



Progress in achieving the goals of the SDGs in Paraguay:

Importance of Monitoring and
Evaluation

Sustainable Development Goals

- Signed by 193 member countries of the United Nations in September 2015
- SDGs aims to address the root causes of poverty, increase economic growth, and meet health and social needs while protecting the environment.
- The SDGs has 17 Goals with 169 targets. By adopting it, States commit themselves to mobilizing the necessary means for its implementation through partnerships focused especially on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable.
- While there is a common and universal commitment, states have the authority to set their own national goals.

How are we working in Paraguay?

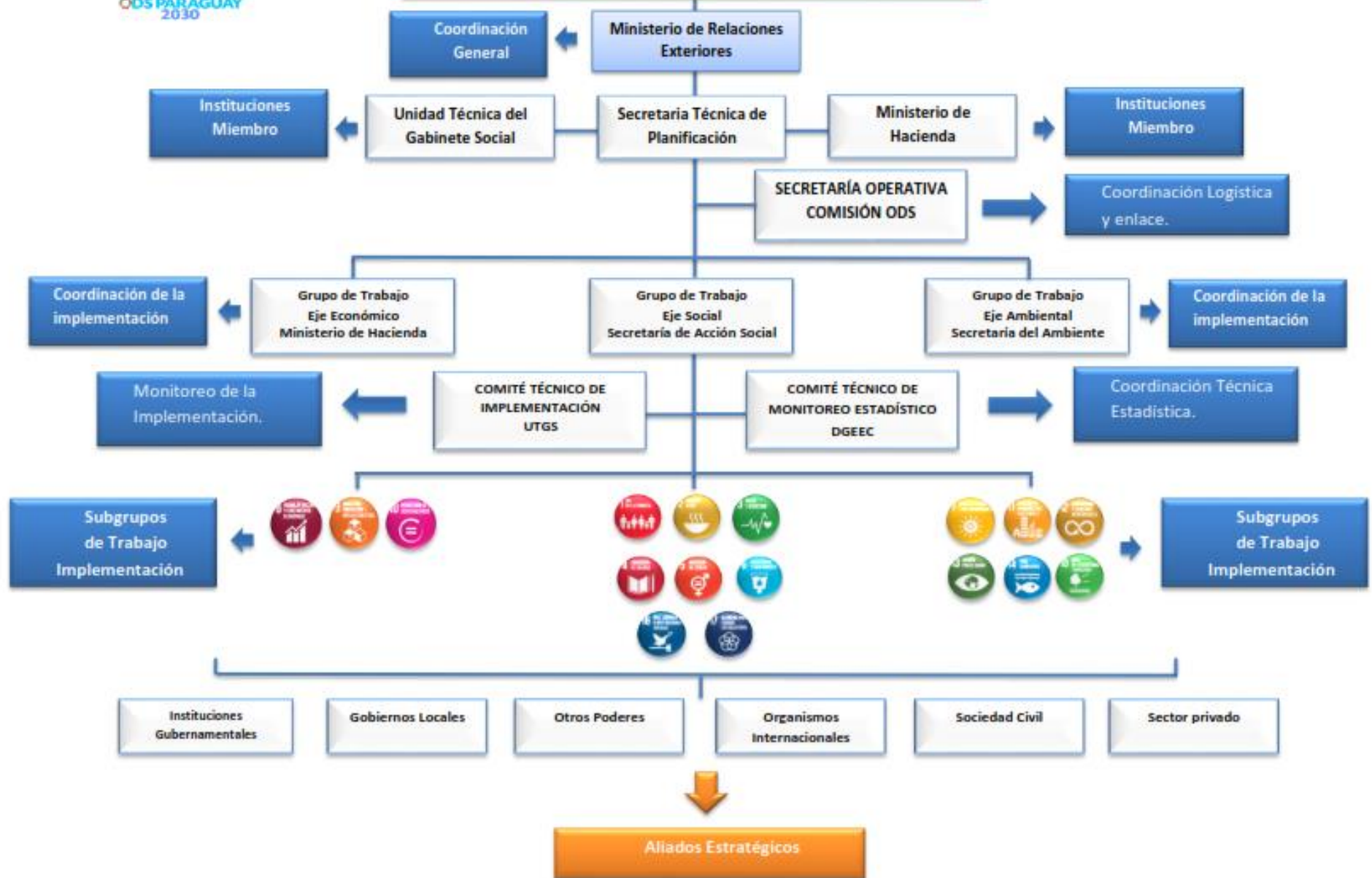
- By Decree No. 5,887/2016, the Inter-institutional Coordination Commission was created to implement, follow up and monitor the commitments undertaken.
- The Commission is composed of representatives of the Ministry of External Relations, the Ministry of Finance, the Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning and the Social Office of the President of the Republic.

