



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

Distr.: General  
2 December 2024

Original: English

**First regular session 2025**

27 to 31 January 2025, New York

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for Paraguay (2025-2029)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Paraguay is an upper-middle-income country with a population of 6.1 million, of which 28.2 per cent are under the age of 15.<sup>1</sup> It has achieved major macroeconomic strides and made recent changes in the organization and functioning of the State. Among the national priorities, the government is currently promoting social protection, environmental sustainability, quality education, employment, economic growth, health and security.

2. Paraguay ranked high in the Human Development Index. However, the gap in the Human Development Inequality Index increased, which indicates that significant inequality challenges remain, particularly affecting groups such as Indigenous People, youth, women and children.<sup>2</sup> The Gini coefficient remains at 45 points, reflecting a high level of income inequality.<sup>3</sup>

3. Different diagnoses<sup>4</sup> point to the importance of continuing to strengthen democracy,<sup>5</sup> democratic dialogue, the institutional framework, anti-corruption measures<sup>6</sup> and security. Institutional strengthening is being incorporated as a thematic axis in the update of the National Development Plan 2030,<sup>7</sup> with specific objectives aiming to guarantee access to human rights, improve justice and security, modernize public administration, advance towards decentralization and achieve environmental sustainability.

4. This country programme document results from a participatory process and is part of the elaboration process of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) with the Paraguayan State, which has been discussed and agreed upon with national authorities. In addition, national partners from public institutions and civil society organizations provided their input to this document through several dialogue spaces.

5. The Common Country Analysis specifies the development challenges in this programme's theory of change. Based on the previous programme's achievements, the comparative advantage of UNDP in contributing to four UNSDCF outcomes is identified, given its experience in the areas described below: i) social protection; ii) socioeconomic development; iii) environmental sustainability and climate change; and iv) institutional strengthening. The theory of change proposed, based on the Common Country Analysis and other data and analyses, suggests that the combination of these four areas constitutes the best approach for an effective contribution from UNDP to the sustainable development of the country.

6. Social protection: UNDP contributed to generating and disseminating studies and reports fostering the debate and dialogue of key sectors and actors on issues relevant to the national context, such as energy efficiency, social protection and labour markets. A successful planning experience was also developed with the Ministry of Social Development constructing the National Poverty Reduction Plan 2023-2030, updating data on monetary and multidimensional poverty, and proposing short-, medium- and long-term actions to reduce poverty in Paraguay. UNDP provided technical assistance through micro-simulations and exchange of experiences on poverty reduction issues and tools.

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<sup>1</sup> National Census, Paraguay, 2022

<sup>2</sup> Global Index of organized crime, European Union, and others, 2023

<sup>3</sup> Global Index of organized crime, European Union, and others, 2023

<sup>4</sup> Economist Intelligence, Democracy Index, 2023 and Idea International, State of Democracy Index

<sup>5</sup> Economist Intelligence, Democracy Index, 2023, and Idea International, State of Democracy Index

<sup>6</sup> World Bank, 2024

<sup>7</sup> Technical Planning Secretariat, 2023

7. Socioeconomic development: Through support to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the first portfolio for the entrepreneurial ecosystem in Paraguay was built in a participatory manner, with the installation of capacities and transfer of methodologies for entrepreneurs. The lessons learned from territorial competencies have also been used to identify improvements for effective linkages and associativity. Participatory research has also revealed barriers to formalization, including gender-related ones, in coordination with local governments. The *Evaluation of Contributions to Gender Equity by Project 91446 "Information for the Legal Regularization of Land Tenure"*<sup>8</sup> identified that digitalization increased efficiency in terms of costs for beneficiaries of more than 63 neighbourhoods whose titling was regularized by the Institute for Rural and Land Development. UNDP developed similar processes for the National Cadastre Service and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in a sensitive and strategic area for national development.

