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Draft country programme document**

Paraguay

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Paraguay is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$4,865,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$20,200,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period March 2020 to December 2024.

* E/ICEF/2020/1.

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 19 November to 9 December 2019. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2020 first regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.

Programme rationale

1. Paraguay is a young country. More than 50 per cent of its estimated 7.1 million people are under 30 years of age: 35 per cent are children and adolescents (0–17 years) and 27 per cent are young people (15–29 years). Overall, the country’s population is 62.1 per cent urban, while its 19 indigenous groups, comprising 1.7 per cent of the population and speaking a wide range of languages, are concentrated in rural areas (92.7 per cent).
2. Paraguay has made major economic and social progress over the past two decades. According to the Ministry of Finance, the country’s economy grew by an average of 6 per cent between 2013 and 2017 and as of 2018 its human development index score was 0.702 (“high”). In 2018, however, the economic growth rate fell to 3.7 per cent.
3. Between 2007 and 2017, the country significantly reduced poverty, from 45.3 to 26.4 per cent, through social protection programmes that addressed inequality and social vulnerability. The Tekoporã conditional cash transfer programme, which currently covers 311,578 children and adolescents, is an example of one such initiative. In the past three years, however, poverty reduction has stalled. Moderate and extreme poverty is higher in rural areas (36.2 per cent compared with 20.3 per cent urban). Nearly half of those living in extreme poverty are children under 14 years of age.¹ Among the indigenous population, 66 per cent live in poverty and 34 per cent in extreme poverty.²
4. Paraguay has made significant progress in child survival and development, especially in maternal, newborn and child health. However, gaps remain that affect the poorest populations, those in rural areas and indigenous populations. Maternal mortality declined from 162 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 84 per 100,000 live births in 2017.³ Neonatal mortality decreased from 10.9 per 1,000 live births in 2000 to 9 per 1,000 live births in 2017.⁴ Malnutrition affects 4.4 per cent of children under 5 years of age (9.9 per cent among the indigenous population) and chronic malnutrition affects 12.1 per cent (41.7 per cent among the indigenous population), with a higher concentration in rural areas. Only half of newborn children begin breastfeeding within the first hour of birth and only 31.3 per cent of children under six months of age are exclusively breastfed. A total of 16 per cent of children under 1 year of age lack a birth certificate, rising to 42.4 per cent among the indigenous population.⁵
5. Despite efforts to ensure that every child is enrolled and remains in school, attendance is low and the dropout rate is high. In 2016, only 59 per cent of five-year old children attended pre-primary school.⁶ Inequity in access is high: while 66.9 per cent of five-year-old children in urban areas attend pre-primary school, only 49.2 per cent attend in rural areas. Among indigenous children aged 3 to 8 years, 27 per cent of girls and 52 per cent of boys are in school. Nearly 153,000 children and adolescents are outside the education system. Only 41 per cent of those enrolled in primary school complete secondary school and the upper-secondary completion rate is 65.5 per cent in cities and 19.6 per cent in rural areas.

¹ The World Bank Group (2018).

² Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC) (*General Directorate for Statistics*), Surveys and Censuses, Permanent Household Survey (PHS) 2017.

³ World Health Organization (WHO) and others, *Maternal Mortality: Levels and Trends 2000–2017* (Geneva, WHO, 2019).

⁴ Dirección General de Información Estratégica en Salud (DIGIES) (*General Directorate for Strategic Health Information*) and Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social (MSPBS) (*Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare*), Mortality indicators, 2017.

⁵ DGEEC, PHS 2017.

⁶ Juntos por la Educación (*Together for Education*), Financiamiento público de la educación en el Paraguay. Notas para el debate y construcción de políticas públicas (*Public financing of education in Paraguay. Notes for the discussion and development of public policies*), (Asunción, Observatorio Educativo Ciudadano, 2019).

Completion rates are lower among boys than girls. Repetition rates are higher in the first grades of primary school, which are associated with later dropout rates. Quality is also a challenge; more than one-third of pupils reach only the lowest level in national learning assessments.

