### Country: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2023-2026

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In response to the complex situation in the country in the last four years, and in agreement with the government, the Country Program for the period 2015-2019 was extended to 2022, in line with the extension of the UNDAF for the same period.

During this period, cooperation focused on contributing to implementing public policies aimed at reducing poverty, promoting equality and social inclusion, and sustainable development, taking into consideration the country's demographic dynamics. This work was carried out by directly promoting socio-productive initiatives to strengthen the livelihoods and entrepreneurship of women and youth, and to strengthen the capacities of MSMEs to improve their business performance, production and productivity in 10 states. The objective was to provide decent employment opportunities for social groups in vulnerable situations and to contribute to economic reactivation, weakened by the complex situation in the country, which was overcome by the effects of the COVID-19 containment measures. A total of 5,833 people (60% women) and 430 MSMEs benefited directly. These results were possible thanks to the coordination with public and private sector institutions, civil society organizations and academia, which made it possible to strengthen national capacities to implement public policies on technical assistance to MSMEs. The Ministry of People's Power for Industry and National Production strengthened the MSMEs' capacities in the country by institutionalizing the technical assistance tools created by UNDP: Supplier Development, Ruta Emprendedora and En Marcha Digital.

Given the effects of the COVID-19 containment measures, within the framework of the initiatives undertaken to support the reactivation and continuity of productive activities and livelihoods, facilitating connectivity in vulnerable communities, the Ministry of People’s Power for Science and Technology strengthened the National Information center Program, forming a national network of more than 500 Information centers, as community spaces for participation. In 8 prioritized Information centers (centers to facilitate community access to Internet) located in vulnerable communities in 6 states of the country, the rehabilitation of the technological infrastructure (fiber optic connection, provision of technological equipment and creation of Wi-Fi community networks) and the physical plant were completed, being now models of Information centers to guide the rehabilitation of the rest in the country. This initiative directly benefits 10,000 people and 50,000 people indirectly every month.

**Support was also provided to improve institutional capacities for formulating, managing and monitoring programs and plans aimed at reducing poverty from a sustainable human development perspective.** Key national institutions such as the Ministry of Planning and the National Institute of Statistics participated in training processes and have tools developed by UNDP to contribute to strengthening their capacities and guide decision-making in the areas of: Agenda 2030 and SDGs, management of the national system of social transfers; tools for monitoring the quality of basic services in the country, construction of multidimensional poverty indexes. The INE analyzes the country's economic and social situation in various areas, based on the evolution of the dynamics of poverty in Venezuela from 2004-2016 by having a new tool adapted to estimate poverty transition matrices. The national government and the United Nations System have a proposed plan to support the social and economic response and recovery from the effects of COVID-19. This exercise was led by UNDP, developed in 2020 jointly with FAO, UNIDO, and UNFPA and in coordination with PAHO, with the participation of the government, public and private sector actors, civil society organizations and academia.

**The institutional mechanisms for financial and sustainable management of one of the main social inclusion programs aimed at women, youth, children and adolescents** were strengthened by supporting the expansion and continuity of the social inclusion policy through the academic-musical training of children and adolescents, reaching 1,012,077 beneficiaries (at the end of 2018). In the 2015-2022 period, the Bolivar Musical Foundation continued strengthening its operational capacities to ensure the functioning of the Venezuelan System of Youth Choirs and Orchestras.

**The institutional capacity for the generation, disaggregation, analysis and integration of socioeconomic statistics was strengthened by strengthening the INE.** The Government has mechanisms to improve the collection of statistical information and guide the development of policies by having, for example, better technological management of social statistics, through a capture system for mobile devices of the social infrastructure survey, better technological capacities for data storage, of the Household Sample Survey (EHM), through the consolidation of the Automated Integrated Statistical Production System (SIAPE). The National Statistics Institute (INE) also developed the Social Dynamics Survey (EDS) to obtain information on household income and expenditure and the influence of social transfers on the composition of the household budget.

**The office also supported initiatives to promote access to basic services, emphasizing isolated and vulnerable populations.** The national health system strengthened its capacity to respond to the resurgence of malaria in the country. In coordination with the Ministry of Health and PAHO, UNDP initiated the project: Controlling the resurgence of malaria and reducing its morbidity in Venezuela. In 2022, the Global Fund approved an exceptional grant to address the resurgence of malaria in Venezuela. Progress was made in providing supplies in the prioritized states and communities to support the health system's response.

The Ministry of Health improved its response to COVID-19 by reinforcing hygiene and disinfection protocols in 16 hospitals, receiving 180,000 non-sterile gloves and 400,000 masks.

To contribute to the national policy for the reduction of maternal mortality, in coordination with UNFPA and in alliance with the Ministry of Health, the cooperation enabled the Dr. Pastor Oropeza Maternity Hospital in Caracas (with an influence area of 400,000 inhabitants) to improve its capacity for the care of pregnant mothers and newborns in 2020, by rehabilitating its electricity and emergency drinking water supply systems. The success of this experience served as a model for preparing project proposals to replicate this intervention in at least nine other hospitals.

**Cooperation also supported environmental management and integrated disaster risk management policies.** In partnership with MINEC, the People's Ministry of Water, the Rural Development Institute - attached to the People's Ministry of Land and Agriculture - and the Inter-American Center for Environmental and Territorial Development and Research of Universidad de los Andes, Mérida - Venezuela, guidelines and an action plan were generated for the country to advance in the improvement of integrated water resource management, which will guide the actions of the aforementioned ministries and other agencies involved in water management.

The strengthening of MINEC's institutional capacities was aimed at improving the implementation of national environmental management policies. In accordance with international conventions and agreements and national priorities, the national report on combating desertification, drought and land degradation neutrality, compliance with the national biosafety framework, the third national biosafety report on the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the 6th national biodiversity report, and the second national communication on Climate Change were completed. It also strengthened capacities to improve policies on solid waste, forest management, environmental quality, strengthening of the national system of marine and protected coastal areas, gender mainstreaming in environmental policies and projects, the Greenhouse Gas Inventory, and access to the Green Climate Fund. MINEC also strengthened its operational capacity by providing technological equipment and furniture for its headquarters.