8. Environmental sustainability and climate change: UNDP supported developing and implementing tools and actions to improve territorial management and planning, incorporating social innovation and citizen participation methodologies. For example, for the Atlas of Municipalities of Asuncion and the Metropolitan Area,<sup>9</sup> UNDP produced 11 urban and five rural land management plans,<sup>10</sup> took steps to improve solid waste management and designed and implemented action plans for sustainable commodities. It also fostered sustainable consumption and production as well as biodiversity conservation initiatives. Sustainable urban transportation studies and pilot urban actions were carried out to reduce the use of fossil fuels. UNDP also improved the environmental information system, the national forest monitoring system and the public forest registry procedures portal. In addition to supporting the development of nationally determined contributions<sup>11</sup> and climate change policies, actions and measures, UNDP collaborates with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to implement the \$50 million programme on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. UNDP supported the development of training and the guide for disaster risk management and reduction plans and their corresponding 10 municipal plans, as well as a Flood Risk Atlas in Asuncion and the metropolitan area. In addition, it facilitated the mobilization of resources for COVID-19 and drought and forest fire emergency assistance. The 2020 National Human Development Report from UNDP Paraguay on Energy and Human Development<sup>12</sup> offers a comprehensive sector analysis along with public policy proposals for leveraging energy as a catalyst for sustainable development. Following the report, energy prospecting studies to 2050<sup>13</sup> and public-private partnership studies<sup>14</sup> contributed to the debate and the dissemination of proposals to facilitate the energy transition.

9. Institutional strengthening: UNDP supported the strengthening of democratic institutions and the improvement of governance effectiveness, emphasizing the implementation of the National Development Plan, which is being updated, and the institutionalization of discussion forums. In addition, UNDP supported the monitoring of international commitments of the Paraguayan State, developed participatory governance at the local government level with public innovation, promoted the latter in civil service

<sup>8</sup> [Evaluation Resource Centre, UNDP, 2022](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Atlas of the Metropolitan Area of Asunción, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development; Technical Planning Secretariat, UNDP, 2021](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Sustainable cities platform, 2020](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Nationally Determined Contributions update, Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Paraguay, 2021](#)

<sup>12</sup> [National Human Development Report, UNDP Paraguay, 2020](#)

<sup>13</sup> [Paraguay's energy outlook, UNDP 2021](#)

<sup>14</sup> [Best practices for energy efficiency in the private sector, UNDP, 2023](#)

careers and developed proposals for the digitalization of public services. The contribution to the expansion of infrastructure is emblematic, facilitating the physical access of people to justice offices, as well as International Organization for Standardization certification processes, the implementation of activities that generate administrative records (for example, for senior citizens), administrative, management and technical solutions for strategic state units in institutions such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Works, Superior Court of Electoral Justice and the National Congress. In combination with these solutions and in alliance with cooperating partners, UNDP promoted the political participation of women and youth. In terms of support for the design and implementation of public policies, initiatives aligned with the National Strategy to Combat Corruption and the experience of participation of stakeholders and local governments for transparency in public programs stand out. UNDP has provided technical assistance for the Recommendations Monitoring System to support Paraguay in bilateral South-South cooperation, facilitating knowledge and practice exchanges with countries in the region. The Ministry of Social Development and the Supreme Court of Justice were awarded bronze and silver gender seals, with the support of UNDP.

10. Incorporating the Acceleration Lab has provided projects and programmes with innovative tools and methodologies.

11. The Independent Country Programme Evaluation concluded that UNDP "respond effectively to emergencies such as COVID-19 while supporting national development priorities and international commitments. It stood out for its adaptability, management efficiency and commitment to innovation. Challenges remain around scaling up initiatives, generating synergy and accessing development finance."<sup>15</sup>

12. Lastly, UNDP has actively collaborated with developing the UNSDCF, contributing to the four results groups and the monitoring and evaluation group. During the pandemic, UNDP developed the largest inter-agency experience of the period with the protection from violence initiative, facilitating the coordinated work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO), FAO, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and UNEP in emergency contexts, for particularly vulnerable groups such as women, adolescents and girls. Also noteworthy is a new line of work developed in the previous period through the partnership with the Perez-Guerrero Fund to manage South-South cooperation projects. UNDP provided coordination and integration capacity in multi-partner initiatives, which contributed to joint United Nations results in Paraguay.

## **II. Programme priorities and partnerships**

13. The programme benefits from the UNSDCF design process, which states the agreed national priorities that the United Nations System in Paraguay will support. UNSDCF and this programme envision that, by 2029, people will live in a more equal economic and social context, enjoying a sustainable environment and the necessary social protection to achieve their full potential. The Common Country Analysis identified the need for capacity-building in thematic areas where UNDP has local and global expertise and capacity through the six signature solutions and three enablers of the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025).

