



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
15 July 2014

Original: English

Second regular session 2014
2 to 5 September 2014, New York
Item 4 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Republic of Paraguay
(2015-2019)**

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Programme rationale	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III. Programme and risk management	6
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	6
Annex	
Results and resources framework for the Republic of Paraguay (2015-2019)	8



I. Programme rationale

1. Since its return to democracy in 1989, Paraguay has made efforts to strengthen its political institutions and public administration. On average, the annual growth rate of its gross domestic product (GDP) from 1982 to 2002 was only 2 per cent; GDP per capita remained stagnant. Between 2003 and 2013, however, the average annual growth rate reached approximately 5 per cent. Nevertheless, the average annual growth rate hides strong volatility resulting from weather related shocks. In 2013, the growth rate was 13.6 per cent (the highest in Latin America) showing sharp recovery after contracting by 1.2 per cent in 2012 as a result of a severe drought, according to International Monetary Fund figures for 2014. In 2012, the country's GDP per capita was \$4,497 (measured in 2005 United States dollars purchasing power parity terms). Despite recent economic recovery and a favourable growth outlook, the country's key challenges include reducing poverty and inequality through an inclusive, sustainable pattern of growth, reducing vulnerability to macroeconomic changes in neighbouring countries (especially Brazil), enhancing democratic institutions, fostering accountability and responsiveness to citizen's demand for voice and participation, and enhancing individuals and community resilience in the face of natural and anthropogenic risks.

2. The total poverty rate in Paraguay was 23.8 per cent in 2013. The country has seen a reduction in poverty based on income of about 20 percentage points since 2003 (44 per cent). With extreme poverty rates reaching 10.1 per cent in 2013, the country is close to achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of 9 per cent reduction. In 2003, the rate of extreme poverty was 21.2 per cent. The country's poor are concentrated in rural areas (57.4 per cent of the total) and poverty impacts 32.5 per cent of women, according to 2011 data. While indigenous peoples account for only 2 per cent of the country's population, 71.8 per cent of them live in poverty (2008), 39 per cent are illiterate and their participation in the labour market is low at 52 per cent. Agriculture and livestock accounted for about 23 per cent of GDP in 2013, but their indirect contribution is as high as 41 per cent, which makes it a main driver of economic growth. Paraguay's labour force participation rate is 64.3 per cent, higher for men than for women (74.7 per cent and 53.8 per cent, respectively.) The working population constitutes 95.1 per cent of the labour force participation rate and underemployment is 20.6 per cent. In 2013, the Gini index was 0.4776, lower than in 2011 (0.5199). However, owing to historical causes, the land concentration index (Gini) is one of the highest in Latin America at 0.93 (2008). In 2012, with a human development index of 0.659, Paraguay ranked 111 out of 186 countries, according to the *Human Development Report 2013*, lower than the Latin American average of 0.741. In general, the country is showing good progress on the MDGs, with challenges in basic sanitation, child mortality and maternal mortality.

3. Much current growth and poverty reduction are linked to a primary natural resource boom. In the primary sector, the production of livestock and commercial agriculture has increased in recent decades and the planted soy area almost tripled between 1997 and 2012. This situation threatens forest cover and increases emissions resulting from land use changes, which accounts for 95 per cent of the country's total CO² emissions. The forest loss rate has doubled the Latin America average, totalling approximately 179,000 hectares per year, with the resulting destruction of livelihoods, mainly that of indigenous peoples. This situation will likely cause an increase in the frequency of severe droughts and floods and their related social and economic costs: lack of water for residential and production usage, significant impact on the primary sector, and heightened difficulties in accessing energy. In fact, although Paraguay is the country with the highest global per capita hydroelectricity generation rate, its consumption in the energy matrix is only about 15 per cent. Currently, 46 per cent of the country's energy consumption consists of biomass. The industrial sector is highly wood-dependant, representing 49.6 per cent of energy consumption. One of the greatest challenges is to reconcile economic growth opportunities with natural resource usage that fosters the inclusion of vulnerable populations (women and indigenous populations) into a more sustainable and equitable development process.