6. Paraguay is committed to addressing child labour in the country. A 2015 study focusing on rural areas estimated that 380,000 children and adolescents were engaged in child labour,⁷ predominantly boys (30.2 per cent compared with 14.8 per cent of girls).⁸ Nearly 46,000 children were child maids (an arrangement in which girls in low-income situations are sent to work without pay in the houses of other families in exchange for a home). This practice is defined as one of the worst forms of child labour in Convention No. 182 of the International Labour Organization.

7. Violence against children requires more attention. In 2016, 52 per cent of children and adolescents suffered violent discipline (54.8 per cent of boys and 49.3 per cent of girls). Children 3 to 4 years of age are most affected: 66 per cent have suffered violent discipline and 56.6 per cent corporal punishment. Sexual abuse has contributed to adolescent pregnancy and child mothers: in 2017, 16 per cent of pregnancies were among girls 10 to 19 years of age and two births per day were among girls 10 to 14 years of age.⁹

8. In 2017, 401 adolescents aged 10 to 19 years died from external causes,¹⁰ over 40 per cent from road accidents,¹¹ one of the highest rates in Latin America and Caribbean. Suicide is another major cause of adolescent deaths. Among students aged 12 to 18 years, 14 per cent (19.1 per cent female, 8.4 per cent male) have seriously contemplated suicide in the past 12 months.¹² Death during childbirth is another significant cause of adolescent mortality: 10 per cent of the total of 78 maternal deaths in 2017 involved adolescent mothers aged 10 to 19 years.¹³

9. Imprisonment is the most common correctional measure for adolescents in conflict with the law. Ninety per cent of the 823 adolescents reported to be in prison do not have convictions. This situation highlights the need for alternative justice measures and a revision of the existing juvenile criminal justice policy to ensure that no child or adolescent is imprisoned without a conviction.

10. Fifty per cent of adolescents have participated at least once in an organization, with 74 per cent of adolescents stating that their school had a school council and 52 stating that they had a student council. A majority of 62 per cent were unaware of any organizations for children or adolescents in their community that they could join, despite 83 per cent showing interest in joining one.¹⁴

⁷ International Labour Organization (ILO)/DGEEC (2015), *Trabajo infantil y adolescente en el sector rural agrícola, pecuario, forestal y de pesca o piscicultura en Paraguay: EANA Rural 2015* (Child and adolescent labour in the rural agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors in Paraguay: EANA Rural 2015) (Asunción, 2015).

⁸ DGEEC, International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour and IL), *Encuesta Nacional de Actividades de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes (EANA) 2011: Magnitud y características del trabajo infantil y adolescente en el Paraguay (National Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents 2011: Magnitude and profile of child and adolescent labour in Paraguay)* (Asunción, ILO, 2013).

⁹ DIGIES/MSPBS (2017).

¹⁰ MSPBS (2016).

¹¹ Road Observatory of the National Traffic and Road Safety Agency (2017).

¹² WHO, Paraguay global school-based student health survey (2017).

¹³ DIGIES/MSPBS (2017).

¹⁴ Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia (*Coordinator for the Rights of Childhood and Adolescence*), *Conociendo nuestra realidad. Encuesta Nacional de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes, Primer informe: Análisis descriptivo (Understanding Our Reality:*

11. In 2017, national water system coverage was 78 per cent. However, while coverage in Asunción and the Central Department was 98 per cent, it was only 9.5 per cent in the Boquerón Department. In 2018, there were still gaps in sanitation and safe water management, especially in areas affected by environmental degradation and climate change. Nine per cent of rural schools lacked water, while the coverage rate for basic sanitation was 69 per cent.¹⁵ Obtaining the quality information on hygiene services and practices necessary to promote improvement measures is a challenge.

12. Paraguay is considered at medium risk for disasters and climate change. However, populations are highly vulnerable due to poverty, a low perception of risk and limited institutional capacity and infrastructure.¹⁶ Between 1980 and 2015, the country experienced more than 1,600 adverse climate events, affecting 1.5 million people.¹⁷ River floods in 2018 and 2019 caused considerable loss and damage, affecting 380 schools and displacing more than 45,000 families. The Chaco region is particularly vulnerable to drought and forest fires. In 2019, 240,000 hectares were destroyed by fire, resulting in the declaration of an environmental emergency.