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<sup>15</sup> Evaluation Resource Centre, UNDP, 2024

14. UNDP provides a menu of instruments and strategies to contribute to four selected UNSDCF outcomes, responding to the needs of the programme partners: i) government institutions of the three branches of government at the central and local levels; ii) civic, voluntary and community organizations; iii) academia; and iv) the private sector. The UNDP offer includes producing and disseminating knowledge relevant to decision-making. Emphasis will be placed on making available and managing the relevant research for the country at the national level based on the signature solutions, directions of change and enablers detailed in the UNDP Strategic Plan. The theory of change proposes that if the UNDP contribution is efficient in reducing inequality gaps, improving socioeconomic conditions, environmental sustainability and institutional strengthening, then the identified desired changes with the Paraguayan Government in the UNSDCF will be addressed.

### **Social development**

15. The impact vision is that by 2029, all people will be able to exercise their rights and expand their opportunities, reducing inequality. The theory of change proposes that to achieve this, State institutions will need to expand their coverage, quality and comprehensiveness, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations. To contribute to this change, UNDP and its partners will work to ensure that these institutions have access to public and social innovation capacities, digitalization (i.e., digital transformation expertise, digital public goods and infrastructure, etc.), and frontier technologies (such as artificial intelligence for good) to improve the quality of services. Priority will be on supporting strategic national programmes, especially those targeting groups living in poverty, women and senior adults, considering a resilience approach.

16. In the area of social protection, UNDP will strengthen its technical assistance and production of specialized reports to facilitate the design and implementation of key regulations and tools in continuity with the support provided to the Ministry of Social Development, the National Statistics Institute and the institutional management of the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet.

17. Digitalization solutions, with important contributions in the previous period, will focus on streamlining and facilitating the provision of State services in areas related to social protection, such as land titling, with the National Institute for Rural and Land Development and the National Cadastre Service, which will be merged with the Public Records Directorate. The gender perspective will focus on promoting equitable access for both men and women to projects and activities and their impact.

18. UNDP technical cooperation with national programmes, such as Zero Hunger School Feeding and the food pension programme for senior adults, will be a milestone in the period, mobilizing regional and inter-agency support.

19. UNDP will mobilize resources to implement priorities such as modernizing the social information system and digitalizing processes. UNDP will actively participate in this effort, working with UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and other agencies to cooperate in a structured manner. According to its mandate, each agency will develop activities for its target audience (youth, adolescents, children, educators, rural workers and urban workers). UNDP will ensure inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination and the quality, comprehensiveness and appropriate adaptation of the solutions offered.

### **Socioeconomic development**

20. The impact vision stipulates that by 2029, more inclusive economic growth will improve the socioeconomic conditions of companies and individuals. The theory of change states that to achieve this, people will need greater access to socioeconomic services,

increased participation in the formal labour market and improved living conditions. To contribute to this change, UNDP and its partners will support small productive units to improve their productivity, associativity, resilience and working conditions by participating in initiatives that include close support for local actors in the application of innovative strategies, digitalization and frontier technologies.

21. UNDP will support the generation of data characterizing the needs and capabilities of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and strengthening localized support services, with a focus on digitalization and continuous personal improvement. It will promote the structuring and development of localized support services adapted to local contexts with a priority on women, who lead 66 per cent of micro, small and medium enterprises, and support the national strategy for those companies as well as the national employment strategy.

22. The portfolio approach as a catalytic strategy for systemic functioning has been initiated in this thematic area. UNDP will continue to promote a just transition, green economy, digitalization and circular economy, facilitating the participation and integration of the actors and sectors involved. UNDP will facilitate innovative methodologies (such as the UNDP Value Chains Programme) and tools to strengthen the productive capacities, digitalization and competitiveness of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. It will operate locally, with scaling potential, and seek to contribute to the UNDP Strategic Plan's moonshot to reduce poverty.

23. UNDP will support the Ministries of Industry and Commerce, Labour, Employment and Social Security, Agriculture and Livestock, Women, the Environment and Sustainable Development, prioritized local governments, the private sector (especially micro-, small and medium-sized companies), academia, guilds, production associations, cooperatives and family agriculture.

24. UNDP will collaborate with ILO, UNIDO, FAO and other United Nations system agencies. In particular, UNDP will seek support from the United Nations Volunteers programme, whose participants will bring their skills and experience to bear in the service of this thematic area, further broadening its inclusive approach, ensuring innovative strategies, supporting capacity-building activities and including people in vulnerable situations.