4. The weakness of democratic institutions, coupled with limited civic participation, is a major challenge for inclusive, participatory democratic governance. Comparative indicators show poor political stability (the World Bank indicator was -0.84 in 2012) and low government efficiency (-0.90 in 2014). In addition, according to Latino Barometer 2013, 58 per cent of Paraguayans consider that their “democracy has huge problems”. This “low-quality democracy” is partly the result of weak empowerment of poor and excluded populations, including indigenous people, who lack the mechanisms that would give them greater voice on policymaking. Furthermore, even though the rate of merit-based public appointments increased from 1 to 26 per cent between 2008 and 2011), it remains low and limits the efficiency of public administration. Other factors that severely restrict the progressive realization of civil and political rights are: (a) limited access to justice, particularly for the poor living in rural areas and for indigenous people as a result of the geographic centralization of justice mechanisms; (b) social bias in access to justice (only 18 per cent of the population considers that there is equality under the law) and to public services; (c) insufficient corruption control (in 2013 Paraguay ranked 150 out of 177 countries, according to the corruption perceptions index of Transparency International); and (d) accountability deficit (the World Bank value for voice and accountability was minus 0.15 in 2012). In sum, there is a need to enhance citizen’s voice and participation and to modernize and strengthen government institutions, in particular the electoral system, in order to enhance people’s voice through political representation. In particular, women’s presence in political decision-making is limited, with only 19 per cent of seats in parliament. Overall, this situation translates into persistent citizen detachment from political institutions. In fact, satisfaction with democracy fell from 39 to 25 per cent between 2011 and 2013, according to Latino Barometer.

5. Vulnerability to natural disasters continues to threaten economic and social achievements achieved to date. The country’s risk map is highly diverse, with recurrent and cyclic flood and drought events impacting both urban and rural areas. Social and human-induced threats linked to the dynamics of economic growth, poverty, income inequality and concentrated land holding compound the effects of extreme weather events which directly affect livelihoods, especially that of poor rural populations and indigenous people. Urbanization has grown progressively and the lack of employment has fostered rural-urban migration. New settlers are concentrated in risk areas around large urban centres, increasing their vulnerability. Paraguay is mainly an urban country, with 59.2 per cent of its people living in cities versus 40.8 per cent in rural areas. Institutional frameworks designed to support the implementation of public policies and enable greater resilience have shown major progress at the national level. The national risk management and reduction policy approved in 2014 is a relevant step in this direction. Still, some challenges remain in consolidating an integrated national risk management and resilience promotion system and in building the country’s capacity to assess and quantify the impact of disasters and other threats. While Paraguay has made efforts and progress at the national level, regulatory frameworks and institutions for the implementation of risk management policies at the local level are just emerging and need to incorporate a gender and indigenous people-sensitive approach. Likewise, the country lacks unified tools and consolidated maps at the national and subnational levels that would help to assess risks properly and foster systems to calculate economic losses resulting from disasters. With regard to disaster preparedness and response, the Government faces the challenge of developing a national early warning system and nationwide plans to address threats in a coordinated manner.

6. The assessment of development results 2010 highlighted the UNDP contribution in the context of the democratic transition of the last 10 years. The assessment showed that UNDP worked in crucial areas to lay the foundations for human development; enriched the debate and thinking through its technical assistance and advisory services in a critical period of changes; and strengthened the capacities of the Executive Branch. Evaluations from 2010 and 2012 showed that UNDP had positively impacted policymaking, resulting in the first ever structured body of social policies, the creation of environmental policies, risk management policies with local accountability, and the positioning in the public agenda of the eradication of discriminatory practices based on gender and ethnicity. UNDP also contributed to developing democratic social organizations, acted as a mediator helping parties to reach agreements based on the equilibrium between social demand and the capacity of the state to meet them, and facilitated consensus building. UNDP supported the modernization and increased efficiency of public entities, which deeply impacted the creation of the Social

Cabinet and its technical secretariat and the development of capacities in different ministries and national institutions.