**Throughout the program, cooperation also contributed significantly to support citizen security policies and human rights compliance.** In agreement with the Ministry of People's Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MRIJP), it prioritized the strengthening of national capacities to improve the management of information on violence, crime and security in the country, to obtain quality data to guide the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies on people-centered security. The Ministry has a single complaint form to be applied at the national level by the competent security and justice institutions and favors: the strengthening of processes of the National Office of Integral Attention to Victims of Violence (ONAIVV), the reactivation of the Strategic Information and Police Transparency System (SIETPOL) and the development of a training proposal on information management, to be incorporated into the curriculum of the National Experimental University of Security (UNES). The entities involved are: the Venezuelan Citizen Security Observatory (OVS); the Scientific, Penal, and Criminal Investigative Body (CICPC); the Bolivarian National Police (CPNB); the Vice-Ministry of the Integrated Police System (VISIPOL); the Vice-Ministry of the Integrated Criminal Investigation System (VISIIP); the Ministry of People’s Power for Women and Gender Equality (MINMUJER); the Public Prosecutor's Office, the National Office for the Integral Attention to Victims of Violence (ONAIVVV). Gender mainstreaming was contemplated in the design and implementation of the instruments. Additionally, the Ministry of People’s Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP) incorporated, as part of its information management platform, a monitoring system made up of 72 human rights indicators associated with services contemplated in the legal framework of the ministry. In addition, the Venezuelan Security Observatory, attached to the Ministry of People’s Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP), improved the capacity of the technological platform of the citizen security statistical information system SIESEC. Two hundred (200) officers improved their capacity to manage information on violence and crime.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period:2015-2022** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **Nº1.1. By 2022, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of public policies geared towards poverty reduction, promotion of equality, social inclusion and sustainable development, taking into consideration the demographic dynamics of the country.** | | $50,735,570.04 | 1. *Number of socio-productive projects implemented in prioritized municipalities that respond to human development strategies with emphasis on women and youth.* 2. *Number of programs and plans that incorporate demographic dynamics, the principles of sustainable development and poverty reduction with emphasis on the issues of women, youth and children and adolescents.* 3. *Number of NSS statistical operations that improve the timeliness and quality of available information* | 1. *By 2022, 4 projects were completed that promoted socio-productive initiatives to strengthen livelihoods and entrepreneurship led by women, youth and in general, MSMEs, in 8 states of the country.* 2. *The expansion of the national program for social inclusion through the academic musical training of children and adolescents was strengthened, reaching 1,012,077 registered beneficiaries at the end of 2018.* 3. *Four (4): Infrastructure survey, transition matrix analysis, poverty index, social dynamics survey.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  In the Country Program (CP), 4 products were identified, in attention to which the main inputs were generated to support the government with the progress towards achieving this effect.  Venezuela has faced a complex crisis in the last ten years, which has impacted the national productive sector, employment and household income; therefore, in the 2015-2022 period, UNDP implemented initiatives to contribute to strengthening the livelihoods of the most vulnerable social groups, to help them obtain income through their productive efforts, beyond the social transfers that are temporary.  In a context marked by the pandemic, mainly in the last two years of the CP, contributing to keeping people out of poverty was established as a priority in the country through the development of institutional mechanisms to coordinate action at the national and local level to strengthen livelihoods, job creation and access to financial assets focused on women, heads of household and young people, has been fundamental. Multi-stakeholder linkages were also promoted to foster the capacity building of MSMEs that integrate supply and value chains in strategic, productive sectors.  **Product 1. Socio-productive and handicraft initiatives aimed at vulnerable populations in marginal areas supported through technical assistance.**  **Strengthening of MSMEs and entrepreneurship.**  During the 2015 - 2022 program period, four projects were developed (2016, 2019, 2021, and 2022) that promoted socio-productive initiatives to strengthen the livelihoods and entrepreneurship of women and youth and to strengthen the capacities of MSMEs to improve their business performance, production and productivity in 10 states of the country, to provide decent employment opportunities for social groups in vulnerable situations and to contribute to the economic reactivation due to the complex situation in the country, which overcame the effects of the containment measures in the face of COVID-19.  In partnership with public and private sector institutions, civil society organizations, and academia, 5,833 people benefited directly, and national policies and programs were strengthened to provide technical assistance to MSMEs and enterprises.  The need to strengthen institutional capacities and national technical assistance policies and programs in this area was identified as a key aspect to support the strengthening of integral capacities in MSMEs and contribute to improving production, productivity, and competitiveness, given the reduction in the capacities of national institutions as a result of the complex crisis in the country, which also affected the performance of enterprises. Therefore, a strategy was undertaken to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to assist MSMEs, through transfer processes of the methodologies developed by UNDP: Ruta Emprendedora, En Marcha Digital, and Supplier Development Program.  The Ministry of People's Power for Industries and National Production (MPPIPN) initiated a strategy to strengthen the technical assistance policy for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, for which UNDP transferred to this Ministry the three methodologies through UNDP technical assistance in the training of officials and support for the institutionalization of these methodologies as a tool for technical assistance to MSMEs in the country.  Two local governments (the Mayor's Office of Maracaibo and the Government of Distrito Capital), two public institutions attached to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Fund of Reciprocal Guarantees for Small and Medium Enterprises, the Society of Reciprocal Guarantees for the Microfinance Sector, a civil society organization, the CESAP Social Group, the Voluntary Dividend for the Community, Universidad Católica Andres Bello and Banco Occidental de Descuento Foundation, strengthened their programs to provide technical assistance to small enterprises by incorporating and implementing, as part of their tools, the methodologies transferred by UNDP. The result was 161 small enterprises that strengthened their operational and administrative capacities in 2021.  In alliance with public and private sector institutions and civil society organizations, the following achievements were attained:   * 430 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) strengthened their business management capabilities and improved their performance in key areas of finance, marketing, operations, strategy and human talent; distributed in the following productive sectors: 70% of the food sector and 30% distributed among the footwear, textile, metal-mechanic, pharmacy and tourism sectors. According to their profile, the beneficiaries were: 70% micro and small enterprises, 20% medium-sized enterprises, 10% urban service associations, and 10% rural associations of agricultural producers. This was achieved through implementing methodologies developed by UNDP, the Supplier Development Program (PDP) in 53% of the 430 companies and En Marcha Digital in 47% of the companies, with 60% participation of women and 40% of men. * Based on the application of the Supplier Development Program (PDP), in alliance with the Venezuelan Chamber of the Food Industry, we contributed to improving the articulation of value chains in the food sector and improving the capabilities of 126 MSMEs (of the 430 initially mentioned) in 6 states of the country; in alliance with the Ministry of Industries and National Production, the PDP improved the capabilities of 80 MSMEs and with the Governor's Office of the State of Miranda, 20 MSMEs. * As part of the strategy to support the reactivation of the national productive sector, in the absence of financing sources in the country, within the framework of the initiative to support the agri-food sector, the identification of new sources of financing for agricultural producers was promoted. Therefore, with technical assistance from UNDP, Venezuela's Agricultural Input and Output Exchange, the only one of its kind in the country, updated and strengthened its digital operating system and developed a strategy for training rural agricultural producers and producers to facilitate their access to Agricultural Exchange. * In alliance with the NGO called Grupo Social CESAP, Banco Occidental de Descuento Foundation, the Mayor's Office of El Hatillo Municipality in the state of Miranda. With direct assistance from UNDP, 133 enterprises strengthened their development by applying the methodology of Ruta Emprendedora. Women lead 60% of the enterprises. * The development of institutional mechanisms to coordinate action at the national and local levels to strengthen livelihoods, job creation, access to financial assets focused on women who are heads of their households and young people, and social protection, were key areas of work in 2016, 2021 and 2022, in partnership with Grupo Social CESAP NGO:   955 microenterprises received microcredits, 64% led by women who are heads of their households and 16% led by men. The loan recovery rate was 90% of the amount granted.  