13. Regarding the protection of children's rights, one of the lessons learned from the previous country programme is that the greatest opportunity to provide targeted responses, especially for the most disadvantaged children, is available at the local level. Supporting the coordination of services for excluded populations will require greater technical support at the municipal level and the implementation of scalable models and interventions. Another lesson learned is the need for a life-cycle, intersectoral approach that combines interventions in health, education and protection with an emphasis on early childhood and adolescence.

14. UNICEF is recognized in Paraguay for its leadership in protecting the rights of children and adolescents; its capacity to provide solutions through innovative, model programmes that can be scaled up at the public-policy level; and its credibility in working with civil society and promoting public policies that benefit children. Its close collaboration with the private sector has enabled the organization to innovate in such areas as early childhood development, e.g., a model programme for comprehensive care for vulnerable children, implemented in partnership with the municipality of Asunción and the business sector. The same approach can be extended to preparing adolescents for employment.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The country programme is aimed at supporting government institutions, civil society and other stakeholders to close the gaps and inequalities that particularly affect poor, rural and indigenous children and adolescents and those vulnerable for other reasons, such as disability, and to promote their rights.

16. The programme priorities are aligned with numerous government plans, including the National Development Plan Paraguay 2030 and "The People's Paraguay" 2018–2023 plan as well as plans focusing on poverty reduction; education; health; early childhood comprehensive care; the prevention of violence; and indigenous peoples. The programme will help to meet key commitments to children and adolescents, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the objectives of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021. It will also contribute to the people, peace and prosperity components of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2020–2024

National Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents. First Report: Descriptive Analysis (Asunción, 2011).

¹⁵ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (2018).

¹⁶ Index for Risk Management (2018).

¹⁷ National Emergency Secretariat, Minimum Initial Service Package, 2018–2022 (2015).

17. The theory of change is that children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, will enjoy better opportunities for development and will be at the centre of the social and economic development of their country if: (a) the quality of culturally relevant health, education and protection services targeting the most vulnerable populations is improved; (b) institutional capacity and inter-institutional coordination are strengthened; (c) awareness and social action are increased (including the participation of children and adolescents); (d) public policies backed by sufficient resources are designed (especially for social protection, protection against violence and quality education); and (e) harmful social norms are changed.

18. The programme will incorporate a gender perspective in accordance with the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2018–2021, with a focus on generating evidence of gender disparities for the formulation of relevant policies and programmes; capacity-building to incorporate gender into programme planning, budgeting and evaluation; and monitoring compliance with gender-related recommendations for children and adolescents from the various committees of the international human rights instruments.

19. Technological and social innovation are central to the country programme, comprising four core areas: (a) technology platforms in programmatic and emergency settings (e.g., U-Report, for adolescent participation and early warning identification); (b) experimentation to speed up progress towards outcomes; (c) collaboration through innovation laboratories with strategic partners (organizations for adolescents); and (d) access to technological tools that contribute to the optimization of services (e.g., technology to foster learning and the inclusion of children with disabilities).

20. Partnerships with counterparts in Government, municipalities, civil society, the private sector, multilateral and bilateral development agencies and United Nations agencies will be essential to achieving the outcomes. UNICEF will strengthen intersectoral synergies and coordination and provide technical support to reduce fragmentation and improve programme efficiency through collaboration with Government and civil society organizations focused on children, adolescents and indigenous peoples.

21. The four programmatic components listed below were based on the child situation analysis and consultations with government counterparts, civil society, development agencies and adolescents and young people and are in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women:

(a) *Early years* Prioritizing the comprehensive development of children (0–10 years), with an emphasis on early childhood (0–8 years);

(b) *Adolescents* Addressing factors that determine the full development of adolescents (11–17 years);

(c) *Generating evidence for strengthening policies, plans and programmes* Supporting evidence-based decisions for early childhood and adolescence;

(d) *Programme effectiveness* Addressing public advocacy, coordination and monitoring and evaluation. In accordance with the Goal Areas of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021, these priorities will help every child to survive and thrive, learn, be protected from violence and exploitation, live in a safe and clean environment and have an equitable chance in life.