### **Environmental sustainability**

25. The impact vision is that by 2029, citizens, especially those in vulnerable populations, will have improved access to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment and will be more resilient to the effects of climate change. The theory of change proposes that to achieve this, various key actors must have strengthened capacities in the integrated approach to climate change and risk management. To contribute to this change, UNDP and its partners will offer technical assistance and institutional strengthening for a comprehensive approach to climate change, risk management and biodiversity conservation by promoting the energy transition, environmental sustainability and a green economy with a territorial approach, innovation, digitalization and frontier technologies.

26. In the area of environmental sustainability, UNDP will strengthen its work to develop digitalization and implement biodiversity conservation and climate change policies, actions and measures, promoting women's participation and collaborating with the main institutions in the area, such as the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, National Forestry Institute and National Secretariat of Tourism, among others. UNDP will also continue to encourage sustainable production, consumption and circular economy practices.

27. Support for adaptation and risk management measures to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, territories and ecosystems and their biodiversity will target public institutions, academia, civil society organizations, the private sector, rural and urban communities and Indigenous Peoples. This will include deepening the territorial approach and incorporating new proposals, such as sustainable transportation and green finance. To this end, UNDP will expand the digitalization of processes and frontier technologies. The Small Grants Programme partnership will continue to serve as an efficient, relevant mechanism to provide financial and technical support to women and grassroots organizations.

28. In the area of energy, UNDP will promote the design of public policies, discussions on the triple transition and the transformation to low emission transport. It will increase resource mobilization efforts, including on renewables and energy efficiency, to scale up finance while maximizing development impacts as a contribution to the energy moonshot and UNDP Strategic Plan

29. UNDP will collaborate with UNEP, FAO, UNICEF and other agencies in sustainable production and to support Indigenous Peoples.

### **Institutional strengthening**

30. The impact vision is that by 2029, the State of Paraguay will offer more efficient, effective and transparent management, responding to the population's needs, especially those of groups living in poverty and exclusion. The theory of change states that this requires strengthening the capacities for integrated, effective, efficient and participatory public planning and management. To contribute to this change, UNDP and its partners will offer learning and capacity transfer processes with tools, training and methodologies for public innovation, participatory and inclusive governance, future scenarios and frontier technologies. UNDP will promote the participation of citizen organizations and institutions in planning and public management decision-making processes.

31. UNDP will work with the three branches of government and local governments to structure planning, policies and budgets in line with national development priorities, collaborate with national-level planning processes and implement national strategies such as those involving the fight against corruption. The National Public Procurement Directorate, local governments and other institutions will receive support to improve and promote transparency while building the capacities of local governments in this area.

32. Capacities for integrated, efficient, effective and participatory public management will be strengthened, incorporating methodologies and capacities for public innovation, digitalization and participation as catalysts with the different ministries, local governments, and civil society. Current partners in this area include the Ministries of Information and Communication Technologies; Public Works and Communications; Industry and Commerce; and Economy and Finance. A highly relevant partner in this area is the Itaipu Binational Entity. Partnerships with State-owned companies are also expected to advance.

33. In partnership with the Supreme Court of Justice and in support of the national electoral system, UNDP will continue to collaborate in its areas of expertise related to access to justice. UNDP will strengthen the infrastructure architecture of the Supreme Court of Justice and its institutional capacities to design and implement its institutional strategic plan to improve access to justice. In partnership with the Superior Court of Electoral Justice, the focus will be on the participation of youth and women, contributing to the global moonshot to achieve the highest possible voter turnout.

34. UNDP will support the revision of the National Development Plan, which is being updated, through a technical and participatory review with a vision for 2050. For this, the

Ministry of Economy and Finance requested the cooperation of UNDP, with a local and regional team mobilized for the purpose.

35. Other priorities are the promotion of the rule of law, justice and social reinsertion policies, gender equality, the protection of democracy and human rights, strategies to enhance democratic security and keeping the Paraguayan State's international commitments, especially to the Recommendations Monitoring System. To this end, UNDP will continue to support South-South cooperation exchanges, particularly in the Southern Cone region. These exchanges are a key contribution to integrating tools and systems that ensure efficient public management.

36. UNDP will increase its contribution to citizen security policies through a partnership with the Ministry of the Interior to institutionally strengthen the national police by regularizing the land registry of all its headquarters in urban and rural areas of the country.