A total of 3,977 people received 65 teaching hours of training in trades demanded by the communities at the local level, in 10 states of the country, such as: computer repair, social network management, cellphone repair and water pump repair, baking, bakery, clothing manufacturing. Participants also received training in entrepreneurial skills. An estimated 54% of female heads of household over 30 years of age, 27% women under 30 years of age, and 19% young men under 30 years of age benefited. A sample of 212 participants were surveyed: 63% indicated that their income had increased after participating in the training programs and becoming employed or developing a self-employed venture. Forty-five percent indicated that they had started a new venture or had strengthened their current one.   * In 2020, to support the promotion of socio-productive initiatives, 78 young women entrepreneurs received technical and managerial training to develop technological applications to contribute to the solution of environmental problems in the community, while generating income, in alignment with SDGs 14, 6, 7 12 and 10; through their participation in the Technovation Program, in partnership with Impact Hub Caracas.   To achieve these outputs, UNDP Venezuela previously strengthened its capacities and created a registry of 37 specialists certified in technical assistance methodologies for MSMEs in the country. This was made possible through the exchange of knowledge, lessons learned and methodological tools for strengthening business management capacities with other UNDP offices in the region, Colombia, Ecuador and the Regional Center based in Panama. To strengthen these methodologies, the office made adaptations for the country and developed content on gender and closing the digital divide.  Within the framework of this effect, during this period of the country program, UNDP exercised its integrating role by articulating cooperation strategies that facilitated the diversification and incorporation of new allies from the public and private sectors mentioned above, which made it possible to achieve the results.  Complementarily, the first Virtual Business Forum organized in 2020 by the Resident Coordinator's office and UNDP, made it possible to spread the experiences and proposals of national companies to address the pandemic, with UNDP being responsible for developing the session corresponding to the lessons learned and good practices implemented by Venezuelan companies to address COVID-19 in a context of pre-existing socioeconomic crisis, with the participation of presidents of business associations and more than 200 companies. During the years 2021 and 2022, the Forum has continued as a space to provide rapprochement and alliances between the private and public sectors to make visible and promote UNDP cooperation initiatives in the business sphere aligned with the SDGs, with more than 1,000 participants.  **Fostering connectivity in vulnerable communities:**  Given the effects of the containment measures by COVID-19, in the framework of the initiatives undertaken by the country office between 2021 and 2022 to support the reactivation and continuity of productive activities and livelihoods, facilitating connectivity in vulnerable communities, the Ministry of People’s Power for Science and Technology, strengthened the National Information centers Program, forming a national network of more than 500 Information centers, as community spaces for participation. These Information centers have been promoting access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Venezuela for more than 20 years; specifically within the framework of cooperation, in 8 prioritized Information centers (centers to facilitate community access to internet) that were not operating, located in vulnerable communities in 6 states of the country, the rehabilitation of the technological infrastructure (fiber optic connection, provision of technological equipment and creation of community Wi-Fi networks), and the physical plant were completed. This initiative directly benefits 10,000 people and 50,000 people indirectly.  The technology with which these information centers were equipped, configured and acquired with UNDP funding and technical assistance turned these information centers into reference models for the rest of the more than 500 Information centers that make up the national network since they include cutting-edge technological components, which facilitate, for example, the creation of community Wi-Fi networks and the deployment of training processes to support the closing of the digital divide in communities and in micro and small enterprises, thus becoming a new model of knowledge centers for vulnerable communities. (2021-2022)  **Product 2. Improved institutional capacities for formulating, managing and monitoring programs and plans aimed at poverty reduction under a sustainable human development approach.**  Throughout the 2015-2022 period, key national institutions in the design of policies with an impact on poverty reduction participated in training processes to contribute to strengthening their capacities. They also benefited from knowledge products developed by UNDP:  - The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic has tools for diagnosing SDG indicators and evaluating the alignment between national development plans and the 2030 agenda. (2022)  - To improve efficiency, reduce high costs and ensure the continuity of the national system of social transfers, the Ministry of Planning and INE improved their capacities to manage the national system of social transfers by incorporating methodologies for the estimation of subsidies, their impact on the income-government income gap and the financing of transfers, through the joint MPPP-UNDP seminar "Social Transfers in Venezuela: Measurement Mechanisms" in April-June 2021.   * The SNU has made available the "Narratives and information contamination on vulnerable groups during the Covid-19 pandemic: the cases of Panama and Venezuela" study, an analysis of information contamination during Covid-19, published by the CO in 2021. * Venezuelan migrants support the communication campaign "From wherever, Venezuelans contribute" in favor of the integration of Venezuelan migrants in the host countries, with more than 14,000 visits to the landing page in the first month of its launch. The initiative is part of the UNDP campaign called "Fighting Hate and False Narratives", with the support of Google Ads. (2021) * The national government and the SNU have the analysis on Gender Equity in the university sector: "Gender gap in student enrollment and graduate population in Venezuelan university institutions", published by the CO in 2021. This study constructs gender parity indicators, in a representative sample of higher education institutions in the country, in all university careers offered by these institutions. It also identifies the advances in gender parity in most careers and the careers that remain "masculinized". The indicators presented in the study are the necessary evidence to define equity policies in Venezuelan higher education. * UNDP conducted a study on the impact of COVID-19 in the country, which among other documents and studies, served as input for the preparation of the UNS proposal for the Social and Economic Response and Recovery Plan for COVID-19 in Venezuela. It also served as input for the construction of the CCA. (2020) * In 2020, in response to COVID-19, cooperation efforts focused on establishing strategic instruments to make the magnitude of the needs visible and support the mobilization of resources to address the country's fiscal deficit, and contributions to improve basic services, with emphasis on the health sector, and technical assistance to strengthen livelihoods and value chains, in coordination with relevant public institutions. * The national government and the United Nations System have a proposed plan to support the social and economic response and recovery from the effects of COVID-19. This exercise was led by UNDP, developed jointly with FAO, UNIDO, and UNFPA and in coordination with PAHO, with UNDP acting as the integrating agent. The COVID-19 economic impact study served as input and received contributions and validation from the government, the private sector, and civil society organizations. * The dialogue and working groups with civil society organizations, such as the Aliadas en Cadena NGO, CESAP Social Group, National Investment Council and the country's main business associations, such as the Venezuelan Chamber of the Food Industry, the Chamber of the Chemical and Petrochemical Industry, the Venezuelan Chamber of Packaging, the Federation of Chambers and Associations of Commerce and Production of Venezuela, facilitated their participation in the gathering of information for the formulation of the social and economic response and recovery plan, prepared under the leadership of UNDP. It was also feasible to hold dialogues and working groups with government institutions, such as the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Ecosocialism, as part of information gathering and definition of the work areas that would make up this plan (2020). * Through an analysis of social networks on the effects of misinformation on vulnerable populations (women and LGTBIQ population in Panama and returned migrants in Venezuela) in times of pandemic, the competent institutions (INE, BCV, MPPP) have had a tool to guide public policy measures. (2020) * The government, through the Ministry of Planning, has tools to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and achieve the SDGs, by assessing the alignment between the latest National Development Plan (2019-2025) and the SDG targets, through the RIA (Rapid Integrated Assessment) analysis methodology applied with UNDP and training on tools for the "Acceleration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", provided to public sector officials. (2019) * INE strengthened its technical capacities for constructing multidimensional poverty indexes, which allowed for developing an index proposal for Venezuela. 