22. The programme prioritizes six strategies:

(a) Evidence-based advocacy for the fulfilment of children's rights, increased investment in programmes benefiting children and inclusive and equitable public policies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) Capacity-strengthening for institutions that provide social services; and intersectoral coordination in education, health and protection;

(c) The promotion of social norms and practices that contribute to the protection, health and empowerment of young people at the family and community levels;

(d) Innovation and knowledge exchange through South–South cooperation;

(e) Evidence- and results-based management at the local level and in areas with the most-vulnerable populations;

(f) The promotion of a social dialogue on the situation of children, with the participation of adolescents and other key social actors.

Early years

23. This component will promote the full development of children, with an emphasis on early childhood. It will address barriers related to: (a) access to health services, quality maternal and child nutrition, birth registration, preschool and primary education; (b) the adoption of positive parenting practices by families and caregivers; (c) the prevention of violence against children; and (d) implementation of public policies and inter-institutional coordination for the comprehensive care of children.

24. The theory of change is that children in the first decade of life will have greater opportunities for full development if: (a) affectionate and sensitive care and opportunities for early learning are strengthened; (b) health, education and protection centres provide quality services; and (c) social norms and community practices are changed to make greater use of services for children. It is based on three assumptions: (a) the existence of political will to improve the targeting of policies, plans and programmes towards vulnerable populations and increase public spending for early childhood; (b) maintaining a favourable institutional environment to expand and improve prevention and care programmes in health and education as well as to address violence against children; and (c) strengthening decentralization and coordination between sectors and between the national and subnational levels.

25. UNICEF will generate knowledge on the bottlenecks and barriers that prevent excluded populations from accessing timely quality maternal and child health and nutrition services, in coordination with the Pan American Health Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Population Fund. It will also strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare to ensure that obstetric and neonatal care centres provide services that meet international quality standards. It will work with key partners to promote social norms and community practices that support the early use of health services (especially primary health care and antenatal and postnatal care and childbirth) and the importance of breastfeeding, nutrition and complementary feeding and to increase demand for improved water services.

26. To ensure that children, particularly the most vulnerable, have access to early childhood education and progress and remain in school, UNICEF will help to build the capacity of the Ministry of Education and Science to provide quality services with an intercultural and diversity approach through technical advice on teaching models that emphasize stimulation, play and development. It will promote the participation of families and communities in children's learning environments and their empowerment to demand quality services. Communication-for-development strategies will promote the importance of early childhood education and learning.

27. UNICEF will work in family, school, community and institutional settings to prevent and respond to violence against children. It will support the generation of evidence of violence against women and children and institutional capacity-building to improve prevention, care and support services for situations of violence. It will also promote the adoption of parenting guidelines with an intercultural and inclusive approach and capacity-building for parents and caregivers to identify, prevent and respond to various forms of

violence. It will also promote the de-institutionalization of children under 3 years of age as part of global efforts to reach zero institutionalized children. For protection in emergency situations, UNICEF will support the development and implementation of protocols for psychosocial care in early childhood.

28. UNICEF will support the formulation and implementation of a national early childhood policy and promote increased investment in the area. It will also advocate for the adoption of comprehensive policies that include the implementation and scaling up of relevant multisectoral initiatives. The aim is for children in the first decade of life to benefit from quality health, education, water and sanitation services.

Adolescents

29. This component is focused on the creation of opportunities for education and participation and the protection of adolescents from all forms of violence in all contexts. It will address the main barriers in five areas: (a) exclusion from education, both the transition from primary to secondary school and secondary school retention; (b) injury prevention and mental health; (c) prevention and care relating to situations of violence, including digital citizenship and the safe use of technology, especially for adolescents at risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and violence; (d) generating and communicating data on issues affecting adolescents; and (e) the participation of adolescents in efforts to improve programmes and services related to their full development.

