



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

Distr.: General
30 November 2022

Original: English

First regular session 2023

30 January to 3 February 2023, New York

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Venezuela (2023-2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. This new country programme for Venezuela is aligned with the national development plan priorities, the Homeland Plan, 2019-2025, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2022-2026, and the UNDP strategic plan, 2022-2025. The programme supports sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, and overcoming social vulnerabilities.
2. External restrictions have had an impact on the economic situation in the country. The COVID-19 pandemic had an additional impact on economic variables, health and education. Since 2021, Venezuela has had positive economic and social recovery signs. Significant economic growth is expected in 2022. In this context, it is essential to develop resilience in the population and strengthen the processes initiated for economic growth.
3. A central challenge is to consolidate productive diversification and develop value chains, together with the recovery and expansion of the infrastructure of basic service systems.
4. Another challenge is articulating and reinforcing institutional capacities to boost economic growth and mitigate the effects of external restrictions. These challenges must be met while maintaining efforts to strengthen and expand social policies that promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups according to age, ethnicity, gender, social strata and territories, with a focus on leaving no one behind and in synergy with the State's public policies and the National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2019-2025. Financial sustainability is one of the key challenges social protection initiatives will face during the economic recovery process.
5. Strengthening the national statistical and geographic system is a priority for UNDP as part of designing public policies, supporting data-based decision-making, as well as government programmes in poverty reduction, productive development, public services management, malaria control and health.
6. The value added of UNDP is its positioning and credibility with national stakeholders and its administrative strength and innovative tools, which are at the country's disposal.
7. In the previous country programme, UNDP strengthened national institutional capacities and policies on social protection and inclusion, productivity, environmental management, comprehensive disaster risk management, citizen security, public service systems, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNDP strengthened national policies and institutional articulation to support the productive sector, stronger micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), and stronger women and youth-led MSMEs by improving business management, entrepreneurship and digitization of business models. UNDP strengthened value chains in strategic sectors, such as food, by promoting new financing tools and technical assistance. In South-South cooperation with Colombia and Ecuador, UNDP facilitated the exchange of methodologies to strengthen business capacities. UNDP focused efforts on improving connectivity in excluded communities. It improved national information management and decision-making capacities by supporting digital information systems in human rights, citizen security, national statistical data management, and disaster risk management.
8. As the provider of integrated solutions, UNDP articulated public and private sector organizations' public policies and initiatives to promote national productive development and strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable social groups. In the health sector, with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), UNDP supported efforts to respond to the resurgence of malaria in the country. With UNFPA, UNDP worked to improve the response to prevent maternal mortality.
9. Based on the analysis of the results achieved in 2015-2022 and consultations with national counterparts, UNDP has integrated lessons learned and good practices into this

country programme. The lessons show that reducing the overall vulnerability of the people in Venezuela requires:¹ (a) a systemic and multisectoral approach to public problems based on strengthening governance, efficiency, effectiveness and closing the digital divide in public institutions, as well as connectivity among national actors to generate comprehensive strategies; (b) macroeconomic stabilization of the country, while promoting a diversified and sustainable productive development model, essential to generate decent employment opportunities and develop the necessary investments that favour public service systems;² (c) increased efficiency and scope of social protection systems and effective strategies to reduce inequality and poverty; (d) fostered financing, productivity and competitiveness, closing the digital divide in MSMEs and linking them to the national science and technology system; (e) articulated policies for environmental management, climate change and integrated disaster risk management, necessary to increase community resilience and protect biodiversity; (f) strengthened statistical data to develop a culture of information management for decision-making and evidence-based programming and results monitoring; (g) strengthened multisectoral approach and prevention strategies to address citizen insecurity; and (h) diversified sources of financing for development, given the limited fiscal space and absence of external financing in the country.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The country programme vision is to support Venezuela to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (hereafter, the Goals), contributing to the construction of a resilient, just and equitable society, with a dignified life, by promoting socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development, contributing to integral human development. UNDP will promote social policies focused on poverty reduction, optimization of essential social services systems, mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change, and comprehensive disaster risk management, along with the implementation of measures for biodiversity conservation and the improvement of urban and rural environmental management with a territorial approach, to reduce the vulnerability of the population to socioeconomic and socio-environmental events.