7. Lessons learned from the previous cooperation cycles suggest that the value added of UNDP in Paraguay consists in its helping to develop capacity through high quality technical assistance and advisory services that support public policy design and implementation and the application of results-based management systems. The comparative advantage of UNDP in this field is based on its own experiences, its best practices in verifiable, replicable and scalable interventions at the local or national levels, and a broad regional and global knowledge network. Key development partners have consistently drawn attention to the capacity of UNDP to facilitate the coordination of public, private and international cooperation and to foster dialogue and build consensus in the support of public policies as one of its comparative advantages. The new programme is hence consistent with the organization's strategic institutional change and focuses on providing high-quality policy advice and programming approaches aimed at responding to development challenges.

8. In order to guarantee the sustainability of UNDP interventions, the assessment of development results recommended more direct support to civil society, stronger links with parliament and the judiciary, and greater focus on the most vulnerable populations. It also emphasized the need to strengthen institutional capacities to achieve results and address the challenges of UNDP programme sustainability. In light of these recommendations, UNDP will promote cooperation at the national and subnational levels, which will involve the executive branch – as public policy developer; parliament – in its supervisory and law-making roles; the judiciary – to guarantee access to justice; citizens' organizations – in their dual role as active agents and policy guardians; entrepreneurs – as leaders of shared value investments and decent work; and academia and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – as leveraging agents of transformational thinking and action.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. The country programme, 2015-2019, contributes to the national development plan, 2013-2018, and is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2015-2019, and the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017.

10. *Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.* UNDP will focus on supporting the extreme poverty reduction efforts of the Government, and the improvement of social protection systems, through pilot experiences that will feed into public policy design and eventually be scaled up at the national level. Using national human development reports, UNDP will foster efforts to give greater voice to citizens and promote their participation in public life through, for example, forums for discussion, and it will recommend development solutions that speak to the concerns of citizens and decision makers. Building on past experiences, UNDP will support the participatory design of environmentally sustainable and socially responsible production models. These models, which the former programme cycle did not address, will target commercial and household agriculture and will be based on partnerships among public institutions, the private sector, academia and civil society (particularly farmer, indigenous and environmental organizations) and will have a strong gender perspective. UNDP will support gender-sensitive climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, strategies and action plans through South-South cooperation at the regional and global levels. UNDP will promote energy access and efficiency, with a focus on vulnerable populations. UNDP will coordinate efforts with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment (UN-Women), the World Food Programme (WFP), UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), particularly for the achievement of MDGs 1 and 7 to reduce extreme poverty and poverty; cut back greenhouse gases and deforestation; expand protected areas; and increase the population with access to potable water and sanitation facilities.

11. *Strengthened democratic governance to meet citizen expectations.* The country programme will aim to support universal access to justice by strengthening its functioning at the central and subnational levels. It will also support efforts to improve civil service professionalism at the central level, striving for better, more responsive and transparent service delivery. In order to promote anti-corruption strategies, UNDP will strengthen the anti-corruption units of line ministries and the National Anti-Corruption Secretariat. The organization will support efforts to strengthen the management capacities and institutional frameworks of the judiciary, the National Congress, the Supreme Court of Electoral Justice and other government institutions. UNDP will accomplish these goals by providing technical assistance, policy advice, and access to better practices and knowledge networks. UNDP will support the implementation and monitoring of results-focused institutional improvement plans to ensure accountability. It will promote dialogue and consensus-building capacities in an effort to encourage effective citizen participation, focusing on women's political participation and the prior, informed consent of indigenous communities, in order to facilitate the design and implementation of public policies. Main partners will include public institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), international donors, the private sector and departmental and municipal governments. UNDP will also work with OHCHR, UN-Women, ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF and the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