30. The theory of change is that adolescents will have more opportunities for full development if: (a) conditions are in place to ensure that they are included and remain in the education system; (b) comprehensive care services for adolescents are strengthened, especially among poor and indigenous populations; (c) services for protection against violence, especially sexual violence against adolescent girls, are strengthened; (d) a comprehensive adolescent development policy is implemented through a coordinated effort between the State and civil society and between the national and subnational levels; and (e) adolescents play a leading role in families, communities and schools so that their voices are heard and their capacity to demand their rights and exercise citizenship is increased.

31. UNICEF will generate evidence on the exclusion of adolescents from school and support the Ministry of Education and Science and local governments to develop (a) a strategy to reduce school dropout; (b) an educational model coordinated among the institutions that implement equity programmes, especially for adolescents living in poverty; and (c) innovative tools to promote learning and foster intercultural bilingual education. It will raise public awareness of the need to reduce the number of children falling behind, invest in secondary education and develop programmes for the recovery of adolescents outside the education system. It will also improve youth participation and co-develop proposals to address educational exclusion and expression through art, sports and technology.

32. UNICEF will work to strengthen protection services to prevent harmful practices that violate the rights of adolescents, including by supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence, developing mechanisms to provide access to information and changing social norms associated with various forms of violence, especially trafficking, abuse, sexual exploitation and child labour/maids. It will build institutional capacity and support the implementation of local demonstrative experiences of prevention and care for child labour. It will also support the implementation of the criminal justice policy and the development of protocols to prevent imprisonment as an initial measure. Finally, it will promote the use of communication platforms for participation and dialogue with adolescents, including in emergency situations.

33. UNICEF recognizes the need for advocacy for the development of a comprehensive adolescent development policy with coordination at the national and local levels. To achieve this, it will strengthen partnerships between the ministries of Children and Adolescents;

Women; Youth; Education and Science; and Labour, municipalities, civil society and the private sector. The global Generation Unlimited initiative will be a key platform for promoting initiatives to improve the employability, life skills, social entrepreneurship and participation of the country's adolescents. That initiative is aimed at strengthening work skills in formal education systems, promoting opportunities and access to alternative forms of education for those outside the education system and developing skills for collaboration, entrepreneurship and playing an active role in addressing problems affecting young people.

Generating evidence for strengthening policies, plans and programmes

34. This component is aimed at addressing barriers in three areas: (a) producing reliable data to identify vulnerable and excluded groups, characterizing these exclusions and informing decision-making and social-policy design; (b) managing and using evidence to implement results-based programmes; and (c) empowering civil society with data and information to guide communication and advocacy that put children and adolescents on the public agenda and generate increased political and programmatic impact.

35. The theory of change is that children and adolescents will benefit from evidence-based, results-oriented policies and plans if: (a) the National Statistics System, the Technical Secretariat of Planning and the General Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses strengthen their capacity for monitoring and evaluating the situation of children and adolescents, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations; (b) the Ministry of Finance assigns more resources and improves the analysis, management and monitoring of investment in children and adolescents; (c) civil society, public sector institutions and organizations for youth and adolescents build capacity for appropriating and using the available evidence to influence public policy, programmes and plans at the national and local levels; and (d) communication strategies are implemented to put children's issues on the public agenda.

36. The strategies for this component include: (a) building the capacity of children's institutions for results-based monitoring and the evaluation of policies and programmes; (b) together with other United Nations agencies, generating evidence on progress in guaranteeing children's rights and on national and international commitments related to the National Development Plan Paraguay 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals; and (c) providing technical assistance and establishing strategic partnerships with government institutions to generate multidimensional child-poverty studies. The component will also promote a culture of knowledge management for evidence-based decision-making in the social, economic and academic sectors, including strengthening the childhood and adolescence component of the social protection system. Through technical support to sectoral ministries, the Ministry of Finance and the National Congress, UNICEF will advocate for more resources and improvements in the analysis, management and monitoring of investment in children.

37. Work will be carried out in partnership with civil society, the public and private sectors and the media to facilitate public dialogue and the empowerment of social actors to influence policymaking and programmes aimed at reducing inequalities that impact children.