2019 * The National Statistics Institute (INE) has an analysis of the economic and social situation of the country in various areas, based on the evolution of the dynamics of poverty in Venezuela from 2004-2016, by having a new tool adapted for the country, for the estimation of poverty transition matrices that allows identifying the determinants of poverty and its dynamics and support the design of policies to overcome poverty. This allowed INE to know the factors that promote the dynamics of poverty and income of Venezuelan households. UNDP recommended focusing social transfer policies on female heads of household and emphasizing the importance of education policies, policies aimed at increasing asset ownership and housing quality as mechanisms to address poverty in Venezuela (2018). * In order to understand the complex and changing Venezuelan economic context, monthly macroeconomic monitoring reports of the country were prepared for use by the UNS and UNDP as input to guide intervention strategies. Extraordinary reports were prepared on topics of national interest (economic impact of sanctions, electricity blackouts, analysis of BCV indicators, among others). * The National Statistics Institute (INE), the MPPP and the UNS Agencies in Venezuela have an assessment of alignment between the National Development Plan and the SDG targets prepared by UNDP, which has supported the design of the new UN Assistance Framework by facilitating the diagnosis of priority areas common to the UN System and the national Government, and contributing to the analysis of the generation of SDG indicators in the country. (2018-2019) * The Social Vice-Presidency of the Republic and the Vice-Presidency of Planning received advice to design and implement measures to optimize social programs (Great Missions) by introducing conditionality in social transfers, mostly unconditional at present, and a study on lessons learned from conditional transfer programs in Brazil and Mexico. (2018) * The Central Bank of Venezuela received training processes for developing tools for the design of fiscal policies to reduce inequality, poverty and other social indicators through the transfer of micro-simulation models and methods for measuring multidimensional progress (2015).   **Product 3. Institutional mechanisms for financial and sustainable management of social inclusion programs aimed at women, youth, children and adolescents have been strengthened.**  This product focused on supporting the expansion and continuity of the social inclusion policy through the academic-musical training of children and adolescents, reaching 1,012,077 beneficiaries (at the close of 2018).  The policy of social inclusion and poverty reduction promoted by the National Government through the Simón Bolívar Musical Foundation (The System, attached to the Vice-Presidency of the Republic), to improve the living conditions of children, adolescents and young people with emphasis on poor and vulnerable communities, through musical academic training, was strengthened and expanded throughout the period 2015-2022.  During the 2000 and 2015 period, progress was made in the professionalization of the members of the System, through musical training programs and 29 international tours, 82,280 units of musical furniture, 165 audio and video equipment and 103,920 musical instruments, in the process of massification of music as a tool for inclusion.  In the 2015-2022 period, the Bolivar Musical Foundation continued strengthening its operational capacities to ensure the functioning of the Venezuelan System of Youth Choirs and Orchestras. It developed a strategy to optimize the institutional response by studying the adequacy of the technological, technical and audiovisual platform, improving interconnectivity systems, and provision and strengthening Lutherie Workshops for repairing and maintaining musical instruments. Fundamusical has better tools for inventory registration, follow-up and safekeeping to guarantee the security of the instruments and assets of the System. The musical academic training process was strengthened through master classes given by renowned international teachers, as well as progress was made in strengthening the capacities of children and young people to build resilience through the promotion of values and the right to a life free of all forms of violence.  The System of Youth Choirs and Orchestras maintained its operations even in a context determined by the measures before COVID-19, and depletion of resources for the project in which the cooperation with UNDP is framed and which is in its final phase so that priority was given to meeting the fundamental demands, which ensured the Internet service and the storage and safeguarding of musical instruments to support the continuity of operations. The System strengthened the management capacity of its team through the seminar-workshop: "Management Challenges in Times of Crisis", designed by the UNDP, aimed at the different directors and managers of the musical institution, a 40-hour training program focused on new trends in public management, to recognize the processes of change observed in the current international context and in the context of the global pandemic scenario given the COVID-19, which has accelerated the adaptation of new internal policies of organizations in terms of operations and management (2021).  From September 28 to 30, with technical assistance from UNDP, the Fund musical System World Congress was held to commemorate the legacy of Maestro José Antonio Abreu, who dreamed that the pedagogical model of this institution would cross borders to support children and young people in all corners of the world, During these three days, more than 60 countries participated in this event in digital format, to present the results and scope of the implementation of a musical teaching model inspired by the pedagogical model of The System, to show how this teaching methodology can be applied in different contexts and cultures (2021).  Ensuring its continuity despite the health, social and economic crisis in the country was also a priority in 2020. Fundamusical was able to continue its operations even in a context determined by the effects of the COVID-19 measures and the deficit of financial resources, by maintaining the continuity of the internet service to allow the connection between the nuclei in the territory, taking into account that, as a result of the pandemic, the use of digital media has gained relevance for the promotion of the cultural and educational activities developed by the System. The System also repaired and reactivated 90% of the transportation units nationwide, determined by the shortage of public transportation units (2020).  The System optimized its technological platform to process the incremental demand for data generated as part of administrative and academic activities, optimizing operational processes. It also improved the interconnection capacity between its sites and nuclei, strengthening the monitoring of programs and activities at the national level. It now has security and inventory mechanisms to strengthen the control and physical safekeeping of the musical instruments acquired through the project. UNDP provided technical assistance to select the best technological options and facilitated the acquisition of technology and hiring international specialists. Fundamusical made progress on a roadmap to strengthen the resilience of The System and to understand and mitigate the effect of the socioeconomic crisis on beneficiaries and their families through a training program structured by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA for the academic, management and administrative team, on the following areas: resilience building, promotion of values, sexual and reproductive health and the right to a life free of violence, with emphasis on gender violence, attended by more than 100 participants, who improved their capacities to address the problems of children and adolescents in the areas above. These trainings resulted in a participatory diagnosis on resilience building and technical assistance actions to support the institutional strengthening of The System (2019).  The National System of Youth Choirs and Orchestras strengthened the capacity of the National Academic Lutherie Program, which will provide members of The System and artisans in the country with the necessary tools to address this socio-productive space, which includes the maintenance, repair and construction of musical instruments. The Lutherie Academic Program has 303 participants who were trained as luthiers with a bachelor's degree, who had the opportunity to integrate as skilled labor and as entrepreneurs in the development of the industry, with the most advanced techniques provided by international specialists. UNDP provided technical assistance by hiring specialists and managed the acquisition of inputs and equipment to equip the lutherie workshops. (2019)  Throughout 2018, several working groups and technical meetings were held to identify specific requirements and comprehensive solutions to ensure the adaptation of technological platforms linked to core processes for administrative and academic management, such as payroll, inventory, ticker system, virtual classroom system, interconnection system, etc. The support of the UNDP Regional Bureau facilitated the specialized technical advice of the office in Venezuela, through the mission carried out for these purposes by the ICT Specialist of the Regional Center. The year 2018 closed with an Interagency Work Plan (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA) for training in sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence aimed at instructors, teachers and children and young beneficiaries in the country's different regions.  