The Inter-institutional Coordination Commission

- In 2017, the SDG Paraguay Commission was dedicated - internally - to its structuring and consolidation, as well as externally - to the installation of SDG in different sectors of society.
- Internally, through a UNDP Support Agreement, the Operational Secretariat was established. On the occasion of the First Special Meeting, the Rules of Procedure of the Commission were approved, as well as the Organization Chart and Institutional Document.
- Signing of Cooperation Agreements with UNDP for recruitment of the Operational Secretariat and use of an Information Platform for SDG measurement; and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

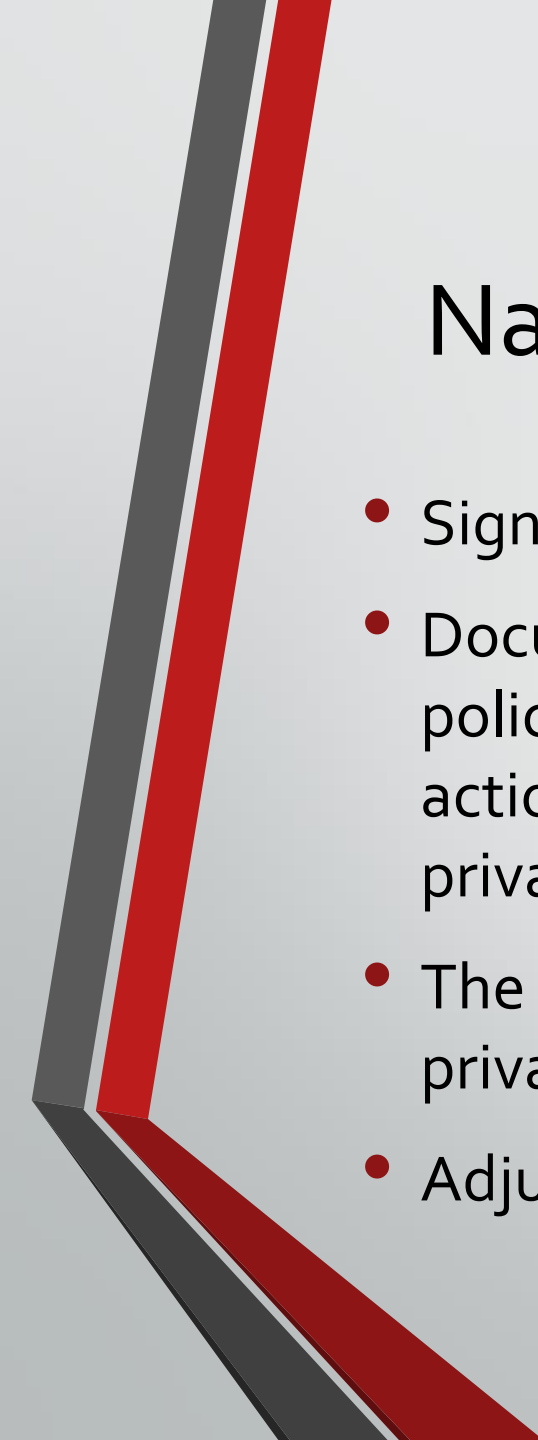


Comisión Interinstitucional de Coordinación, implementación, seguimiento y monitoreo de los compromisos internacionales en el marco de los Objetivos Sostenibles de las Naciones Unidas.



Agenda 2030 installation process

- SDGs Seminar to take place in July 2017
- Joint Statement by the three State Authorities, which ratified their commitment to the implementation of Agenda 2030
- Bilateral meetings with central government institutions
- Construction of indicators



Construction of indicators: National Development Plan Paraguay 2030

- Signed in December 2014, by Decree 2794
- Document to coordinate and guide economic, social and international policyIt is a strategic document that will facilitate the coordination of actions in the Executive Branch, levels of government, civil society, the private sector and, eventually, the Legislative and Judicial branches.
- The constitutional mandate establishes that this plan is indicative for the private sector, mandatory for the public sector.
- Adjustment with the National General Budget

National Development Plan Paraguay 2030

3 strategic areas of focus

- Poverty reduction and social development;
- Inclusive economic development;
- Paraguay's inclusion in the world

4 transverse lines

- Equal Opportunities
- Transparent and Efficient Public Management
- Territorial Planning
- Environmental Sustainability

12 strategies

- Equitable social development
- Quality social services
- Participatory local development
- Adequate and sustainable habitat
- Employment and social security
- Competitiveness and innovation
- Regionalization and diversification of production
- Valuation of environmental capital
- Equal opportunities in a globalised world
- Attracting investment, foreign trade and country image
- Regional economic integration
- Sustainability of the global habitat