Programme effectiveness

38. This component will ensure effective and efficient programme coordination and address cross-cutting issues, such as external communications and advocacy. It includes an intersectoral approach to risk management and emergency situations, prioritizing preventive actions and comprehensive responses. Gender will be a cross-cutting aspect of all the programme activities. UNICEF will strengthen the mobilization of resources through: (a) coordination with multilateral and bilateral development agencies on programmes for children and adolescents; (b) the mobilization and leveraging of domestic resources, including partnerships with the private sector (for example, the business-sector initiative for

early childhood); and (c) the mobilization of competitive funds alongside strategic partners, such as United Nations agencies and civil society.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Early years	2 248	6 032	8 280
Adolescents	1 187	7 617	8 804
Generation and use of evidence	990	4 410	5 400
Programme effectiveness	440	2 141	2 581
Total	4 865	20 200	25 065

Programme and risk management

39. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to the 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.

40. Institutional risk management will be performed by monitoring risks associated with the harmonized approach to cash transfers, trends in mobilization and fundraising, the impact of emergency situations on the programme, changes in staffing structure and the monitoring of external factors that can affect the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of the programme, such as the country's political and economic situation and stability.

41. Programmatic coordination will ensure intersectorality and coordination inside the office and with other United Nations agencies under the implementation framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020–2024. It will also ensure the availability of resources for the implementation of the programme commitments and will be responsible for promoting strategic partnerships and inter-agency coordination for delivering the outcomes. UNICEF will promote capacity-building for programmatic monitoring and early mobilization, analysis and mitigation for emerging risks.

Monitoring and evaluation

42. The results and resources framework is the basis for the monitoring and evaluation of the country programme. The monitoring strategy will use indicators to identify bottlenecks and progress towards results, with mechanisms to account for the results in each component. UNICEF will build capacity to generate timely, disaggregated and quality evidence to measure the level of vulnerability of children and adolescents. Programmatic monitoring and evaluation activities will be implemented at different levels and through various mechanisms, such as evaluating specific interventions and supporting the capacity of the national statistics system for administrative record-keeping and to undertake household surveys.

43. The comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework of the programme and the costed evaluation plan, which are aligned with the 2018 revised evaluation policy of UNICEF, will be the bases for decision-making, the improvement of existing policies and the development of new policies focused on children and adolescents, such as increasing the

quality, efficiency and effectiveness of the country programme. UNICEF will participate in the UNSDCF 2020–2024 monitoring committee, alongside other United Nations agencies, to oversee the implementation of joint programmes and initiatives. As a member of the UNSDCF Results Group, it will monitor progress towards the common outcomes and recommendations through the working groups, including for prevention and emergency response. The annual and midyear reviews of the UNICEF programme will be used to consolidate inputs for UNSDCF monitoring and reporting.

44. UNICEF will work with other United Nations agencies to support the National Monitoring Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals in the production of voluntary national progress reports, facilitating the generation of the information needed to monitor national and international commitments as well as compliance with the observations made by the committees of the main human rights instruments.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Paraguay – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, March 2020 – December 2024

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 2–10, 12, 13, 15, 17–21, 23–32, 34–37, 39 and 40
National priorities: (a) “The People’s Paraguay” 2018–2023; (b) National Education Plan 2024; (c) National Health Plan 2015–2030; (d) National Plan for Early Childhood Comprehensive Care 2010–2020; (e) National Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence; (f) National Plan for Indigenous Peoples

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF:

- (a) People: By 2024, people who live and transit in Paraguay, especially those in vulnerable situations, have a national system of social protection and care with equitable access to quality and comprehensive services;
- (b) Peace: By 2024, the State improves access to justice and multidimensional security, compliance with frameworks and agreements signed on human rights, equality and non-discrimination as well as other environmental and climate change commitments;
- (c) Planet: By 2024, national and subnational institutions of the public sector, private sector, civil society organizations and communities have strengthened their resilience, risk-management capacity and response to emergencies and the effects of climate change, from a rights and gender perspective;
- (d) Prosperity: By 2024, the State strengthens its management capacity with efficiency and transparency, mapping inequalities, implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals and the National Development Plan Paraguay 2030.

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 Goal Areas: 1. Every child survives and thrives; 2. Every child learns; 3. Every child is protected from violence and exploitation; 4. Every child lives in a safe and clean environment; 5. Every child has an equitable chance in life.