12. *The country has reduced its natural disaster and climate change risks.* UNDP will support the participatory design and adoption of risk evaluation and mapping systems at the national level, in addition to assessing the social and economic losses caused by natural disasters. UNDP will continue to provide technical assistance and facilitate the exchange of knowledge, technologies and resources for the implementation of the recently approved national risk management policy, and strengthening the leadership of the National Emergency Secretariat. Furthermore, UNDP will support the subnational promotion and implementation of gender-sensitive institutional and policy frameworks for local risk reduction and management, and strategies to foster community resilience. Among these strategies, the organization will foster participatory planning in basic sanitation, helping to reduce the gap in MDG 7. It will pay particular attention to ensuring indigenous communities' access to sanitation services. UNDP will support the development of disaster prevention and response systems by providing technical assistance for the creation of risk maps, early warning systems and contingency plans at national, subnational and local levels. In addition to the National Emergency Secretariat, governors' offices and municipalities are active partners in this process, along with other public agencies such as the Technical Planning Secretariat and the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute, humanitarian partners such as the Red Cross, Intermon/Oxfam, International Plan, and United Nations organizations that are part of the United Nations Emergency Team (UNETE), which promotes South-South cooperation and sharing of best practices with other countries in the region as part of its capacity strengthening strategy.

13. UNDP has designed the country programme in close consultation with national authorities to ensure national ownership and sustainability of results. The organization will seek to build alliances with the international financial institutions in an effort to enhance the programme's effectiveness and efficiency during implementation. It will also engage with civil society, academia and the private sector in order to advocate for and promote sustainable human development.

III. Programme management and risks

14. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Technical Planning Secretariat will coordinate the implementation of the country programme mainly under the national execution modality. They may also pursue other implementation modalities led for example by United Nations organizations, NGOs or direct UNDP implementation to enable effective responses under specific circumstances.

15. UNDP will review programme effectiveness and performance with its main counterpart on an annual basis and in coordination with the UNDAF annual review process. Project boards will continue to provide the platform for participatory governance and decision-making that is nationally owned and led.

16. Low institutional capacity and high turnover of senior government officials may affect the successful implementation of the programme, eventually hindering ownership, results achievements and accountability. To mitigate this risk, UNDP will promote inter-institutional and multi-actor participatory strategies and monitoring mechanisms to identify at an early stage potential implementation difficulties for immediate action.

17. Difficulties mobilizing financial resources in the past may continue and can potentially jeopardize programme and project implementation and scaling-up. For this reason, having experienced a realignment exercise in 2012-2013, which resulted in the consolidation of a structure and teams with the necessary substantive and operational capacities to respond effectively and efficiently and to guarantee achievement of results, the country office will seek partnerships with multilateral banks and the private sector. UNDP will also pursue South-South and triangular cooperation opportunities that offer innovative approaches to cost-efficiency.

18. The management will ensure full compliance with the UNDP programme operations policies and procedures that provide the basis for effective programme and risk management. To mitigate the risk at the project formulation stage and to enhance environmental and social sustainability, large projects will undergo a systematic review process to ensure environmental and social safeguards.

19. The country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Manager accountability at the country, regional and headquarter levels for the country programme is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

20. An integrated monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management strategy will buttress the country programme and will contribute to strengthening the results management culture, learning and knowledge generation processes and support UNDP country office accountability.

21. Developing national capacities for results-based management and information collection and use is one of the programme's key strategies. UNDP will disaggregate data based on geography, gender, indigenous peoples, age and people with different capacities. Crucially, the country office will promote adequate data collection methods using different UNDP-led initiatives in order to strengthen the capacity of national data centres to provide sound information for timely decision-making.