72 goals

91 indicators

PND aligned with the SDGs

El Plan Nacional de Desarrollo - Paraguay 2030 se alinea en un 92% a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de las Naciones Unidas



EJE 1
Reducción de Pobreza
y Desarrollo Social



A- Igualdad de Oportunidades



EJE 2
Crecimiento Económico
Inclusivo



B- Gestión Pública Eficiente y Transparente



EJE 3
Inserción de Paraguay en el Mundo



D- Sostenibilidad Ambiental



Líneas Transversales

PGN aligned with the PND



MBA'E APOPY
AKARAPU'ARA
SABOTE'YVA
DISEÑANDO
TÉCNICA DE PLANIFICACIÓN
DEL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL



SISTEMA DE
PLANIFICACIÓN
POR RESULTADOS
OPOROKOPE
REMOHAPERÁ
OSEVA TEMBIAPOGUI

TETÁ REKUÁI
GOBIERNO NACIONAL
Jajaga ñande rapará ko'ága guive
Konstruyéndo al futuro hoy

Vinculación del Proyecto PGN 2018 al PND 2030

Proyecto PGN 2018 vinculado al PND 2030 [Ver ejes PND](#)



Fuentes:

- Sistema de Planificación por Resultados (SPR)
- Sistema Integrado de Administración Financiera (SIAF)

[Ver más](#)

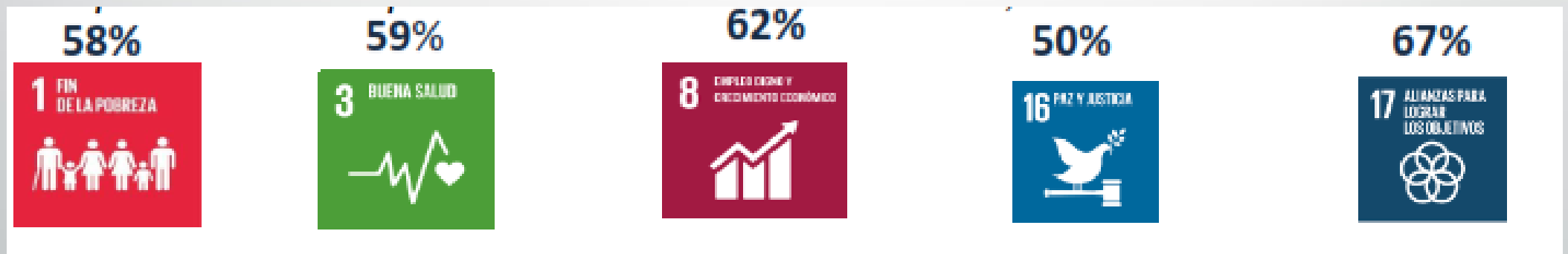


Strengths for monitoring and evaluation of SDGs

- There is an institutional organization dedicated to the follow-up of the SDGs.
- The indicators of the National Development Plan have been aligned with the goals of the SDGs.
- There are public/private institutions working on SDG issues.
- Survey of Households and Employment with high coverage, disaggregation, guaranteed comparability and regularity.
- Appropriate record information from Health and Education.
- Updated cartographic systems and national coverage.
- Synergy between institutions that produce statistics in common.
- Alliances with national and international institutions.