In 2017, workshops were created to repair instruments for this policy's sustainability, and capacities were strengthened in the national nuclei for the inclusion of peace culture content and prevention of violence and conflicts in academic-musical training.  In 2015, the systematization of the process through the preparation of the Human Development Notebook on Exemplary Practices in Social Inclusion shows that through academic-musical training, transformational changes are generated in the beneficiaries, highlighting values and attitudes that lead to social integration and cultivate a culture of peace. That year, 25,050 musical instruments were also acquired to expand The System.  **Product 5. Strengthened institutional capacity for the generation, disaggregation, analysis and integration of socioeconomic, environmental, electricity, comprehensive risk management, and public safety statistics.**  The Government has mechanisms to improve the collection of information and guide the development of social infrastructure policies, by promoting better technological management of social statistics by INE, through a capture system for mobile devices of the social infrastructure survey. The National Government will be able to identify the characteristics of the social infrastructure that serves Venezuela's vulnerable population, to guide the prioritization of basic services infrastructure rehabilitation needs and targeting of resources. UNDP provided advisory and technical assistance to achieve this technological development. INE also has improved technological capabilities, through the migration of data storage technologies, to guarantee its digitization and repository to make information available for the Household Sample Survey (EHM), through the consolidation of the Integrated Automated Statistical Production System (SIAPE) by providing a second data warehouse as a repository for three general and transversal databases, which are systematically updated daily to guarantee the backup of all data collected. This sizing allows the analysis of indicators in relation to the targets established in the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to provide information for reporting progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. UNDP managed the technical assistance, training and procurement that made this achievement possible. More than 30 INE officials were trained on: management, automation and technological development of data capture within the framework of the XV National Population and Housing Census (2019).  INE's technical capacities for the analysis and disaggregation of socioeconomic statistics were strengthened by training INE's technical, managerial and administrative staff to improve the development of statistical operations. UNDP managed the participation of INE officials in key areas through international training events on the following topics: implementation of SDG indicators 6.3.2 (Water Quality) and 6.6.1 (Extent of Inland Aquatic Ecosystems), Expenditure and Income Survey, Non-Traditional Data Sources in National Statistical Systems, Distributive Analysis in Latin America and Stata Basic Training. (2018).  The National Statistics Institute (INE) developed the Social Dynamics Survey (EDS) to obtain information on household income and expenditure and the influence of social transfers on the composition of the household budget. UNDP provided technical and financial assistance for the pilot in one state of the country (DHS), and its systematization, for subsequent national implementation by the government. This survey is considered one of the government's main mechanisms for obtaining poverty data, necessary for the design and implementation of public policies. (2017)  Regarding the production of statistics for implementing public policies aimed at improving the quality of life, the National Statistics Institute, as the governing body of the National Statistical System, improved its technological capabilities for data integration and analysis. Through the UNDP, training workshops were organized, and hardware and software were acquired. Management and technical personnel were trained in the development of internationally recognized state-of-the-art statistical methods, and its physical infrastructure was modernized with the expansion and improvement of its headquarters and state offices (2016).  **Product 7. Initiatives to promote access to basic services with an emphasis on isolated and vulnerable populations supported in their implementation and systematized.**  **Controlling Malaria**  The National Health System strengthened its capacity to respond to the resurgence of malaria in the country. In coordination with the Ministry of Health and PAHO, UNDP initiated the project: Controlling the resurgence of malaria and reducing its morbidity in Venezuela. The Global Fund approved the allocation of an exceptional grant to address the resurgence of malaria in Venezuela. UNDP Venezuela has been named Principal Recipient for the program, which began implementation in 2021 through 2023, for $19.8 million.  The resurgence of malaria is linked to difficulties stemming from the country's economic situation, which has triggered population migration to mining areas, mainly in the states of Bolivar and Amazonas, where more than 75% of malaria originates. To strengthen the response capacity, in 2021, coordination with local authorities and civil society began in 2021, as well as the processes for the acquisition of inputs: i) Antimalarial drugs, ii) Inputs for malaria diagnosis iii) Mosquito nets iv) Vehicles for transporting health products and personnel, and in the planning of: (i) Training in diagnosis and treatment of the malaria patient, in conjunction with PAHO, (ii) Support for improvements in 95 diagnostic points and 6 Malariology bases in Amazonas, Bolivar and Delta Amacuro states (iii) Logistical support to personnel in the diagnosis and treatment network in Amazonas, Bolivar and Delta Amacuro states (iv) Strengthening of the information and epidemiological surveillance network in these states.  By 2022, the National Malaria Program, in coordination with the UNDP PMU, aims to reduce malaria mortality by 26% compared to 2019 (a reduction from 118 deaths caused by malaria to 87). To this end, we intend to screen (search for cases) 3,198,615 people out of the 14,443,558 people considered at risk (vulnerable), which represents 22% of people (beneficiaries) who know their serological status about malaria. Those confirmed with malaria, estimated at 433,022, considering a positivity of 30% among those screened, will receive first-line treatment.  In addition, 405,256 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) will be distributed among the populations of parishes in the states of Amazonas, Bolivar, Delta Amacuro and Sucre, which will protect 729,460 people at risk from the malaria vector (mosquito). The nets have arrived in the country and are in the process of distribution. 2020  **In the face of COVID-19**  Funding of USD 12.7 million was received for the COVID-19 Response Mechanism, targeting 14 sentinel hospitals nationwide and health workers of the Tuberculosis, HIV and Malaria Programs. Due to delays in the global production and distribution chains caused by the containment measures imposed in all countries, the supplies have arrived late, so the number of direct beneficiaries cannot yet be reported. Purchases were managed for 6.6 million USD for medical care: i) Personal Protective Equipment, ii) COVID-19 Diagnostic Tests, iii) Medicines, iv) Supplies for Oxygen Therapy Treatment.  The Ministry of Health improved its response to COVID-19 by reinforcing hygiene and disinfection protocols in 16 hospitals in 6 states through the supply of hygiene and disinfection kits for six months. The Ministry of Health also received 180,000 non-sterile gloves. 52 integral community health areas, located in vulnerable communities, distributed in 6 states, benefited from the delivery of 400 thousand masks. This was made possible through the coordinated work between PAHO and UNDP (2020-2021).  51 hospitals prioritized the attention of patients affected by COVID-19, distributed in 24 states of the country, and improved their internal and external lighting systems, through coordination with the Ministry of Electric Energy and the Ministry of Health, for the supply of electrical and non-electrical supplies for the maintenance of these systems. (2021)  **Basic service systems in health centers**  Due to the crisis, the infrastructure of the health system in Venezuela is in precarious conditions in most health centers. In coordination with UNFPA, with a view to contributing to the national policy for the reduction of maternal mortality, an analysis was made of the special difficulties generated on women, derived from the low response capacity of health centers, manifested in the increase of maternal mortality rate. Ten hospitals were prioritized in six states of the country, and detailed engineering was carried out for the rehabilitation of their basic water and electricity systems. In response to this, in partnership with UNFPA and the Ministry of Health, cooperation enabled Dr. Pastor Oropeza Maternity and Children's Hospital in Caracas (with an influence area of 400,000 inhabitants) to improve its capacity to care for pregnant mothers and newborns in 2020, by rehabilitating its emergency electricity supply systems, air conditioning, lighting, drinking water supply and pumping (emergency) and sanitary facilities that serve the delivery room and obstetrics hospitalization. This is one of the hospitals prioritized by the Ministry of Health as part of the national policy to reduce maternal mortality. The hospital's maintenance staff also implemented a training and equipment program for the proper maintenance of these systems. This contribution improved maternal care, since the provision of medicines and training by UNFPA decreases its effectiveness if the basic services in the hospitals are not functioning. This experience served as a model to prepare project proposals to replicate this intervention in at least 9 more hospitals, through the humanitarian plan El Sistema ONU in the country, and negotiations with other donors without obtaining funding. 