22. UNDP will monitor the country programme programmatically and operationally in coordination with implementing partners with the objective of reviewing progress against targets established at the design phase. Together, they will address issues identified and ensure lessons learned are fed back into the entire programme.

23. The organization has developed the evaluation plan for the programme based on UNDP evaluation policies. UNDP will conduct three outcome evaluations and a final country programme evaluation in 2019, measuring programme results and contributions made by UNDP to the development results under the UNDAF. These evaluations will collect evidence and identify best practices and lessons learned to improve programme implementation. UNDP will in turn consolidate this information in the form of knowledge products for possible use in South-South cooperation.

24. UNDP will adjust the indicators, baselines and targets of the programme's indicative outputs so that they are in line with the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the national development plan.

25. A specialized staff member will ensure that results-based management and monitoring and evaluation principles form an integral part of the work programme to ensure evidence-based results.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Republic of Paraguay (2015-2019)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Extreme poverty reduction sustained and people's welfare improved; Higher quality of life within a sound, sustainable habitat; Environmental assets recovered and evaluated				
UNDAF OUTCOME 2.1: Devolution and accountability: Paraguay will have reduced poverty levels, established decent work and guaranteed improvement of working population's income				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (in United States dollars)
<p>Indicator 1a: Percentage of population in: (a) poverty; (b) extreme poverty Baseline (2013): (a) 23.8%; (b) 10.1% Target (2019): (a) XX%; (b) XX% to be defined in 2014, disaggregated by sex, as per the national development plan Urban area target (2013): (a) 17%; (b) 5.1% Urban target (2019): (a) XX%; (b) XX% to be defined in 2014, disaggregated by sex as per the national development plan Rural baseline (2013): (a) 33.8%; (b) 17.6% Rural target rural (2019): (a) XX%; (b) XX% to be defined in 2014, disaggregated by sex as per the national development plan</p> <p>Indicator 1b: Implementation of the Statistical National Development Strategy Baseline: Strategy in design stage Target: Strategy implemented Source: Technical Planning Secretariat</p>	<p>Annual data of the Permanent Household Survey, General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Census</p> <p>The country has defined a national climate change policy and a national environmental policy. The implementation roadmap and progress indicators need to be defined. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for this in consultation with other agencies, such as the Climate Change Commission and the National Environmental Council, with United Nations support. Indicators should have be defined by the end of 2014.</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Options to promote inclusive and sustainable social protection, based on best practices and lessons learned at regional level</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 A: Number of environmental and gender conditionalities established in conditional cash transfer programmes and other poverty reduction programmes as a pilot for scaling up the poverty and environment nexus of poverty reduction Baseline: 0 environmental conditionality; 1 gender conditionality Target: To be defined Source: Poverty and Environment Initiative-Paraguay, Social Action Secretariat, Secretariat of the Environment Frequency: Annual (2015)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1 B Percentage of monthly household income increases from farm production, micro-credits and inclusive business under public-private partnerships Baseline: Monthly income of 400 households in the Tava-i district equals \$139 (monthly) Target: 60% increase in monthly household income (or \$220 in 2017); percentage increase in monthly female-headed households to be defined Source: PEI-Paraguay Initiative, Social Action Secretariat, Secretariat of the Environment Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Leadership of the Government (particularly Ministry of Finance and Social Action Secretariat), and departmental and municipal governments. Several civil society organizations actively participate in management and monitoring. All United Nations organizations in Paraguay are involved.</p>	<p>Regular: \$451,930</p> <p>Other: \$28,572,000</p>

Indicator 1c: Coverage of social protection systems disaggregated by sex, age, income, and rural/urban

Baseline: To be defined

Target: To be defined

Source: Social and finance ministries

Indicator 1d: Percentage of implementation of the national environmental policy and the national climate change policy

Baseline: To be agreed in 2014

Target: To be defined

Frequency: Biennial

Source: National Environment Council, National Climate Change Commission and Secretariat of the Environment reports