11. The country programme is based on and was developed in parallel with the UNSDCF. UNDP participated with United Nations system organizations in drafting the common country analysis and holding stakeholder consultations with civil society, academia, the private sector, and the Government to identify and prioritize the country's development challenges. The consultation process included stakeholders, linked to the mandates of the United Nations organizations, and vulnerable groups, emphasizing the participation of women and youth.

12. The programme's general theory of change is based on promoting the improvement of State institutions' capacities and articulating with stakeholders ways to improve institutional efficiency in public management. Good governance at the national and local levels will contribute to improving the development of sectoral plans, the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies, as well as monitoring and follow-up of the National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2019-2025, the Homeland Plan 2019-2025, and progress towards the achievement of the Goals. The theory of change, therefore, posits the following.

13. *If* the management capacity of the institutions and the mechanisms of vertical and horizontal articulation between the levels of the Government and the private sector, academia, civil society and community-based organizations improve, the population *will benefit* from: the implementation of social policies focused on poverty reduction and taking advantage of the demographic dividend, inclusive social protection systems, better functioning of basic and

¹ United Nations system in Venezuela, 2020. "Plan de respuesta económico y social ante la COVID-19 en Venezuela".

² UNDP in Venezuela, 2020. "El impacto económico del COVID-19 en Venezuela: La urgencia del financiamiento externo".

essential services systems, and the population's continuous access to them, in an environment of citizen security, with a gender focus.

14. *If* productive chains are strengthened to generate more decent work opportunities, income and better access to basic goods and services, the population *will benefit* from socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development, because shared prosperity would be generated from a productive development strategy that promotes scientific and technological innovation, entrepreneurship, productivity and competitiveness.

15. As a result, economic development with a sustainable approach could serve as a basis for promoting integrated territorial development at the local level, without environmental degradation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems, strengthening urban and rural environmental management, and preserving biological diversity as the basis for the ecological sustainability of development and the reduction of the vulnerability of communities to disasters and global changes, while improving adaptation and mitigation to the effects of climate change.

16. Programmatic interventions in the social, economic and environmental spheres will contribute to the comprehensive management of human development by improving the quality of life and resilience of the population in the face of socioeconomic and socio-environmental shocks and global changes, by protecting and promoting economic, social, cultural and environmental rights through social protection and redistributive policies that reduce vulnerability, poverty and inequality, with a gender focus, leaving no one behind.

17. Increasing the availability of internal and external financing and creating national conditions to strengthen the institutional capacities of the State and the reactivation of the national productive sector will be fundamental to achieving the scope of this programme,

Gender perspective, equity, resilience and intergenerational and human rights approach

18. Within national public policies and from a rights and gender perspective, UNDP will coordinate with the State to strengthen institutional capacities at the national, regional and local levels to reduce barriers that limit human development's comprehensive and inclusive management. The barriers generate persistent poverty that intensifies inequality, exclusion and citizen insecurity. With the Ministry of People's Power for Planning (MPPP) and the institutional and sectoral bodies that make up the national statistical and geographic system, UNDP will strengthen the design, monitoring and evaluation of policies and progress toward the Goals. It will also strengthen national institutions responsible for implementing poverty reduction, social protection and inclusion policies to help them improve inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and increase the effectiveness and coverage of these policies while promoting the closing of the digital divide. It will work from a multidimensional approach in alliance with the Ministry of People's Power of the Office of the Presidency and Follow-up of Government Management (MPPDPSGG), the Ministry of People's Power for Youth and Sports (MPPJD), the Ministry of People's Power for Women and Gender Equality (MINMUJER), and the Ministry of People's Power for Indigenous Peoples (MINPI).

19. Cooperation will cover efficiency in delivering basic and essential social services for a dignified life. UNDP will consolidate alliances at the national, regional and local levels with social actors in coordination with the Sectoral Vice-Presidencies of Planning and Services. With the Ministry of People's Power for Water (MINAGUAS) and the Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC), UNDP will promote the integral management of the country's water resources and solid waste. With the Ministry of People's Power for Electric Energy (MPPEE), UNDP will strengthen the national electric system and cooperation with the Ministry of People's Power for Transportation (MPPT) on integral land use and transportation system.