2020  **Inclusion of a gender approach in the electricity sector.**  The country needs to improve the management of energy information with a gender perspective. For this reason, the Ministry of Electric Energy strengthened its capacities to ensure an inclusive approach in energy efficiency policies to favor the resilience of women, improving gender analysis as part of the preliminary social studies for the design of alternative energy projects and the results of statistical analysis and gender indicators for the formulation and monitoring of public policies in the national electricity sector. This was made possible through technical assistance and workshops facilitated by UNDP with the participation of the lead Ministry of Electric Energy. The Ministry of Electric Energy has a Manual that constitutes a Roadmap for gender mainstreaming during the diagnostic, design, implementation and monitoring phases of alternative energy projects, broad enough to be replicated in the rest of its actions (2019-2020). | | | | |
| **Nº 6.1 By 2022, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of public policies aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of natural ecosystems and efficient environmental management in urban and rural areas.** | $9,332,794.70 | | 1. *Number of programs and plans that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability.1. Conservation and environmental management of natural and urban ecosystems.2. Land degradation.* 2. *Number of institutions and organizations that apply prevention and preparedness programs and protocols to deal with events with adverse effects.* 3. *Number of initiatives implemented that improve access, quality and efficient use of electricity, as well as diversification to clean energy sources and low-emission technologies.* | 1. *Four: National system of marine-coastal protected areas, second national communication on climate change, proposed action plan for integrated water resources management, national desertification report.* 2. *One institution, Vice-Ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection- MPPRIJP.* 3. *One initiative, support to the national campaign "I am conscious of efficient consumption.* |
| UNDP Contribution:  **Product 5. Strengthened institutional capacity for the generation, disaggregation, analysis and integration of environmental statistics, electricity, integrated risk management and public safety.**  To strengthen the generation of information and the management of policies on environmental management in the country, capacities of the governing body, the Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), were strengthened, and the implementation of projects with MINEC was supported and through articulation with academic sectors and the Ministry of Electric Energy, strengthened specific areas prioritized in the framework of cooperation during the 2015-2022 period.  Support for environmental management policies in partnership with MINEC.  In 2022, MINEC together with the Ministry of Planning, initiated a roadmap to strengthen national capacities to access the Green Climate Fund. In addition, they improved capacities for the management of oil spills in coastal areas.  The strengthening of MINEC's institutional capacities was aimed at improving the implementation of national environmental management policies, in compliance with international conventions and agreements, and therefore progress was made in terms of compliance with requirements, such as the preparation of the national report on combating desertification, drought and land degradation neutrality; participated in the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna and made progress in the development of an Information and Monitoring System for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (SISAAM) that allowed MINEC to identify relevant information to strengthen international management and cooperation, in terms of access to financing. (2021)  Compliance with the national biosafety framework was promoted. MINEC strengthened national capacities in the application of methods based on immunoassays and reports on protocols for the standardization and validation of detection methodologies, with the participation of the Ministry of the People's Power for Agriculture, the National Institute of Integral Agricultural Health, National Seed Commission and Ministry of the People's Power for Food, Inspectors of the National Institute of Integral Agricultural Health, National Integrated Service of Customs and Tax Administration, Personnel of the Simón Bolívar Airport, Personnel of Bolipuertos de Venezuela and the National Institute of Agricultural Research. The analytical capacity of the National Laboratory for the Detection of Genetically Modified Organisms was also improved with the incorporation of 84 key laboratory kits. Laboratory personnel are trained in the use and configuration of the equipment (2021).  MINEC, with the support of UNDP, carried out a plan of activities to strengthen the Ministry's internal capacities in gender analysis and the incorporation of this approach in environmental policies. The purpose of these actions was to analyze the environmental programs under development or planning, in order to design a methodology that would allow the incorporation and measurement of gender indicators, in accordance with the provisions of international environmental conventions and under a human rights approach. Similarly, the necessary tools and methodologies were identified for the generation of statistical information and gender indicators to be included in the formulation and monitoring of public policies in the sector (2020).  MINEC has a proposal to support the improvement of the solid waste management policy in Caracas, which allowed for the evaluation of needs and the plan to improve the quality of life of the population associated with the segregation and use of waste and solid waste in the final disposal sites of Greater Caracas. It was possible to identify the Socioeconomic and Cultural Characteristics of the Populations Associated to the Segregation and Use of the Residues and Solid Wastes in the Final Disposal Sites (SDF) El Limón, El Rodeo and Santa Eduvigis of Caracas, document that served as technical support to establish the Volumes and Composition of the Residues and Solid Wastes, Environmental Conditions and the Management carried out in the SDF, as well as to determine the Economic Valuation and Income Distribution of the Population Associated to the Segregation and Use, in order to subsequently build the SDF Management Scenarios and culminate the Project through the design of the Plan to Improve the Quality of Life of the Population Associated to the Segregation and Use of Waste and Solid Waste in three SDF of Caracas. (2020)  MINEC strengthened its international negotiation capacities to maintain the country's leading position in the areas of Biosafety, Biodiversity, Forest Management, Environmental Quality and Climate Change. UNDP facilitated MINEC's participation in meetings within the framework of international treaties and conventions, and participation in international training processes, for example, UNDP managed its participation in COP 25 (2021). The Government, through MINEC with UNDP support, initiated the implementation of the National Biosafety Framework (2018). Completed the preparation of the 6th National Biodiversity Report (2019) as well as the second national communication on Climate Change (2017). Institutional capacities were strengthened in Gas Inventory (2017), Third National Biosafety Report on the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2017), and advisories on the Green Climate Fund (2017-2022).  MINEC, throughout the programmatic period, also strengthened its operational capacity, through the provision of technological equipment and furniture for its headquarters.  UNDP has been a partner in the country for the implementation of projects and initiatives financed by the GEF and implemented by UNEP (non-resident agency), through the consolidation of projects in the area of the implementation of the national biosafety framework and the updating of the national biodiversity strategy. (2020).  The Ministry of Ecosocialism strengthened the implementation of the National Policy for Integrated Management of Marine-Coastal Protected Areas by optimizing operational capacities and developing instruments, management plans and use regulations for the effective management of protected areas covering an area of 968,918.72 hectares and proposals for the creation and expansion of new protected areas with an area of 2,060,297 hectares and four ecological corridors in the aquatic space, covering 5,032,500 hectares. It also strengthened the technical capacities of officials to improve the financial sustainability of protected areas. The government also operationally strengthened the institutional platform formed by the interinstitutional coastal zone committees in 14 of the country's states. This was possible within the framework of the GEF Project to strengthen The National System of Coastal Marine Protected Areas, in which the office used the NIM implementation support modality. (2017)  **In the framework of compliance with the Montreal Protocol.**  UNDP, in partnership with the Industrial Reconversion Fund in the country, implemented actions in the framework of the Montreal Protocol. In response:  5 companies in the food sector and food supplier market networks improved their capacities to implement good refrigeration practices, as a contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere, in response to the commitments assumed under the Montreal Protocol. Through a partnership with FONDOIN, UNDP ensured logistical support to meet this goal in the context of a pandemic. (2020)  The National Integrated Customs Administration Service and improved its training to facilitate the efficient management, substitution and progressive elimination of the production and consumption of substances that affect the ozone layer. UNDP, together with the Industrial Reconversion Fund (FONDOIN) (national partner for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol), managed the technical assistance needed for this achievement. (2019)  The industrial sector improved its capacity for the management of greenhouse gas leakage and good refrigeration practices through the training of approximately 450 people from the public and private sector, in partnership with FONDOIN. (2018)  **Integrated water resources management**  Venezuela has a high probability of facing serious consequences in the very short term in its water resources system as a result of climate change, which adds to the structural problems resulting from the political-economic situation that the country has been experiencing for several years.  