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<th>Programme Component (and related impact level result of the proposed MTSP)</th>
<th>Programme Component Result(s)</th>
<th>Key Progress Indicators¹, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)</th>
<th>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</th>
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| Child Health and Nutrition (Related to UNICEF outcomes 1, 3 and 4) | By 2019, reduced child mortality and under-nutrition through improved and equitable use of high impact health, nutrition and WASH interventions. | Reduced under-nutrition:  
- Stunting rate among under-five children (P4.2).  
  - Total: BL: 51.9% (Preliminary findings of Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey (TLFNS), 2013); TG: 42%; (MOV)  
  - By District² (BL, TG): Ainaro: 61.7%; 52%; Bobonaro: 57.6%; 48%; Ermera: 64.8%; 55%;  
- Exclusive breast-feeding of 0-5months infants infant. BL: 52% (DHS 2009/10); TG: 62% | Ministries of Health, Ministry of Public Works, WHO, UNFPA, EU and national CSOs and CBOs.  
- Reduced child-mortality:  
  - Proportion of children under 5 who receive oral rehydration therapy and zinc during diarrhoea (P1.6). BL: ORS: 79%; Zinc: 5.8%; (DHS 2009/10) TG: 80% (ORS and Zinc combination)  
  - Proportion birth attended by skilled attendant (P 1.1).  
    - Total: BL: 29.9% (DHS 2009/10); TG: 65%;  
    - Poorest quintile (BL, TG): 10.6%; 45%;  
- Percentage of rural population with access to improved sanitation (SP P3.2). BL: 35.8% (DHS 2009/10); TG: 85% | National Health Sector Strategic Plan (2011-2030); |

¹ The attribution issue will be addressed in the CPAP and RAM indicators at the output level.  
² Three districts (out of 13) with highest stunting rates according to TLFNS, 2013.
- **UNDAF Outcome 2:** People of Timor-Leste, especially the rural poor and vulnerable groups, derive social and economic benefits from improved access to and use of sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

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| Quality Education (Related to UNICEF outcome 5) | By 2019, children, especially the most disadvantaged children, benefit from inclusive, quality early learning and basic education with improved learning outcomes attained. | - Pre-school net enrolment (%) (SP-P5.1).  
  o Age 5 only: BL (Total, B, G): 9.7, 9.4, 10.0 TG (total, B, G): 60.  
  o Age 3-5 yrs: BL (Total, B, G): 10.8, 10.5, 11.2; TG (Total, B, G): 60.  

  - Primary repetition rate (RR) and drop-out rate (DR) (%) (SP–P5.2).  
    o RR Primary (total, B, G). BL: 17.7, 19.4, 15.8; TG 11, 12, 10;  
      (by district – BL, TG) Ainaro 16.6, 11; Covalima 19.0, 12; Ermera 17.6, 12;  
      Oecusse 19.5, 12; Viqueque 19.0, 12  
    o DR Primary (total, B, G). BL: 4.4, 4.8, 4.0; TG: 2.2, 2.4, 2.0;  
      (by district – BL, TG) Ainaro 7.3, 3.7; Covalima 3.6, 1.8; Ermera 5.8, 2.9;  
      Oecusse 6.1, 3.1; Viqueque 5.5, 2.8  
  MoV: EMIS, BL – EMIS2010 |

  - Percentage of children who reach the national literacy benchmark for Grade 3. (SP–P5.3). BL: 20%; TG: 60%.  
    MoV: EGRA, BL – EGRA 2010 |

  - Percentage of primary and pre-secondary schools with toilets and water, meeting nationally defined minimum standards (SP, P3.c.3)  
    o Prim. Schools: BL: 32%; TG: 95%;  
    o Pre-Sec. Schools: BL: 49%; TG: 95%.  
    o Eskola Basica: BL: 35%; TG: 95%  
  MoV: EMIS, BL – EMIS2010 |

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<td>Improved and equitable prevention</td>
<td>• Percentage of children in residential care (out of all formal care) related to P6.6. BL: 100% (2013, MSS reports) ; TG: 30% reduction.</td>
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## Child Protection and Participation

(Related to UNICEF outcomes 6 and 7)

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<td>Social Inclusion (Related to UNICEF outcome 7)</td>
<td>By 2019, high quality data and analytical evidence are available and used to support equity sensitive and child centered policy discussion and implementation.</td>
<td>• Existence of quality and timely data and analytical reports from key data collection activities and national M&amp;E systems. BL: Census 2001 and 2010; DHS 2003 and 2009-2010; TLSLS 12007 and annual updates of HMIS and EMIS; TG: 3 key surveys (TLSLS, Census and DHS).</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance, Line Ministries, national CSOs and CBOs</td>
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|                                                         |                                 | • Percentage of key child development indicators with disaggregated data available, by gender, district, quintile and mother’s education.  
  ○ By sex: BL 75%; TG: 100%  
  ○ By district: BL 75%; TG: 100%  
  ○ By quintile: BL 50%; TG: 100%  
  ○ By mother’s education: BL 50 TG: 100% | National Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030) |
|                                                         |                                 | No. and type of national and sub national policies and programmes developed or improved based on solid evidence to address key child development challenges. BL: 0; TG national level: TBD; TG sub-national level: child-sensitive plans and programmes are developed in at least three districts. | |
|                                                         |                                 | A functioning high-level child rights advocacy action plan and coordination mechanism in place, targeting key Government decision-makers, parliamentarians, leaders of faith-based organisation, NGOs, CSOs, development partners and the media. BL: no. TG: yes. | |

### Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): 13, 17, 18, 26, 27.

### National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy):

- Increase national and local government expenditures on poverty reduction and child protection systems resulting in a reduction in the number of households below the national poverty line.
- **UNDAF Outcome 3:** Economic policies and programmes are geared toward inclusive equitable growth and decent jobs; and
- **UNDAF Outcome 4:** By 2020, State institutions are more responsive, inclusive, accountable and decentralized for improved service delivery and realization of rights, particularly of the most excluded groups.

### Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)

- **Social Inclusion**
  - By 2019, high quality data and analytical evidence are available and used to support equity sensitive and child centered policy discussion and implementation.
  - Existence of quality and timely data and analytical reports from key data collection activities and national M&E systems. BL: Census 2001 and 2010; DHS 2003 and 2009-2010; TLSLS 12007 and annual updates of HMIS and EMIS; TG: 3 key surveys (TLSLS, Census and DHS).
  - Percentage of key child development indicators with disaggregated data available, by gender, district, quintile and mother’s education.
    - By sex: BL 75%; TG: 100%
    - By district: BL 75%; TG: 100%
    - By quintile: BL 50%; TG: 100%
    - By mother’s education: BL 50 TG: 100%
  - No. and type of national and sub national policies and programmes developed or improved based on solid evidence to address key child development challenges. BL: 0; TG national level: TBD; TG sub-national level: child-sensitive plans and programmes are developed in at least three districts.
  - A functioning high-level child rights advocacy action plan and coordination mechanism in place, targeting key Government decision-makers, parliamentarians, leaders of faith-based organisation, NGOs, CSOs, development partners and the media. BL: no. TG: yes.

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3 Baseline is the current number of Youth Parliamentarians. Target is: number of youth parliamentarians in the target districts of the new CPD (5 districts/25 sub-districts) x 10 peers reached per year.

4 U5MR, IMR, NNR, stunting, Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA), water, sanitation, open defecation, Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for pre-school, primary and pre-secondary, Net Attendance Rate primary, out of school children (OOSC), birth registration, early pregnancy.