37. UNDP will collaborate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Women and other agencies to strengthen institutions, provide training and experts, offer advice and facilitate inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination.

#### **Cross-cutting considerations**

38. As a collaborative management model, UNDP will offer the portfolio approach and dynamic management of strategies, partnerships and procedures to maximize the participation and strengths of all parties involved. Implementation has already begun in inclusive economic development and energy, among others, integrating the State, civil society, academia, the private sector and international financial institutions.

39. The Acceleration Lab's methodologies and tools will be the basis for promoting cross-cutting research, development and innovation capabilities in all programmes and projects as they continue to be strengthened and expanded during this period.

40. The UNDP approach to supporting gender equality, as defined by the Paraguayan National Constitution of 1992, will integrate regulatory frameworks, equity policies and prevention of gender-based violence. Emblematic actions such as the gender seal for public institutions, the diploma course in gender policies and the Political Training School for Women Leaders will continue in collaboration with the Ministry of Women.

41. UNDP will operationalize inter-agency work in the results, monitoring and evaluation groups, as well as specific inter-agency groups focusing on areas such as Indigenous Peoples, gender, disability and youth.

42. UNDP will make the proposed solutions available based on the partnerships developed in the previous period, which have allowed the development of trusting relationships with the main stakeholders in the country.

### **III. Programme and risk management**

43. 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 headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's [Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework](#).

44. 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 a response to force



majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

45. The UNSDCF National Steering Committee will run the programme. UNDP reports will be part of the annual reports to be submitted, and ad hoc reports may be produced when UNDP deems them necessary or at the request of the National Steering Committee.

46. As in the previous period, UNDP will continue to offer its counterparts programmatic and financial alternatives to facilitate the efficient management of agreed-upon projects. The portfolio approach will be present, making its advantages available in specific thematic areas.

47. The main risks for the programme are the availability of financial resources, particularly those from resources shared with the government, within the framework of the current legal restrictions, and limitations in the management capacity of the institutions or organizations involved in each project. Both risks could cause delays in the expected schedules and/or directly affect the possibility of meeting the established objectives. As a mitigation measure, other financial sources are part of the sustainability plan.

48. Disinformation campaigns are a latent threat that can undermine mutual trust or dissolve essential partnerships needed to achieve objectives. They may prevent women's participation and visibility of their contributions and needs. To mitigate the risks of these campaigns, UNDP will engage in dialogue with relevant stakeholders and provide clear, proactive communication.

49. UNDP will apply the revised Social and Environmental Standards and Accountability Mechanism and Enterprise Risk Management Policy to enhance programme quality and conduct regular quality assurance and risk assessments throughout the programme cycle. These and other tools will be available to partner institutions and beneficiaries to identify and mitigate risks when necessary.

50. The Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Republic of Paraguay and UNDP, known as the "Basic Agreement" Law 686/78, establishes the basic conditions for developing projects. They are detailed in the project documents according to the different implementation modalities. These are operationalized in compliance with the programmatic and operational policies and procedures applicable to direct implementation by UNDP or national implementation procedures applicable to State institutions.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

51. The monitoring and evaluation plan will record and facilitate monitoring and identify factors that hinder or enhance the achievement of results. The strategy will cover all areas and combine evaluations with monitoring of achievements to determine UNDP contributions to national priorities. The plan will be updated annually, and projects, outcomes and programmes will be evaluated.

52. To satisfactorily advance monitoring and evaluation activities that adequately report on this programme, approximately 3 per cent of the programme budget is expected to be allocated to these activities, which will be developed in accordance with UNDP monitoring and evaluation policies. A special emphasis will be included to apply systematic evaluation mechanisms.

53. The monitoring and evaluation processes will identify lessons learned and best practices related to programme implementation. To generate evidence, UNDP will use

the results and resources framework and relevant UNSDCF indicators. At least once a year, data on the indicators will be collected and an annual report will be produced and shared with stakeholders.

54. In evidence collection, the existing relationship and support between the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Institute of Statistics and UNDP will also be continued, encouraging the generation and use of evidence by the different counterparts. In particular, in updating the National Development Plan with a vision for 2050, the Ministry of Economy and Finance requested UNDP support to co-create a system of indicators and the corresponding information technology platform to monitor them. If possible, agile methodologies and new technologies will be integrated to facilitate information availability and collaboration in real time.