20. With the Ministry of People's Power for Health (MPPS), UNDP will work to improve the capacity of the national health system to attend to the neediest populations. UNDP will

continue to serve as the principal recipient of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to improve the response to the resurgence of malaria by collaborating with PAHO and WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

Enhance sustainable, resilient, and innovative productive development, aligned with environmental management and climate change action

21. This priority area encompasses two country programme outcomes. UNDP will contribute to national efforts to promote socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic development. It will focus on social welfare, leaving no one behind, diversifying the productive matrix, developing value chains, improving performance, financing opportunities, and enhancing the competitiveness of MSMEs and dynamic enterprises. With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNDP will promote production, responsible consumption, respect for the environment, and addressing scientific and technological challenges of the productive sector. UNDP will work with regional and local governments, business chambers and the Ministry of People’s Power for Industries (MPPIPN), the Ministry of People’s Power for Science and Technology (MINCYT), the Ministry of People’s Power for Economy, Finance and Foreign Trade (MPPEFCE), the MINEC, and the Ministry of People’s Power for the Social Process of Labour (MPPPST). UNDP will consider the productive engines prioritized in the country to promote growth patterns that improve income distribution, access to the social process of labour and job market inclusion by the most vulnerable people.

22. With the MPPP, MINEC, and the Ministry of People’s Power for Habitat and Housing (MINHVI), UNDP will strengthen public management capacities at the different levels of government to promote development and territorial planning, sustainable use of the territory, natural resources protection, and models of sustainable and resilient cities. UNDP will enhance resilience to adverse socio-natural and technological events and the effects of climate change. UNDP will work with MINEC – the national designated authority to the Green Climate Fund – and the National Committee of the Green Climate Fund to strengthen climate governance and the development of national policies, plans and programmes for climate change mitigation and adaptation to reinforce national policies for environmental management and biodiversity protection.

23. With the Ministry of People’s Power for Internal Relations, Justice and Peace (MPPRIJP), the Simon Bolivar National Geographic Institute, and MINEC, UNDP will promote integrated disaster risk management in State institutions and communities. UNDP will identify opportunities with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), MINHVI and MPPP to build a model of sustainable urbanism.

Promoting sustainable, inclusive, and egalitarian social cohesion

24. UNDP will strengthen capacities to reinforce governance and increase the efficiency of public management by working with MPPRIJP, MPPP, the Federal Council of Government (CFG), and the Vice-Presidencies of the Republic. With the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic and the National Office for the Comprehensive Care of Victims of Violence (ONAIVV), UNDP will strengthen digital architecture and capacities to improve the design and monitoring of security and criminal justice institutions’ services delivery. UNDP will also support information management processes for a multidimensional approach to citizen security. Together with UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNDP will advocate for gender equality.

25. South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships will be explored to address challenges to good governance, in alignment with: (a) the National Economic and Social

Development Plan, 2019-2025; (b) the UNSDCF; (c) the five priorities of the 2030 Agenda – people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships; and (d) the guiding principles of this country programme: leaving no one behind, a human rights-based approach to development, gender equality, women’s empowerment, resilience, sustainability and accountability.

26. As a provider of integrated solutions, UNDP will coordinate the multidimensional, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to address the structural causes of the identified development challenges. UNDP and its partners will strengthen policies, strategies and frameworks that enhance national institutional capacities and those of the most vulnerable populations, increase resilience to adverse events and global changes, and foster sustainable development.

III. Programme and risk management

27. This 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. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization’s programme and operations policies and procedures, and internal control framework.

28. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme effectiveness and development activities will be charged to the concerned projects.

29. The main risks to the programme are: (a) variations in the priorities established due to structural changes of institutions; (b) scarcity of resources for development derived from the effects of external factors; (c) economic and fiscal impacts due to global dynamics; (d) natural, hydro-meteorological or seismic events with great human impact, caused by climate change or the seismic nature of the country; (e) decrease in the domestic supply due to the interruption of production caused by the measures taken to face the COVID-19 pandemic; and (f) an increase in the COVID-19 pandemic due to new variants that could exacerbate the social vulnerability of households. UNDP will strengthen partnerships with other United Nations entities and international donors to address these risks and improve public institutions’ capacity to mitigate them, supporting information management decision-making processes.

30. The programme is based on the principle of leaving no one behind, by incorporating the guiding principles of human rights, gender equality, women’s empowerment, accountability, sustainability and resilience. The UNDP accountability framework underscores its commitment to results and risk-based performance management, as well as shared values and a culture of accountability and transparency, following the UNDP enterprise risk management policy. The UNDP social and environmental standards and accountability mechanism will be applied to programme interventions to identify potential risks and unintended consequences.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

31. UNDP will use gender analysis to plan and monitor investments and results. Systematic use of the gender marker will be implemented to monitor spending and improve gender-based planning and decision-making.