Alto Paraná, Canindeyú Amambay department baselines: To be defined in 2014

Departmental targets: To be defined in 2014

Source: National Environment Council, Secretariat of the Environment, local councils, departmental and municipal reports

<p>Output 1.2: Mechanisms established to generate and broadly disseminate development knowledge solutions</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: (a) Number of human development reports and specialized reports produced and disseminated; (b) Number of recommendations from human development reports adopted as public policies; (c) Number of individuals with access to printed publications Baseline 2014: (a) 01; (b) 0; (c) 0 Target: (a) 10; (b) 5; (c) 3,000 Source: UNDP Paraguay web monitoring, official documents Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Participating entities: Ministry of Finance, Technical Planning Secretariat, social ministries and secretariats, Social Expenditure Monitoring Commission of the Parliament, departments and municipalities. Several community organizations are also involved.</p>
<p>Output 1.3. National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities for inclusive and sustainable development</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. A: Number of national and sub-national initiatives implemented to strengthen livelihoods and natural resources Baseline: To be defined in the new development plan framework foreseen for 2014 and in other institutional plans Target: To be defined Source: To be defined Frequency: To be defined</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. B: Number of hectares of protected areas and/or biological corridors Baseline: To be defined in the new development plan framework foreseen for 2014 and in other institutional plans Target: To be defined Source: Secretariat of the Environment Frequency: To be defined</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 C: Number of environmental or ecosystem services adopted Baseline: To be defined in development plan framework foreseen for 2014 and in other institutional plans. Target: To be defined Source: Secretariat of the Environment Frequency: To be defined</p>	<p>Leadership of the Government (particularly Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, ministry of Industry and Commerce, Secretariat of the Environment, Technical Planning Secretariat and National Forestry Institute) and departmental and municipal governments. The Government promotes the overall policy, defines incentives and guarantees consultation with indigenous people. The private sector, specifically entrepreneurs and workers, are actively involved in 'green commodities' and employment improvement strategies. The World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are also participating.</p>

<p>Indicator 1.3.1 D: Number of hectares of environmentally sustainable and socially responsible commercial agriculture and family farming that expand and diversify the production base Baseline: To be defined in 2014 Target: To be defined Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Secretariat of the Environment , Ministry of Industry and Commerce Frequency: To be defined</p>	
<p>Output 1.4. Climate change mitigation and adaptation actions increased and implemented in all sectors based on strategic tools and multi-sectoral consensus</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1 A: Approval and implementation percentage of gender sensitive climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy (under development) Target: To be defined Source: National Climate Change Commission, Secretariat of the Environment reports Frequency: Biennial</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1 B: Launch and implementation percentage of an environmental, social and human rights safeguard system (under development), with an emphasis on indigenous people Target: To be defined Source: National Environmental Council, National Climate Change Commission, Technical Planning Secretariat, Secretariat of the Environment reports Frequency: Biennial</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1 C: Approval and implementation percentage of the national plan for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+); Target: To be defined Source: National Climate Change Commission, National Committee for REDD+, Secretariat of the Environment reports Frequency: Biennial</p>	<p>This output is led by the Government (especially by Secretariat of the Environment, National Forestry Institute, Technical Planning Secretariat) and indigenous organizations such as Federation for the Self-determination of Indigenous Peoples and involves the ongoing participation of all sectors (particularly the private sector, civil society organizations and academia) both at national and sub-national levels. All United Nations organizations are also involved.</p>

