

## MTSP 2014-17 Results Framework – Social Inclusion (Draft – 15<sup>th</sup> March 2013)

Impact:	Global Commitments
<p>Increased social inclusion of children, supported through systems, data, evidence and resources.</p>	<p>“...inequalities between the rich and poor, and between rural and urban populations, inter alia, remain persistent and significant and need to be addressed”</p> <p>“We consider that promoting universal access to social services and providing social protection floors can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving further development gains. Social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for protecting the gains towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals”</p> <p>“...investing in women and girls has a multiplier effect on productivity, efficiency and sustained economic growth. We recognize the need for gender mainstreaming in the formulation and implementation of development policies.”</p> <p>“We commit ourselves to accelerating progress...through...promoting comprehensive system of social protection”</p> <p><i>(Keeping the promise: United to achieve the Millennium Development Goals”, Annex, General Assembly, A/64/L.72)</i></p> <p>“...Reaffirming the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living..:</p> <p><i>(preamble QCPR)</i></p> <p>“Members should, in accordance with national circumstances, establish as quick as possible and maintain their social protection floors compromising basic social security guarantees.”</p> <p>“...the social protection floors should compromise at least...basic income security for children, at least at a nationally defined minimum level....”</p> <p><i>(The Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) adopted by the International Labour Conference (ILC) in June 2012.)</i></p> <p>Article 26: States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.</p> <p>Article 27: 1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.</p> <p><i>(Convention on the Rights of the Child)</i></p>

#	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
1.1.	<b>Policies and budgets</b> Government planning, legislation, budget processes and policy frameworks addressing rights of all children, especially the most disadvantaged, with capacity in place at community and decentralized level for risk informed planning and preparedness.	No. of countries with national policy, budgetary frameworks and allocations that explicitly address child poverty and disparities.				
		No. of countries that are sufficiently implementing policies and laws on stigma and discrimination.				
		No. of countries that are using evidence and data on barriers and bottlenecks affecting the most disadvantaged children in policy-making processes.				
		No. of countries that have allocated sufficient budget to child-sensitive social protection systems.				
		No. of countries meeting reporting and related follow-up obligations associated with CRC, CEDAW and CRPD and special procedures.				
		No. of countries with risk informed sectoral policies/plans at national and sub-national level.				
		Number of countries that are effectively implementing gender budgeting in at least one major ministry other than Women/child welfare. (e.g. finance, labor, health, education, protection).				
1.2.	<b>Utilization, behaviour and participation</b> The most disadvantaged and excluded children use social protection system; know about the services; and participate in decision-making processes that affect them.	No. of countries in which social protection systems progressively expand the % of children covered, and achieve effective <sup>1</sup> coverage for the most vulnerable and excluded populations.			Country reporting using household survey based analysis of benefit/service incidence, budgetary analysis, and key stakeholder survey	
		No. of countries with national and decentralized planning and monitoring systems that effectively focus on addressing barriers and bottlenecks for the most disadvantaged children.				
		No. of countries with functioning mechanisms in place at all levels to promote the involvement of disadvantaged children, adolescents and communities in policy-making, planning, monitoring and management processes.				
		No. of countries with mechanisms that promote meaningful participation of the most disadvantaged and excluded children and adolescents.				
1.3.	<b>Access and quality of services</b> Inclusive cross-sectoral policies and systems that effectively protect children and families from poverty reduce disparities and promote social inclusion and cohesion.	No. of countries that generate and use disaggregated data at national and subnational level on the barriers and bottlenecks affecting disadvantaged children to plan and manage services.			Country Reporting based on Household Surveys (routine, MICS/DHS or equivalent)	
		No. of countries with child-sensitive integrated social protection systems in place at the national and sub-national levels, including in high risk and fragile contexts.				
		No. of 'fragile' and medium-high risk emergency countries with appropriate risk and vulnerability analysis as part of Country Situation Analysis.				

<sup>1</sup> National targets for percentage of the most vulnerable and excluded populations to be covered need to be set on a country by country basis, dependent on existing national coverage and distribution.

#	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
1.4.	<b>Humanitarian response</b> Improved systems in place to respond to humanitarian crises and fragile environments.	No. of countries in which humanitarian action contributes to the development of social protection programmes/systems aimed at fulfilling women's and children's rights.				
		No. of countries in humanitarian situations with systematic consultation of affected population as part of humanitarian performance monitoring.				
		No. of countries with higher frequency results based monitoring of UNICEF and UNICEF led clusters/sectors humanitarian results (MoRES in Humanitarian Action/Humanitarian Performance Monitoring).				
		No. of country offices with EWEA preparedness key actions updated in the past 12 months.				
		Number of countries in which humanitarian action has been adapted to address urban-specific concerns and caseloads.				
	<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No. of countries with regularly updated, comprehensive situation analysis on the realization of children's and women's rights across the life-cycle, disaggregated by disadvantaged group.</li> <li>2. No. of countries with situation analysis that identify and analyze emergency risks (natural and industrial hazards, conflict, epidemics) including related vulnerabilities and capacities, with gender and age differentiation.</li> <li>3. No. of countries that have analyzed the national budgets for social sectors in terms of child poverty/disparities and specified policy interventions and targets.</li> <li>4. No. of countries in which participatory national and subnational planning processes are in place and focus on barriers and bottlenecks for children.</li> <li>5. No. of countries that have implemented one or more nationally representative surveys (MICS or equivalent) to measure key outcomes and impact for children and women in the last 3 years.</li> <li>6. 'Number of UNICEF country programmes developing national or sub-national capacity of sectors in risk assessment and analysis'</li> <li>7. No. of countries that have supported effective use of data on children and women (through DevInfo or equivalent) within the last 2 years.</li> <li>8. No. of countries publishing children (or citizen's) version of the yearly social sector budget, to promote children participation, public dialogue.</li> <li>9. No. of countries with inclusive public dialogue on budget-related bottlenecks at all levels that affect children.</li> <li>10. No. of countries with strategies or mechanisms in place to increase integration and deliver coordinated social protection programmes which benefit children.</li> <li>11. No. of countries with social protection systems that have in place participation, accountability and redress mechanisms and/or program monitoring and impact evaluation, in order to increase accountability to children and their families.</li> </ol>				