32. UNDP will allocate at least 3 per cent of the programme budget from projects to cover monitoring, evaluation and communication costs. A balanced evaluation plan will be implemented to ensure learning and accountability, in agreement with the Government,

following the UNDP evaluation policy and United Nations Evaluation Group guidelines. An independent mid-term and final evaluation plan of the projects and their results will be established.

33. National data sources will be prioritized to monitor programme indicators, ensuring accountability to stakeholders and reviewing the effectiveness of interventions to support partnership-building and resource mobilization. UNDP will coordinate and support the United Nations system's planning, monitoring and reporting system. The data system will be coordinated with the national statistical and geographic system.

34. UNDP will strengthen decision-making and development planning data, as part of its national capacity development offer. UNDP will support the strengthening and updating digital tools employed by information systems, which are key for monitoring the advancement of the Goals. UNDP will support MPPP in recording information based on monitoring indicators to track the results of interventions targeting populations at risk of being left behind and the institutions benefiting from UNDP cooperation and technical assistance. To this end, UNDP will ensure the articulation with and the strengthening of the national statistical and geographical system.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Venezuela (2023-2026)

<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Plan for the homeland, major historical objective N°2: To continue building the Bolivarian socialism of the 21st century, in Venezuela, as an alternative to the destructive and savage system of capitalism and thereby ensure “the greatest possible amount of happiness, the greatest amount of social security and the greatest amount of political stability” for our people.</p> <p>UNSDCF strategic priority 1: Strengthening the resilience of the population with a gender perspective, equity, intergenerational and human rights approach.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13 and 17</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 1.3: By 2026, the prioritized population living in Venezuela will see strengthened inclusive social protection systems, continued access to essential services and social policies focused on poverty reduction and the demographic dividend, including a rights-based approach, spatial disaggregation, gender focus and diversity perspective, with a strengthened statistical and geographic system.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Leave no one behind.</p>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINE(S), TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (including indicators, baseline targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTPUT (United States dollars)
<p>Sustainable Development Goal 1.4.1. Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services.</p> <p>Goal 1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty, in all its dimensions, according to national definitions.</p> <p>Goal 1.3.1. Proportion of the population covered by social protection levels or systems, disaggregated by gender, establishing a difference between children, the unemployed, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, victims of work accidents, the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>The baseline, indicators and targets will be determined in coordination with the Government, based on the UNSDCF and the National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2019-2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPPP National Institute of Statistics (INE). 	<p>Output 1.1. State institutions, social organizations and the private sector strengthen their capacities to reduce poverty, guarantee access to comprehensive social protection and social inclusion, with a gender perspective, especially for people living in poverty and vulnerability.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes designed or implemented to reduce poverty, ensure comprehensive social protection and social inclusion. Baseline 2022: 4 Target 2026: 5 Source: UNDP MPPP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator.1.1.2. Number of stakeholders that have policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and formative processes, designed or implemented for poverty reduction, improve comprehensive social protection and social inclusion. Baseline 2022: 2 Target 2026: 4 Source: UNDP MPPP Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>MPPP MPPDPSGG MPPJD MINMUJER MPPS Ministry of People's Power for Fishing and Aquaculture (MPPPA) MINEC MPPEE MPPT Ministry of People's Power for the Communes and Social Movements Ministry of People's Power for Culture Regional governments Local governments</p> <p>Public sector companies Private sector companies, foundations and entities Civil society organizations Academic institutions</p> <p>PAHO/WHO UNFPA</p> <p>Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)</p>	<p>Regular: 400,000</p>
				<p>Other: 66,000,000</p>