Changes in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather and climate events may generate an increase in socio-natural risks, affecting the most vulnerable groups, the stability of rural and urban infrastructure, the economy, and the natural ecosystems themselves, unfortunately causing loss of human lives.  These aspects offer a scenario of fragility in the country in terms of its water security, its development and the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals, in the short, medium and long term, which are international commitments of the country, where SDG 6 stands out.  Therefore, in alliance with MINEC, Ministry of People's Power for Water, the Institute of Rural Development attached to the Ministry of People's Power for Land and Agriculture, the Inter-American Center for Environmental and Territorial Development and Research of the University of the Andes, Merida - Venezuela, guidelines and an action plan were generated for the country to advance in the improvement of the integrated management of water resources, which will guide the actions of the aforementioned ministries and other agencies related to water management. The proposal will serve as a basic tool for the fulfillment of the mission of the Ministry of People's Power for Water Care, as well as for the integrated management of the environment of the Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism.  Information and analysis of the current state of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Venezuela was generated, required in alignment with target 6.5 of SDG 6, as well as providing the basis for the design of a Strategic Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management in the country.  The main objective of the initiative was to "Identify, design and propose an action agenda for integrated water resources management, adapted to the technical, legal, institutional standards and conditions of the country, within the framework of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals", for which it:  1) Built a shared vision of integrated water resources management at the national level.  2) Analyzed the state of the art in the generation of information on hydro-climatic resources in the country, through workshops and a discussion forum on IWRM with the main associated stakeholders.  3) Analyzed the country's water resources situation to identify, evaluate and prioritize the problems of sustainable water use at the level of Venezuela's hydrological regions;  4) Estimated and evaluated compliance with the progress indicators of SDG 6, target 6.5;  5) Proposed objectives based on the strategic areas on which the changes are based, which will be adapted in each region.  6) Action strategies were proposed based on the proposed objectives, laying the groundwork for an integrated approach to planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects.  7) A proposal of action plans was designed for the development and implementation of the strategies.  8) More than 200 public officials were trained in integrated water resources management in the country.  **Product 9. The need to strengthen institutional capacities to improve the implementation and mainstreaming of the current national policy on Integral Management of Socio-natural and Technological Risks in public sector development policies and programs, private sector management, NGOs and citizen participation, guided cooperation in this area, supporting the construction of strategic planning instruments, as well as mechanisms and tools to support national and local management of planning, prevention and response actions for socio-natural events.**  To support local governments in disaster risk management, in alliance with the private sector, instruments were developed to strengthen the population's capacity to prevent potential hazards. For the three main cities (Caracas, Mérida and Cumaná), which are exposed to natural hazards, a technological application was developed to provide real-time information on the behavior of hydro meteorological and seismic hazards in the territory through mobile devices. In 2020, the local governments of the cities of Cumaná, Mérida and the Capital District improved their capacity to communicate and articulate with organized communities the timely identification and response to socio-natural events to which they are exposed, and which may turn into a disaster, by starting the implementation of a web application developed, "App menazas". The tool is available to the governing body of the policy and local governments, universities and NGOs to support the implementation of the national policy on integrated risk management (2020).  Within the framework of the project financed by the GEF, to strengthen The National System of Marine-Coastal Protected Areas in the country, tsunami early warning capacities were strengthened. The Ministry of Ecosocialism, the Ministry of Defense/Hydrography and Navigation Service and the Venezuelan Foundation for Seismological Research have the capacity to carry out real-time monitoring of the physical and chemical conditions of the sea at seven tide gauge stations distributed along the Venezuelan coast, in order to guide policy decisions in this regard. The Venezuelan Foundation for Seismological Research has incorporated this system in its first Tsunami Early Warning System, joining efforts in the Caribbean to monitor these phenomena (2017).  Venezuela being a seismic country, a contribution was made to improve the knowledge of the citizens of the country's capital on preparedness and response to any seismic event, through the educational campaign "Por si Tiembla", being the Caracas Metro the dissemination platform. (2018)  The Vice-Ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection, attached to the Ministry of People's Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace, has instrumentation to implement the National Policy for the Management of Socio-natural and Technological Risks: A proposal for a National Plan for Integral Disaster Risk Management, a strategy to support the communicational approach to Disaster Risk Management, in response to which 98 social communicators from 14 Ministries and national and local media improved their capacities for the social communication of disaster risk; the first National Atlas of Exposure to Natural Hazards and Technologies, a digital platform designed to manage a national information system for disaster risk management, which will support the decision-making of institutions linked to risk management. These instruments were developed in coordination with the Vice-Ministry for Risk Management and Civil Protection, and other relevant national institutions in the areas of planning, thermal risks, hydrometeorology, water resources management, from various ministries. (2017)  **Electric power**  In support of national policies to increase the efficiency of the national electricity system, in alliance with the private sector, the Ministry of Electric Energy and the Caracas Metro, the campaign "I am conscious, efficient consumption" was developed in Caracas. (2017).  Capacities were also strengthened in the Ministry of Electric Energy for the formulation of projects to strengthen the national electric system (2017-2018). | | | | |
|  | | | | |
| **Nº 5.1. By 2019, the United Nations system will have contributed to the implementation of public policies in the areas of citizen security and access to justice, ensuring the exercise of human rights and the reduction of crime.** | | $852,965.22 | 1. *Number of institutions that implement programs aimed at promoting a culture of peace, coexistence, solidarity and living well; prevention, attention and social control of gender-based violence and violence against children and adolescents.* | * 1. *Capacities of the Ministry of the People's Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace and its attached entities were strengthened to improve information management and policy management in the area of citizen security.* |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  **Product 8. Strengthened systems of citizen security, disarmament, culture of peace and integral attention to victims, especially women in vulnerable conditions.**  Cooperation throughout the program period, in agreement with the Ministry of People's Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MRIJP), prioritized the strengthening of national capacities to improve the management of information on violence, crime and security in the country, in order to obtain quality data to guide the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies on people-centered security. The Ministry of Internal Relations, Justice and Peace improved basic governance functions in terms of institutional performance monitoring and citizen security policy management.  