		<p>Output 1.5: Inclusive and sustainable solutions provided to achieve energy efficiency and universal access to energy sources (particularly renewable energy), with emphasis on vulnerable populations</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1 A: Number of energy efficiency and energy diversification programmes designed and implemented in different sectors (i.e., transportation, production and construction), aimed especially at improving living conditions of the most vulnerable populations Baseline (2014): To be defined with sectors Target (2019): To be defined with sectors Source: Ministry of Public Works and Communication, National Electricity Administration Frequency: To be defined</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.1 B: Number of reforested hectares Baseline: To be defined under the national development plan Target (2019): To be defined under the national development plan Source: National Forestry Institute Frequency: To be defined</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Works and Communications leadership with the participation of the Technical Planning Secretariat, Secretariat of the Environment, ANDE and multinationals, municipalities and rural communities. Media and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) support citizen education in energy usage.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Social development with justice and equity				
UNDAF OUTCOME 1.1: Paraguay will have progressed in protecting and guaranteeing the rights of all individuals, with emphasis on vulnerable and discriminated populations				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2: Citizen demands for voice, development, rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
<p>Indicator 2a: Combined progress rate in five basic indicators of inter-institutional coordination to guarantee human rights in national and local levels Baseline: To be agreed in 2014 Target: To be defined Source: Human Rights Network of the Executive Branch</p> <p>Indicator 2b: Percentage of legal cases solved by the judiciary Baseline: To be defined Target: To be defined Source: Supreme Court of Justice</p> <p>Indicator 2c: Voter turnout, disaggregated by sex, age and excluded groups Baseline: 68.6% (2013) Target: To be defined Source: Superior Court of Electoral Justice</p> <p>Indicator 2d: Proportion of women to men in Parliament Baseline: 19% (2013) Target: 2018: To be defined Source: Superior Court of Electoral Justice</p>	<p>This rate aims at providing public management efficiency in guaranteeing basic rights. The Human Rights Network of the Executive Branch, with United Nations support, is in charge of selecting indicators, the methodology to calculate the combined rate and its applications. It should have been defined by the end of 2014.</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Increased management capacity and accountability of the judiciary in order to improve citizen access to justice Indicator: Number of persons with access to legal aid services, by geographic area and disaggregated by sex Baseline: To be defined in 2014 (judiciary and UNDP) Target: To be defined Source: Judiciary Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Leadership of the judiciary. Civil society organizations participate in the monitoring of results and implementation of alternative justice.</p>	<p>Regular: \$1,387,320</p> <p>Other: \$76,750,000</p>
		<p>Output 2.2: Strengthened public institutions management and civil service capacities Indicator 2.2.1: Percentage of civil servants: (a) admitted by merit based selection processes; and (b) promoted by merit and technical qualifications Baseline: (a) 26% (2012); (b) To be defined in 2014 (Secretariat of Public Affairs and UNDP) Target: To be defined Source: Secretariat of Public Affairs Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Currently, Secretariat of Public Affairs, Technical Planning Secretariat, Social Action Secretariat, Secretariat of the Environment, National Emergency Secretariat, Paraguayan Institute for Indigenous Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Health and Social Welfare are participating.</p>	
		<p>Output 2.3: Strengthened technical, management and accountability capacities of the Congress and of the Superior Court of Electoral Justice, creating conditions for increased democratic participation</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 A: Extent to which Parliament meets minimum benchmarks to perform core functions effectively Baseline: To be defined in 2014 (Parliament and UNDP) Target: To be defined Source: National Parliament, independent monitoring Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 B: Share of eligible voters registered for voting, disaggregated by sex, age and excluded groups Baseline: 2013: 88,3% Target: 2018: To be defined in 2014 (Superior Court for Electoral Justice and UNDP) Source: Superior Court for Electoral Justice Frequency: Quinquennial</p>	<p>Leadership of the Parliament and the Superior Court of Electoral Justice. Participation of political parties, citizen organizations and media in indicator surveillance.</p>	