55. UNDP will ensure the use of indicators that allow the visualization of disaggregated data to measure the progress of women and other specific vulnerable groups and promote partnerships with academic and research institutions around its evaluations.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Paraguay (2025-2029)

National priority or goal: Social development				
Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #1: UNSDCF #1 By 2029, State institutions, within the framework of the social protection system, expand their coverage, quality and comprehensiveness with emphasis on vulnerable populations, adapting the offer of social services to the real needs of the population.				
Related strategic plan outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
Cooperation framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)	Major partners/ partnerships Frameworks	Estimated cost by outcome
Proportion of population covered by minimum levels of social protection.  Baseline (2022): 24.6%  Target (2029): 26.61%	Source: Continuous Paraguayan Household Survey (EPHC), National Institute of Statistics (INE).  Annually	<p><b>Output 1.1: State institutions linked to the social protection system improve capacities to meet their mission objectives, including public innovation, digitalization and frontier technologies to provide quality services.</b></p> <p>Indicator: Number of partner state institutions that recognize UNDP support as relevant to improving their capacities through interviews with their highest institutional authorities and/or National Project Directors.            Baseline (2024): 0            Goal (2029): 15            Source, frequency: UNDP, 2026, 2028 and 2029</p> <p><b>Output 1.2. National programmes offer better services to the vulnerable population, people living in poverty, women and senior adults.</b></p> <p>Indicator: Number of national programmes that incorporate innovative</p>	Ministry of Social Development Social Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic and its 26 member institutions. INE Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies Institute for Rural and Land Development Ministry of Women  United Nations Population Fund Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  Itaipu Binational Yacyreta Binational Entity	Regular resources \$475,000
				Other resources \$12,543,677

		<p>tools with a positive impact on the quality of services offered. Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2029): 5 Source, frequency: National institutions, annually.</p> <p>Indicator: (IRRF.1.2.1) To what extent does the country have policy measures and institutional capacities in place which aim to increase access to social protection schemes targeting: i) women; ii) youth; iii) people experiencing poverty in urban areas; iv) people experiencing poverty in rural areas; v) people with disabilities; and vi) informal sector workers.</p> <p>Baseline (2024): 1 Target (2029): 2 Source, frequency: UNDP, annually Rating scale: 0 = Not in place, 1 = Work started, 2 = Work in progress, 3 = Work almost complete, 4 = In place</p>	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean Inter-American Development Bank	
<b>National priority or goal:</b> Socioeconomic development				
<b>Cooperation framework outcome INVOLVING UNDP #2: UNSDCF #5</b> By 2029, working people and small urban and rural productive units, including family farming, micro-, small and medium enterprises and cooperatives, among others, increase their income/productivity and are integrated into local and foreign production chains under conditions of greater competitiveness and innovation.				
<b>Related strategic plan outcome 2:</b> No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
<b>Cooperation framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)</b>	<b>Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities</b>	<b>Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)</b>	<b>Major partners/ partnerships Frameworks</b>	<b>Estimated cost by outcome</b>
<p>Agricultural Orientation Index of Public Expenditure.</p> <p>Baseline (2022): 0.18</p> <p>Target (2029): 0.21</p>	<p>Source: EPHC, INE.</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1: Small productive units improve their productivity, associativity, and working conditions through participation in initiatives that include innovative strategies, integrated approaches and frontier technologies.</b></p>	<p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security Ministry of Social Development</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$475,000</p> <p>Other resources:</p>