		<p>Output 1.2. State institutions, local governments and communities strengthen their capacities to improve access to basic and essential social services, especially for people living in poverty and vulnerability.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies, training processes or initiatives to strengthen infrastructure designed or implemented to improve basic and essential social services systems. Baseline 2022: 5 Target 2026: 5 Source: UNDP MPPP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of stakeholders with improved capacities, policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, strategies, instruments, studies, training processes or initiatives for infrastructure strengthening, designed or implemented, to improve basic and essential social services systems. Baseline 2022: 3 Target 2026: 4 Source: UNDP MPPP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3. Number of confirmed cases treated for malaria. Baseline 2022: 357,556 Target 2026: 202,734 Source: UNDP MPPS Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Plan for the homeland, major historical objectives: N° 1, 2, 3 UNSDCF strategic priority 2: “Unitedly empowering the country’s sustainable, resilient and innovative productive development, aligned with environmental management and action against climate change, leaving no one behind”. Sustainable Development Goals: 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 2.1: By 2026, the target population will have benefited from an inclusive, economically and environmentally sustainable production system, with prioritized production chains and the development of value chains, which fosters interrelationship and scientific-technological innovation, and promotes the creation of decent work and income generation, with special emphasis on the economic empowerment of women and young people in favour of the country's demographic dividend.</p>				

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1. Structural transformation				
<p>Goal 8.1.1. Annual real per capita gross domestic product growth rate</p> <p>Goal 8.6.1. Proportion of young people (ages 15-24) not involved in education, employment, or training.</p> <p>The baseline, indicators and targets will be determined in coordination with the Government, based on the UNSDCF and the National Economic and Social Development Plan, 2019-2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPPP. • INE. • MPPIPN • MPPEFCE • MINCYT • Business chambers 	<p>Output 2.1. State institutions and different social actors improve capacities to increase their coordination and the effectiveness of policies and initiatives to promote economically and environmentally sustainable productive development, with a gender perspective and the creation of decent work, to promote resilience, benefiting the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies, or training processes, designed or implemented to increase articulation between the parties, strengthen capacities, incentives, and opportunities to improve business performance, the closing the digital divide and the competitiveness of MSMEs, entrepreneurship and value chains, with a gender perspective and in an environmentally friendly manner, with emphasis on women and youth. Baseline 2022: 3 Target 2026: 3 Source: UNDP MPPIPN MPPEFCE MINMUJER MPPJD Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of MSMEs or businesses that have access to capacity-building programmes and opportunities to improve their performance and competitiveness, with a gender perspective and in an environmentally friendly manner. Baseline 2022: 530 Target 2026: 600 Source: UNDP MPPIPN MPPEFCE Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3. Number of people benefiting from policies, programmes and initiatives to strengthen management capacities and competitiveness of micro, small and medium enterprises, value chains, entrepreneurship and livelihoods with a gender</p>	<p>MPPIPN MINCYT MPPEFCE Ministry of People's Power for Mining and Ecological Development Ministry of People's Power for Tourism Ministry of People's Power for Productive Agriculture and Lands MPPPA Regional governments Local governments</p> <p>Public sector companies Private sector companies, foundations and entities Social organizations Academic institutions</p> <p>UNIDO FAO CAF</p>	<p>Regular: 400,000</p> <p>Other: 700,000</p>

