

**VENEZUELA 2015 2019**  
**CPD Summary Results Matrix**

<b>Summary Results Matrix: Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela – UNICEF Country Programme, 2015 – 2019</b>			
<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): MDG 1, 4, 6 / CRC Articles 6, 24</b>			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> a) Reduce under-five child mortality to 11.7 per 1,000 live births (2.2.2.16); b) Increase the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding by 70% (2.2.2.18).			
<b>UNDAF Outcome:</b> 3.2. By 2019, the UN system will have contributed to ensuring that Venezuela’s nutritional policy incorporates and/or addresses the specific needs of the population, particularly in relation to socially vulnerable groups. 4.1. By 2019, the UN system will have contributed to ensuring that the public national health system is implementing public policies focused on: the integral health of women, children and adolescents/youths; and the prevention, care and monitoring of HIV/AIDS, sexually-transmissible infections, transmissible illnesses and chronic non-transmissible illnesses.			
<b>Programme Component (and related Outcome in the Strategic Plan)</b>	<b>Outcome Result(s)</b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each UNICEF Outcome)</b>	<b>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Health and Nutrition (Outcome 1-Health, 2-HIV, 4-Nutrition, 7-Social Inclusion )	By 2019, UNICEF will have contributed to ensuring that pregnant women, children and adolescents (particularly the most excluded) are able to access health and nutrition services and programmes of better quality and greater relevance, particularly with regard to neonatal care, the prevention of vertically-transmitted HIV, the promotion and protection of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, and the prevention and care of teenage pregnancies, using a gender-based approach.	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> % of live births attended by specialist neo-natal health staff.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> There is insufficient evidence on the quality of neonatal care. The baseline will be established in the first year of CP implementation.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, the percentage of live births attended by specialist neo-natal health staff will have increased by 50%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> % of pregnant women living with HIV and receiving antiretroviral treatment.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 33.5% of pregnant women living with HIV are receiving antiretroviral treatment (2011).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, 50% of pregnant women living with HIV will be receiving antiretroviral treatment.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> % of babies aged 0 to 5 months being exclusively breastfed.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 27.9% of babies aged 0 to 6 months are being exclusively breastfed (2008).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, 70% of babies aged 0 to 5 months will be exclusively breastfed.</p>	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Food (National Nutritional Institute), PAHO, UNFPA, Venezuelan Society for Childcare and Paediatrics, universities

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		<p><b>Indicator 4:</b> % of adolescent girls covered by a national intersectoral programme for the prevention and care of teenage pregnancy.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The baseline will be established in the first year of CP implementation. There is no national intersectoral programme for the prevention and care of teenage pregnancy. 23% of births are to adolescent girls (2011).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, at least 30% of the country's adolescent girls will be covered by a national intersectoral programme for the prevention and care of teenage pregnancy, using a gender approach.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Statistical systems on health, nutrition and HIV producing timely data on children and adolescents, broken down as a minimum by sex, age, ethnic group and municipality, and this is being used to formulate, implement and monitor policies.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The baseline will be established in the first year of CP implementation. The national statistical systems existing in this regard have limitations in terms of the disaggregation and timeliness of data.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, at least two of the most important statistical systems for health, nutrition and HIV will be producing timely information on children and adolescents, broken down as a minimum by sex, age, ethnic group and municipality, and this is being used to formulate, implement and monitor policies.</p>	
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<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): MDG 2, 3 / CRC articles 23, 28, 29, 30</b>			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> a) Expand and improve the entry, continuation and completion conditions that will guarantee the right to basic education (2.2.2.5); b) Extend school enrolment to the whole population, with a focus on excluded groups; (2.2.2.6); c) Produce content based on the national, multi-ethnic and pluricultural values of our peoples (1.5.1.3 and 1.5.3.2); d) Develop bilingual intercultural education (2.2.2.7)			
<b>UNDAF Outcome:</b> 2.1. By 2019, the UN system will have contributed to ensuring that the Bolivarian education system improves both the quality and relevance of its curricular development using a rights, gender and intercultural approach.			
<b>Programme Component (and related Outcome in the Strategic Plan)</b>	<b>Outcome Result(s)</b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each UNICEF Outcome)</b>	<b>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Education (Outcome 5- Education and 7- Social Inclusion)	By 2019, UNICEF will have contributed to ensuring that children and adolescents (particularly the most excluded) are attending and remaining within educational facilities and that these latter are improving their quality of teaching and educational content, using a rights, gender, adolescent development, intercultural and bilingual approach.	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> % increase in learning outcomes through the application of programmes that improve the quality of teaching.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The baseline will be established in the first year of CP implementation.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> By the end of 2019, learning outcomes will have increased by 5% through the application of programmes that improve the quality of teaching.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> % of indigenous children and adolescents attending schools in which quality multilingual teaching is being provided.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The baseline will be established in the first year of CP implementation.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> By the end of 2019, at least 50% of indigenous children and adolescents in two priority states will be attending schools in which quality bilingual intercultural education is being provided using a gender approach.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> The educational statistics system produces timely data on the quality of education and access to/continuation within the system, broken down as a minimum by sex, age, ethnic group and municipality, and this is being used to formulate, implement and monitor policies.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The baseline will be established in the first year of CP implementation. Educational statistics do not measure either the quality of education or continuation within the system. Statistics on access suffer</p>	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, social organisations involved in education, universities

