <p>WFFC 1, 2, 3, 4</p>

	<p>3. National Plan of Action for Children with measurable targets covering a multi-year period. Baseline: National Plan of Action for Children 2002-2007 with no specific targets.</p>	<p>efficiency). d) National Plan with measurable targets in place.</p>	<p>Decree by the National Council on Child and Adolescent Affairs</p>	<p>National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs Technical Secretariat for Planning National Congress UNDP UNFPA WHO/PAHO</p>	
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Acronyms:

ENDSSR	National Survey on Demographics, Sexual and Reproductive Health
DGEEC	National Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses
PMCT+	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS Plus
PRONASIDA	National Programme on HIV/AIDS and Sexually-Transmitted Infections (STIs)
SENAAI	National Service for Adolescents in Conflict with the Law
SNNA	National Secretariat for Child and Adolescent Affairs