Strengths for monitoring and evaluation of SDGs

Thematic areas with the greatest opportunity to produce their indicator



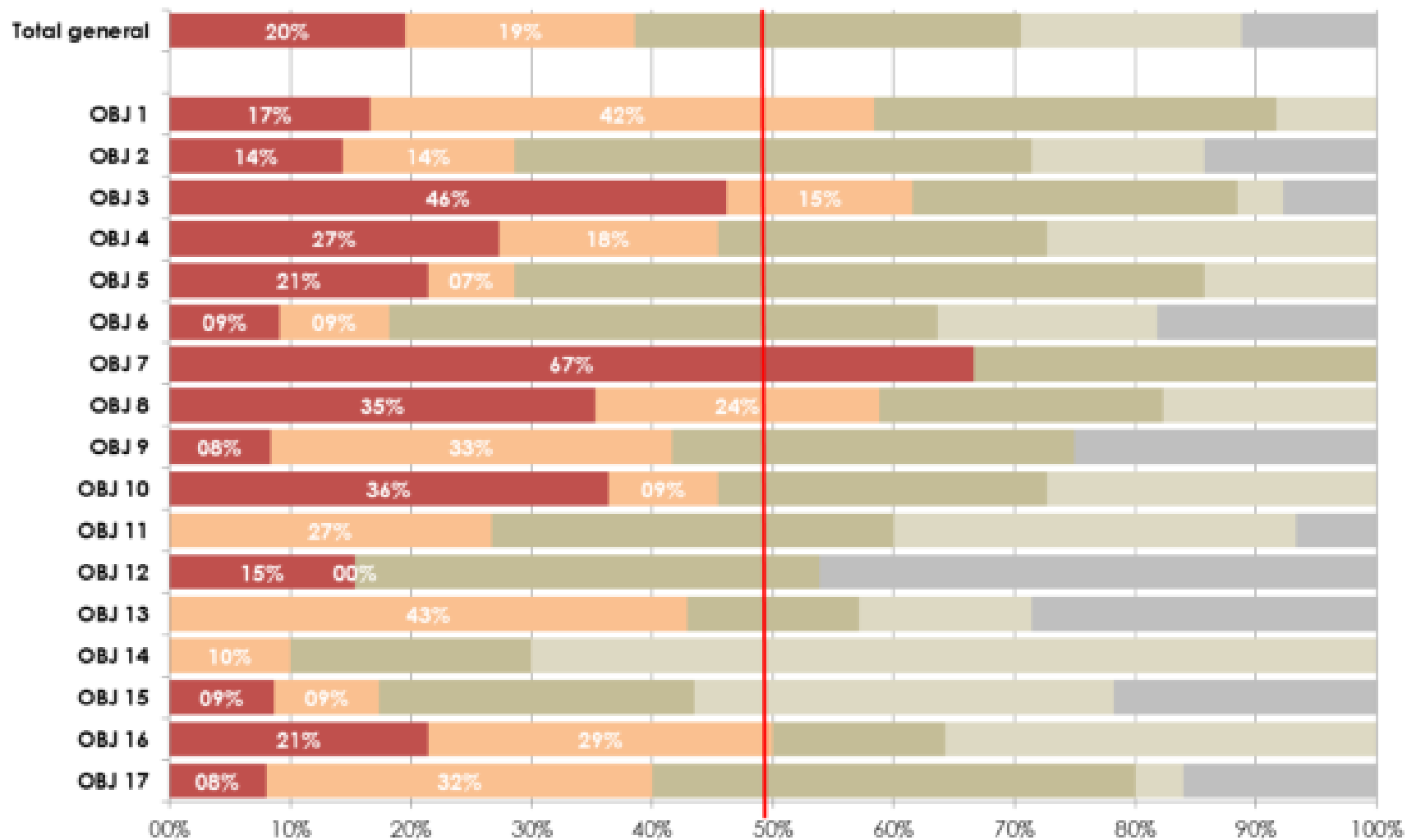
Limitations for monitoring and evaluation of SDGs

- There is a need to improve the institutions registers. A lot of under-registration.
- The National Statistical System (SEN) does not function as such, given an obsolete legal framework, it is necessary to restructure the SEN as an articulated network of institutions, entities and offices that produce and disseminate official statistics.
- The DGEEC lacks the institutional hierarchy, adequate legal force and resources to fulfil the functions assigned by law and to meet the challenges of the demand for statistical production, to coordinate the SEN and to regulate statistical production in a harmonized manner.
- Need to strengthen Administrative Records for statistical purposes.

Limitations for monitoring and evaluation of SDGs

- Heterogeneous information, technically not comparable and without guaranteed periodicity.
- Lack of thematic surveys to investigate specific topics.
- Need for specialized and permanent training for human resources within information-producing institutions.
- At the decision-making level - politicians and planners - the need to promoting a greater statistical culture, the importance of having information and to invest in it.
- Insufficient official statistics.
- There is a need to improve the institutions registers. A lot of under-registration.

% de indicadores que se producen y que se podrían producir con la información existente



■ Distribución de la facilidad de indicadores según categorías

■ B. No se produce (se podría producir con información existente)

■ C. No se produce (poca información es necesario mejorarla)

■ D. No se tiene información

■ Sin Respuesta o no aplica



Activities planned for 2018

- Presentation of the Systematization of the Seminar on Sustainable Development Objectives.
- Presentation of the Rapid Integrated Assessment Report in Paraguay.
- Elaboration of a Roadmap for 2018.
- Elaboration of the National Voluntary Report, June 2018
- Installation of ODS in all sectors of society.

Perception of working with SDG

- Progress in terms of incorporating them into public policy discourse and plans, but not into implementation
- The establishment of a certain institutional framework for its implementation, although it remains to be seen whether it will be able to function properly,
- Lack of knowledge of progress,
- Relatively incipient even in relation to other Latin American countries

Andrea María Wehrle Martínez

andreaw85@gmail.com

awehrle@desarrollo.org.py

+595 981 102 572

Red Paraguaya de Evaluación

redparaguayadeevaluacion@gmail.com

Asunción-Paraguay

GRACIAS!