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		<p>from limitations in terms of level of disaggregation and timeliness of data. <b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, the educational statistics system will be producing regular data on the quality of education and access to/continuation within the system, broken down by sex, age, ethnic group and municipality, and this is being used to formulate, implement and monitor policies.</p>	
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<b>Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):</b> MDC I- 2 and VI-26/ CRC articles 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 36, 37, 39, 40			
<b>National Development Priorities:</b> a) Promote a transformation of the criminal justice system and support the creation of alternative conflict resolution mechanisms (2.5.6.4); b) Comprehensively reform the prison system with a view to the integral rehabilitation of prisoners (2.4.3.2); c) Support policies for the training and capacity-building of judges and public prosecutors aimed at ensuring a culture of responsibility in the administration of justice (2.5.5.6); d) Roll out the <i>A TODA VIDA! Venezuela</i> mission: a comprehensive public security policy focusing particularly on the 79 municipalities with the highest crime rates (2.5.6); e) Promote community magistrates as an effective tool for peaceful co-existence (2.4.3.3.); f) Promote social territories that will strengthen supportive co-existence and public safety (2.2.2.19).			
<b>UNDAF Outcome:</b> 5.1. By 2019, the UN system will have contributed to implementing public policies on citizen security and access to justice that guarantee the exercise of human rights, reduced criminality and crime; 5.2. By 2019, the UN system will have contributed to implementing a comprehensive policy aimed at consolidating a culture of peace, focused on supportive co-existence and “living well”.			
<b>Programme Component (and related Outcome in the Strategic Plan)</b>	<b>Outcome Result(s)</b>	<b>Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each UNICEF Outcome)</b>	<b>Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes</b>
Protection (Outcome 6- Child Protection and 7- Social Inclusion)	By 2019, UNICEF will have contributed to ensuring that children, adolescents and families from the country’s priority municipalities have access to improved programmes and services for the care of victims of violence, including gender-based violence, care for adolescents in conflict with	<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> % of children and adolescent victims of violence, including gender-based violence, being reached by programmes and services of improved quality and scope.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Baseline to be established in first year of CP implementation.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, at least 80% of child and adolescent victims of violence, including gender-based violence, are being reached by quality programmes and services.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2:</b> % of adolescents in conflict with the law who are under alternative measures to detention, in accordance with international standards of juvenile justice.</p>	Supreme Court of Justice, National Council and Autonomous Institute for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Ombudsman, Ministry of the Interior and Justice, General Police Council, Ministry of

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	<p>the law, promoting a culture of peace and good treatment, and the timely registration of births among indigenous populations, with the support of relevant, good quality monitoring and statistical information systems.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> The baseline will be established in the first year of CP implementation.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, the % of adolescents in conflict with the law and who are under alternative measures to detention, in accordance with international standards of juvenile justice, will have increased by 20%.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3:</b> % reduction in children and adolescents from priority municipalities that have endured violent disciplinary measures within the school, family or community environment.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No existing information. Baseline to be established at the end of the first year of CP implementation.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, the baseline percentage will have decreased by at least 10 percentage points.</p> <p><b>Indicator 4:</b> % births among the most excluded groups (indigenous and most remote communities) being registered in a timely manner.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 66% of children registered in a timely manner (2011<sup>1</sup>) in indigenous communities located in four of the country's states (Amazonas, Apure, Delta Amacuro and Zulia). There is no information on other remote communities.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, at least 80% of children are being registered in a timely manner in indigenous and the most remote communities in four of the country's states (Amazonas, Apure, Delta Amacuro and Zulia).</p> <p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Statistical system on child and adolescent protection producing timely data broken down by sex, age, ethnic group and municipality, and this is being used to formulate, implement and monitor policies using a rights, intercultural and gender-based approach.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> There is no statistical system in this regard. The little information available shows important levels of under-recording and there are limitations in terms of disaggregation, frequency and timeliness of information.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By the end of 2019, a statistical system for child and adolescent protection will have been implemented that is producing timely data</p>	<p>Prison Services, National Experimental University on Security</p>
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		broken down by sex, age, ethnic group and municipality, and this is being used to formulate, implement and monitor policies using a rights, intercultural and gender approach.	
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<sup>i</sup> Latest information available