In 2020, the Ministry of People's Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP) initiated the development of a proposal for the contents of a single complaint form, to be applied at the national level by the competent security and justice institutions. This was possible with the technical assistance of UNDP, developing inter-institutional work tables in coordination with institutions attached to the Ministry of People's Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP), the General Police Council and the Venezuelan Security Observatory; the Bolivarian National Police, the Ministry of People’s Power for Women, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Scientific and Criminalistic Investigations Corps. In 2022, progress was made in the creation of a single digital registry of complaints, a national registry of attention to victims of crime carried out by the National Office of Integral Attention to Victims of Violence (ONAIVV), the development of new content for the System of Strategic Information and Police Transparency (SIETPOL) and the development of a training proposal on information management to be incorporated into the curriculum of the National Experimental University of Security (UNES). The entities involved are: the Venezuelan Citizen Security Observatory (OVS); the Scientific, Penal, and Criminal Investigative Body (CICPC); the Bolivarian National Police (CPNB); the Vice-Ministry of the Integrated Police System (VISIPOL); the Vice-Ministry of the Integrated Police System (VISIPOL); the Vice-Ministry of the Integrated Police System (VISIPOL); and the Vice-Ministry of the Integrated Police System (VISIPOL); the Vice-Ministry of the Integrated Criminal Investigation System (VISIIP); the Ministry of People’s Power for Women and Gender Equality (MINMUJER); the National Office for the Integral Attention to Victims of Violence (ONAIVV) and the UNDP. Gender mainstreaming was considered in the design and implementation of the instruments to improve the management of information on violence against women and girls (VAWG). (2022).  Additionally, the Ministry of People's Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP) incorporated, as part of its information management platform, a monitoring system made up of 72 human rights indicators associated with services contemplated in the legal framework of the ministry, which has a catalog of services associated with human rights indicators and a team trained in the methodology. The following institutions participated in this process: National Bolivarian Police Corps (CPNB), National Office for Integral Attention to Victims of Violence (ONAIVV), Administrative Service of Identification, Migration and Foreigners (SAIME), Autonomous Service of Registries and Notaries (SAREN), National Service of Medicine and Forensic Sciences (SENAMECF). In addition, 200 officials improved their capacities in the management of information on violence and crime through the joint design and implementation of a virtual course on information systems on violence and crime in Venezuela, transferred to the Ministry of Internal Relations, to strengthen the capacities of personnel responsible for processing and analyzing data on citizen security for the follow-up and design of policies.  Within the framework of the design of a system of human rights indicators for the Ministry of Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP), indicators with a gender perspective were contemplated associated with the services provided by the Ministry. This system has been incorporated as a module of the Information Management System of the Venezuelan Security Observatory, attached to the Ministry of Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP).  In 2020, the Venezuelan Security Observatory, attached to the Ministry of Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP), managed the improvement of the capacity of the technological platform the System of statistical information on citizen security SIESEC, through the acquisition of a server. This will facilitate the interaction in SIESEC of security and justice institutions that generate and process citizen security information, such as: the Bolivarian National Police, Arms and Explosives Directorate, National Office against Organized Crime and Financing of Terrorism, Public Prosecutor's Office, among others. Additionally, the capacities of officials were improved for the geostatistical processing of data associated with Citizen Security Indicators. 2021  Cooperation also prioritized improving national capacities to generate information on human rights indicators to support the monitoring and design of related policies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with 12 public institutions, managed to consolidate the inventory and design of all the national indicators necessary for the operation of the INFO Human Rights System, with 86 qualitative indicators and 519 quantitative indicators to date, for a total of 605 indicators corresponding to 12 rights (right to health, to adequate housing, to work, to life, to personal security, to suffrage, to a fair trial or access to justice, information, education, identity, women, children and adolescents, and persons with disabilities). The Government acknowledged the technical and financial contribution made by UNDP, thanks to which it was possible to develop this tool, which will be useful for the preparation of reports on human rights before international bodies and treaties, and to monitor and support the design of public policies. The Ministry of Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP) has knowledge about the capacities that should be strengthened to improve the management of information on citizen security and began to consider in its management recommendations for improvement of the gaps identified. The proposed solutions were agreed with: the Venezuelan Observatory of Citizen Security, Statistics Division of the Scientific and Criminalistic Investigations Corps, Bolivarian National Police, Directorate of Surveillance and Land Transit (Bolivarian National Police), National Service for Disarmament, National Service of Medicine and Forensic Sciences, Situational Room of the National Police Corps, National University of Security and National Institute of Statistics. (2019).  In 2019, in the framework of cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP), the need to include indicators and generate a baseline on gender violence in the country was made visible, as part of the management of information on citizen security. This was discussed at the working groups held for the participatory diagnosis and prioritization of proposals for strengthening institutional capacities for information management, managed with UNDP technical assistance, and it was possible to consolidate this initiative in the following years, within the framework of the technical assistance provided (2019). | | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Major Lessons Learned:** |
| In a context of limited resources in light of scarce fiscal space and the absence of external financing, the office managed its own resources to identify small-scale initiatives with a strategic focus and concrete results from the perspective of national stakeholders. These actions made it possible to establish new alliances, identify new areas of work and support institutions that lead national development policies, as well as achieve inter-institutional coordination for the development of larger projects to address short, medium and long-term challenges in the face of the new PCD.  The main lessons learned in the period 2015 - 2022 are linked to the context of prolonged crisis that the country is experiencing. In a scenario of lack of external financing, international sanctions, fiscal constraints and hyperinflation, intensified in the last 5 years in a country with high polarization, UNDP has established itself as an integrating and reliable actor before the different national institutional and political sectors. In addition, the following can be mentioned:  1. It is necessary to increase efforts and articulations for the identification of non-traditional financing sources, given the scarce fiscal space and the absence of IFIs in the country.  2. The limited access to official databases and indicators made planning, targeting and the construction of solid arguments for the design of work plans and projects difficult. However, the continuous working groups and consultations with the government, academia, private sector and other civil society actors are a secondary source of information that allowed the office to make decisions for the development of initiatives aligned with the PCD. It is important to continue strengthening national capacities for the management of statistical information on gender, environment, citizen security, productive systems and employment generation.  3. It is essential to ensure the continuity of the project teams from the design, implementation and closing phases, both in UNDP and in the national counterparts. This will help to promote compliance with the work programs and the achievement of the outputs established in the country program.  4. The timely identification of gaps and challenges made it possible to generate operational and technical adaptation mechanisms at the project and country program levels for risk management.  5. Another lesson learned during this period is the need to invest more efforts and resources in the systematization of experiences and practices to consolidate a technical vision on specific problems, making visible the adaptive strategies implemented and good practices that can be replicated in similar experiences. In this way, solid medium and long-term work bases are built for the institutions at the national level. |

III. Country Programme Resources

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Focus Area[[2]](#footnote-2)[1]** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **Total %** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| VEN\_OUTCOME\_39 Poverty reduction and equality | 1,695,134.31 | 49,040,435.73 | 50,735,570.04 | 83% |
| VEN\_OUTCOME\_40 Sustainable Mgmt. of Ecosystems | 221,610.00 | 9,111,184.70 | 9,332,794.70 | 16% |
| VEN\_OUTCOME\_41 Citizen Security & consolidate a culture of peace | 251,699.82 | 601,265.40 | 852,965.22 | 1% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,168,444.13 | 58,752,885.83 | 60,921,329.96 | 100% |

|  |
| --- |
| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| Annual results reports 2015 to 2022.  Project reports.  National counterpart reports.  Evaluation of Outcome 40.  Evaluation of the GEF project Strengthening the National System of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas.  Platforms that integrate the UNDP corporate planning and monitoring system: IWP, IRRF. |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [1] Replace with the focus areas of your programme. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)