		<p>perspective and in an environmentally friendly manner. Baseline 2022: 5,833 Target 2026: 6,000 Source: UNDP MPPIP MPPEFCE Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2. Public and private sector stakeholders that integrate the productive system and the national science, technology and innovation system, strengthen capacities for articulation and to address challenges of the productive sector and basic services systems, consistent with social and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies or training processes designed or implemented to promote horizontal and vertical integration between the parties, and scientific-technological innovation, to address the challenges of the national productive sector and service infrastructure. Baseline 2022: 1 Target 2026: 4 Source: UNDP MINCYT MPPEFCE Business Chambers Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of companies or organizations that, through productive innovation, in coordination with the national science and technology system, generate shared value, consistent with social and environmental sustainability, benefiting the most vulnerable groups. Baseline 2022: 0 Target 2026: 50 Source: UNDP MINCYT</p>		
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		MPPEFCE Business Chambers Frequency: Annual		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Plan for the homeland, major historical objectives: N° 1, 5 UNSDCF strategic priority 2: “United, empowering Venezuela's sustainable, resilient and innovative productive development, aligned with environmental management and action against climate change, leaving no one behind”. Sustainable Development Goals: 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 2.3: By 2026, There will be adapted, reduced vulnerability and mitigated effects of climate change, in particular of the most vulnerable population, together with the application of measures for the conservation of biodiversity, as well as urban and rural environmental management and recovery, as a basis for a development that respects nature.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3. Fostering resilience</p>				
<p>Goal 13.2.1. Number of countries that have reported the establishment or the implementation of an integrated policy, strategy or plan that increases their capacity to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and that promotes climate resilience and a development with low greenhouse gas emissions without compromising food production.</p> <p>Goal 11.1.1. Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.</p> <p>Goal 11.a.1. Proportion of the population residing in cities that implement urban and regional development plans, demographic forecasts and resource needs, broken down by city size.</p> <p>The baseline, indicators and targets will be determined in coordination with the Government, based on the UNSDCF and the country's Economic and Social Development Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the National Climate Change Committee. MINEC. MPPP MPPIPN MINCYT Ministry of People's Power for Foreign Affairs (MPPRE) 	<p>Output 3.1. The national designated authority before the Green Climate Fund, MINEC, and the National Committee of the Green Climate Fund, improve their capacities to access climate finance, strengthen climate governance and develop national policies, plans and programmes for climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes designed or implemented to develop institutional capacities for climate change management and climate finance sources. Baseline 2022: 1 Target 2026: 4 Source: UNDP MPPP MINEC Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Number of institutions that strengthen their capacities or implement policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes for climate change management and sources of climate finance. Baseline 2022: 2 Target 2026: 8 Source: UNDP MINEC MPPP</p>	<p>MPPPA MINEC MPPRIJP MPPIPN MINCYT MPPP National Geographic Institute Simon Bolivar MPPEFCE MINHVI MPPEE Ministry of People's Power for University Education Ministry of People's Power for Public Works Regional Governments Local governments Companies, foundations and private sector entities Social organizations Academic institutions</p> <p>UNEP UN-Habitat FAO</p> <p>CAF</p>	<p>Regular: 368,000</p> <p>Other: 2,550,000</p>

		<p>MPPRIJP Regional and local institutions Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.2. State institutions, communities, regional and local governments have improved capacities to mitigate and adapt to climate change, for integrated disaster risk management and promote resilience in the territory.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of new policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes, elaborated or implemented, related to climate change adaptation and mitigation and integrated disaster risk management. Baseline 2022: 5 Target 2026: 5 Source: UNDP MINEC MPPP MPPRIJP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of institutions, local governments and communities that strengthen their capacities or implement plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes for mitigation and adaptation to climate change or integrated disaster risk management. Baseline 2022: 2 Target 2026: 8 Source: UNDP MINEC MPPP MPPRIJP Regional and local institutions Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.3. State institutions, communities, regional and local governments and private sector entities strengthen their capacities to design and implement policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes for: (a) the</p>		
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		<p>expansion of the right to the city, contemplated in the new urban agenda, and the development of sustainable and resilient cities as part of a development and territorial planning strategy; (b) environmental management; (c) biodiversity protection; (d) integrated water resource management; and (e) mainstreaming the environmental dimension in the productive sector.</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes designed or implemented to improve the expansion of the right to the city, contemplated in the new urban agenda, and the development of sustainable and resilient cities as part of a development and territorial planning strategy; environmental management (urban and rural), biodiversity protection, integrated water resource management, and to mainstream the environmental dimension in the productive sector. Baseline 2022: 10 Target 2026: 10 Source: UNDP MINEC MINHVI MPPIPN MPPP Local governments Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. Number of stakeholders with improved capacities, policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes designed or implemented to improve the expansion of the right to the city contemplated in the new urban agenda, and the development of sustainable and resilient cities as part of a development planning and territorial planning strategy; environmental management (urban and rural), biodiversity protection, integrated water resources management, and to mainstream the environmental dimension in the productive sector. Baseline 2022: 4 Target 2026: 6 Source:</p>		
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		<p>UNDP MINEC MINHVI MPPIPN MPPP Local governments Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3. Area incorporated into the national system of terrestrial and coastal marine protected areas, or that have basic studies or management instruments designed or implemented. Baseline 2022: 5,032,500 Target 2026: 480,000 Source: UNDP MINEC Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Plan for the homeland, major historical objective N°2: To continue building the Bolivarian socialism of the 21st century, in Venezuela, as an alternative to the destructive and savage system of capitalism and thereby ensure “the greatest possible amount of happiness, the greatest amount of social security and the greatest amount of political stability” for our people. UNSDCF strategic priority 3: “We advance towards the 2030 Agenda by promoting sustainable, inclusive and egalitarian social cohesion”. Sustainable Development Goals: 10, 16 and 17</p>				
<p>COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: 3.2.: By 2026, the population living in Venezuela will benefit from the modernization processes of the State in order to guarantee maximum efficiency in the development, management and access to information on public policies, including the strengthening of the national statistical and geographic system and the systems of sectoral, territorial and institutional plans.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Leaving no one behind</p>				
<p>Goal 16.7.1. Proportion of seats in national and local institutions: (a) legislative assemblies; (b) public administration; and (c) the judiciary, compared to the national distribution, disaggregated by gender, age, persons with disabilities and population groups.</p> <p>Goal 17.18.1. Indicator of statistical capacity for monitoring the Sustainable development goals.</p> <p>The baseline, indicators and targets will be determined in coordination with the Government, based on the UNSDCF and the country's Economic and Social Development Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPPP • MINCYT • MPPRE 	<p>Output 4.1. The Government strengthens the national statistical and geographic system and the sectoral, territorial and institutional plan systems for the production, analysis, exchange, use and spread of disaggregated data and statistics.</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes designed or implemented to improve institutional capacities for the production, analysis, exchange, use and dissemination of data and statistics and geographic information. Baseline 2022: 6 Target 2026: 6 Source: UNDP</p>	<p>Sectoral Vice-Presidencies of the Republic: of Economy, of Planning, of Follow-up and Management Control, of Social and Territorial Socialisms, of Political Sovereignty, Security and Peace, of Citizen Security, of Communication, Culture and Tourism, of Public Works and Services. MPPP MPPRE CFG Regional and local governments MINCYT MPPRIJP ONAIUV Public Ministry Office of the Comptroller General of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela</p>	<p>Regular: 300,000</p> <p>Other: 700,000</p>