		<p>Output 2.4: Institutions supported and dialogue processes facilitated for consensus building and effective civil society participation in national development</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1 A: Quality of civil society participation in development and public-management-related issues, disaggregated by sex, age groups, indigenous people and other excluded groups Baseline: To be defined in 2014 (civil society and UNDP) Target: To be defined Source: To be defined Frequency: To be defined</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1 B: Percentage of women participating as candidates in national elections for: (a) president (b) senator; (c) congresswoman; (d) governor; (e) council woman in departmental councils Baseline 2013: (a) 22.8%; (b) 43.4%; (c) 36.3%; (d) 13.2%; (e) 38.2% Target 2018: To be defined in 2014 (Superior Court for Electoral Justice, Ministry of Women, UN-Women and UNDP) Source: Superior Court for Electoral Justice Frequency: Quinquennial</p>	<p>UNDP promotes effective civil society participation and will agree on indicators with such organizations to measure the quality of participation. This output includes Ministry of Women participation, all United Nations organizations in the country and several social and community organizations.</p>	
		<p>Output 2.5: Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1: Number of approved and implemented proposals for corruption risk mitigation in specific sectors Baseline: 0 Target: 2019: To be defined Source: National Anticorruption Secretariat and ministries that provide basic social services Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>UNDP will leverage South-South support for participating sectors, and will promote transparency agreements among these sectors and their providers and users, National Anticorruption Secretariat, and ministries that provide basic social services.</p>	

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Supporting the reduction of global climate change risks; Improving quality of living within a sound and sustainable habitat				
UNDAF OUTCOME 3.1: Paraguay will have reduced its disaster risks and increased community resilience and responsiveness to emergencies and disasters				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change				
<p>Indicator 3a: Percentage of implementation of an integral risk reduction, prevention, early warning and disaster response and recovery system Baseline: To be agreed in 2014 Target: To be defined Disaggregation: Departments</p> <p>Indicator 3b: Mortality risk from natural hazards, for women and men Baseline: To be defined Target: To be defined Source: National Emergency Secretariat</p> <p>Indicator 3c: Economic loss from natural hazards as a proportion of GDP Baseline: To be defined Target: To be defined Source: National Emergency Secretariat</p>	<p>The country has not yet implemented a methodology to assess economic losses from natural disasters that can be used as a basis for a structured reduction strategy. This methodology will be defined in 2014 and 2015 under the responsibility of the National Emergency Secretariat and with United Nations support.</p>	<p>Output 3.1. System developed to assess natural and human-induced risks at national and sub-national levels Indicator 3.1.1: Number of municipalities with risk maps developed with local communities in a participatory manner, aligned with national statistics Baseline 2014: 0 municipalities Target 2019: To be defined Source: National Emergency Secretariat Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.2. Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks for the improved implementation of disaster risk management measures at national and sub-national levels Indicator 3.2.1 A: Number of (a) departments and (b) municipalities endowed with a regulatory and institutional body for disaster risk and climate change management Baseline: (a) 13; (b) 6 Target 2019: (a) 17; (b) 17 Source: National Emergency Secretariat and departmental and municipal governments reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1 B: Number of (a) departments and (b) municipalities with risk management and reduction committees that are aligned with the national policy and coordinated with other local structures Baseline: (a) 13; (b) 6 Target 2019: (a) 17; (b) 17 Source: National Emergency Secretariat and departmental and municipal government reports Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>National Emergency Secretariat leadership. UNDP will intensify actions to strengthen National Emergency Secretariat capacities. Departments and municipalities will participate. Promotion of community participation will be a priority. Business associations and unions will also participate. The international community provides humanitarian assistance and warning, emergency mobilization and damage assessment technologies.</p>	<p>Regular: \$262,750</p> <p>Other: \$3,850,000</p>

	<p>Output 3.3. Systems to efficiently meet and address the impacts of natural and human-induced disasters – promoted at all government and community levels</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1 A: Number of municipalities with early warning systems aligned with national statistical data Baseline: 0 Target 2019: To be defined Source: National Emergency Secretariat and municipal government reports Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1 B: Number of municipalities with contingency plans aligned with the national risk management policy Baseline: Six municipalities. Target 2019: 17 municipalities Source: National Emergency Secretariat and municipal government reports Frequency: Annually</p>	
--	--	--