		<p>Indicator: (IRRF.E.2.1) Number of government and other partners' initiatives that increased policy and development options by applying portfolio design at the national level.                      Baseline (2024): 0                      Target (2029): 2                      Source, frequency: UNDP, annually.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of small productive units that have received support through the participation of volunteers.                      Baseline (2024): 0                      Target (2029): 30                      Source, frequency: UNDP, annually.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock                      National Council of Science and Technology                      Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies                      Ministry of Women                      National universities                      Urban and rural producers' and workers' federations, organizations and unions                      Local governments</p> <p>Civic, voluntary and community organizations and the private sector</p> <p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization                      UNICEF                      United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women                      International Labour Organization                      United Nations Volunteers</p> <p>World Bank                      United States Agency for International Development</p>	<p>\$9,930,000</p>
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<b>National priority or goal:</b> Environmental sustainability				
<b>Cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #3: UNSDCF #4.</b> By 2029, public institutions, academia, civil society organizations, the private sector, rural and urban communities and Indigenous Peoples have strengthened capacities to comprehensively address climate change issues, prioritizing the implementation of adaptation and risk management measures to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, territories, ecosystems and their biodiversity.				
<b>Related strategic plan outcome 1:</b> Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
<b>Cooperation framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)</b>	<b>Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities</b>	<b>Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)</b>	<b>Major partners/ partnerships Frameworks</b>	<b>Estimated cost by outcome</b>
<p>Number of municipalities with urban land-use plans</p> <p>Baseline: 11 (Asuncion and metropolitan area)</p> <p>Target (2029): 35</p> <p>Population with access to solid waste collection services.</p> <p>Baseline value (2021): 4,142,363</p> <p>Target (2029): 4,936,000</p>	<p>Source: MEF.</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1: State institutions improve their capacities to comprehensively address climate change, protection of biodiversity and risk management by promoting the energy transition, environmental sustainability and a green economy with a territorial, innovation, digitalization and frontier technologies approach.</b></p> <p>Indicator: Number of tools designed and/or implemented to improve territorial management.</p> <p>Baseline (2024): 0 Goal (2029): 10 Source, frequency: UNDP, annually.</p> <p><b>Output 3.2. Academia, civil society organizations, women's organizations, Indigenous Peoples, the private sector and rural and urban communities improve their capacities and actively participate in processes and decisions related to climate change, risk management, energy transition, environmental sustainability, and the green economy with a territorial</b></p>	<p>Ministry of Women, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Ministry of Public Works/Mining and Energy Vice ministry National Forestry Institute Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock National Service of Quality and Animal Health Development Finance Agency Local governments</p> <p>Civic, voluntary and community organizations and the private sector</p> <p>Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean World Bank Inter-American Development Bank European Union Green Climate Fund Global Environmental Facility</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$475,000</p> <p>Other resources: \$16,286,034</p>

		<p><b>approach, innovation, digitalization and frontier technologies.</b></p> <p>Indicator: (IRRF.4.1.1) Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female</li> <li>• Male</li> </ul> <p>Baseline (2024): 0 Target (2029):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female 250</li> <li>• Male 250</li> </ul> <p>Source, frequency: UNDP, annually.</p>	<p>United Nations Environment Programme FAO UNICEF</p>	
<b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> Institutional strengthening				
<b>cooperation framework outcome involving UNDP #4: UNSDCF #7</b> By 2029, the Paraguayan State will have strengthened its capacities for comprehensive, efficient, effective and participatory public planning and management, including access to justice and multidimensional security, in a context of the rule of law, democracy and protection of human rights.				
<b>Related strategic plan outcome 1:</b> Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
<b>Cooperation framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)</b>	<b>Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities</b>	<b>Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines, targets)</b>	<b>Major partners/ partnerships Frameworks</b>	<b>Estimated cost by outcome</b>
<p>Per cent of executed expenditures in proportion to the originally approved national budget.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 65.3%</p> <p>Target (2029): 90%</p>	<p>Source: MEF.</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p><b>Output 4.1: State institutions know and use tools, training and methodologies for public innovation, participatory and inclusive governance and future and frontier technologies, among other available options, for integrated, efficient, effective and participatory public planning and management.</b></p> <p>Indicator: (IRRF.2.3.1) Number of national institutions with strengthened public administration and core government functions for:</p>	<p>Supreme Court of Justice Superior Court of Electoral Justice Ministry of Women Ministry of Public Works Ministry of Education Sanitary Services Company of Paraguay</p>	<p>Regular resources: \$475,000</p> <p>Other resources: \$69,574,027</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved service delivery</li> <li>• Community security</li> <li>• Prevention</li> </ul> <p>Baseline (2024): 5            Target (2029): 25            Source, frequency: UNDP, annually.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of South-South cooperation experiences systematized and published on the Recommendations Monitoring System or other similar systems, jointly with the National Foreign Ministry.            Baseline (2024): 0            Goal (2029): 3            Source, frequency: UNDP, annually.</p> <p><b>Output 4.2. Citizen organizations and institutions, including women's organizations, actively participate in processes and decisions related to comprehensive, efficient, effective and participatory public planning and management.</b></p> <p>Indicator: Number of citizen organizations and institutions            Baseline (2024): 10            Goal (2029): 60            Source, frequency: UNDP, annually</p>		
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