		<p>MPPP MPPRE Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.1.2. Number of stakeholders with improved capacities, policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies, and training processes designed or implemented to improve institutional capacities for the production, analysis, exchange, use and dissemination of data and statistics. Baseline 2022: 1 Target 2026: 2 Source: UNDP MPPP Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 4.2. State institutions, regional and local governments, as part of modernizing the public administration, strengthen their capacities for vertical and horizontal articulation, national development planning at the local, subregional and regional levels, good governance, and efficient, effective and people-centred public management.</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies, and training processes designed or implemented as part of modernizing public administration to strengthen vertical and horizontal articulation, development planning, good governance, and efficient, effective and people-centred public management. Baseline 2022: 0 Target 2026: 2 Source: UNDP MPPP MPPRE Local Government Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.2.2. Number of State institutions with improved capacities, policies, or instruments designed or implemented as part of modernizing the public administration to strengthen vertical and</p>	<p>CSJ</p>	
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		<p>horizontal articulation, local development planning, good governance, and efficient, effective and people-centred public management. Baseline 2022: 0 Target 2026: 10 Source: UNDP MPPP MPPRE Local Governments Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 4.3. Public and private stakeholders and social organizations strengthen their capacities for innovation in open digital government or dialogue mechanisms for social cohesion and effective governance.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1. Number of policies, instruments, studies, or training processes designed or implemented that promote transparency, accountability, and digital government and dialogue mechanisms for social cohesion. Baseline 2022: 0 Target 2026: 1 Source: UNDP MPPP Local governments Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.3.2. Number of institutions with policies, instruments, studies, or training processes designed or implemented that promote transparency, accountability, and digital government and dialogue mechanisms for social cohesion. Baseline 2022: 0 Target 2026: 2 Source: UNDP: MPPP MPPRE Local Government Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 4.4. Citizen security and justice institutions strengthen their capacities to</p>		
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		<p>improve coordination, modernization and information management and to increase the effectiveness of policies and instruments that foster a violence-free citizen security environment.</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1. Number of policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes designed or implemented to improve articulation, modernization, information management and to increase the effectiveness of policies and instruments that promote human rights and an environment of citizen security and free of violence. Baseline 2022: 6 Target 2026: 6 Source: UNDP MPPRIJP ONAIVV Public Prosecutor's Office Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 4.4.2. Number of institutions with improved capacities, policies, plans, programmes, projects, strategies, instruments, studies and training processes designed or implemented to improve articulation, modernization, information management and to increase the effectiveness of policies and instruments that foster an environment of citizen security and free of violence. Baseline 2022: 3 Target 2026: 4 Source: UNDP MPPRIJP ONAIVV Public Prosecutor's Office CSJ Frequency: Annual</p>		
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