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
1. By 2024, children (0–10 years) in priority departments, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from better policies and services	Percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed B: 31.3% T: 50%	Multiple indicator cluster surveys (MICS); evaluation of breastfeeding promotion strategy	1.1: Health institutions have strengthened their capacity for comprehensive health care and nutrition for children. 1.2: Educational institutions have the capacity to guarantee	Ministries of Public Health and Social Welfare; Education and Science; and Childhood and Adolescence,	2 248	6 032	8 280

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
and favourable and resilient environments for their full development, with a focus on equity and diversity.	Net enrolment for primary education B: 77% T: 90%	Ministry of Education and Science statistics	inclusion, retention and transition in primary school. 1.3: Parents and caregivers have acquired skills in providing nurturing care. 1.4: National and subnational institutions have acquired the capacity for coordinated action to implement a national early childhood policy as part of the national protection system.	Coordinator for the Rights of Childhood and Adolescence, Paraguayan Obstetric Society, Parliamentary Front for Children and Adolescents, private sector			
	Percentage of children (36–59 months) attending an early childhood education programme B: 31.3% T: 50%	Permanent household survey (PMS); MICS					
	Percentage of children (1–10 years) who experience some form of violent discipline at home B: 52.1% T: 25%	PMS; MICS					
	Number of children (including children with disabilities) covered by national social protection system programmes B: 339, 228 T: 10% increase	Information and Beneficiary Management System					
2. By 2024, adolescents, especially in the most vulnerable areas, have more educational opportunities and protection to exercise their citizenship,	Percentage of women (20–24 years) who had at least one live birth before 18 years of age B: 14.8% T: 10%	Institute of Social Welfare; MICS	2.1: The education system has built the capacity to ensure that adolescents have access to inclusive, relevant and quality education, especially in the most vulnerable areas.	Ministries of Children and Adolescents; Education and Science; Public Health and Social Welfare; Justice; Labour; Social Development; and Women, National Youth	1 187	7 617	8 804

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
including in emergencies.	Secondary school net enrolment ratio B: 46% T: 70%	Ministry of Education and Science statistics	2.2: Adolescents have the capacity to identify, prevent and respond to various forms of violence. 2.3: Adolescents develop life skills and competencies to exercise their rights.	Secretariat, Coordinator for the Rights of Children and Adolescents			
	Children (5–17 years) engaged in child labour, by sex and age group B: 22.4% T: 17%	National Survey of Activities of Children and Adolescents; MICS					
	Number of adolescents participating in initiatives promoted by UNICEF B: 351 T: 20,000	Annual country office report; citizen observatories; U-Report					
3. By 2024, more children and adolescents benefit from policies, plans and programmes, especially at the local level, based on evidence and results management.	Number of policies, plans and programmes designed and implemented based on evidence generated by UNICEF and strategic partners B: 2 T: 5 (national), 15 (local)	Analysis of national and municipal policies, plans and programmes	3.1: Institutions for children and adolescents have the tools and increased capacity to generate evidence. 3.2: The institutions of the national protection system have the capacity to formulate evidence-based policies, plans and programmes. 3.3: Departments and municipalities have the capacity and tools to design, implement and manage plans and programmes with a results-based management approach. 3.4: Spaces for participation and social dialogue have been	Technical Secretariat of Planning, General Directorate for Statistics, Surveys and Censuses, Parliamentary Front for Children, Social Cabinet, Ministry of Finance, National Council of Science and Technology, Paraguay Organization for Intermunicipal Cooperation, universities, Together for Education, Coordinator for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, Parliamentary Front for	990	4 410	5 400
	Number of municipalities supported by UNICEF that have increased their budget for programmes for children and adolescents	Municipal management reports					

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
	B: 4 (child-friendly municipalities) T: 15 Number of investigations supported by UNICEF whose evidence is used by social and youth organizations for communication and advocacy on issues related to children and adolescents B: 2 T: 20	Annual country office reports	created to promote the reduction of gaps and social inequalities affecting children and adolescents.	Children, Indigenous Consultative Council			
Programme effectiveness					440	2 141	2 581
Total resources					4 865	20 200	25 065