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).
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 policy. It 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
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.
PGN aligned with the PND
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total general</th>
<th>20%</th>
<th>19%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 1</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 2</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 3</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 4</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 5</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 6</td>
<td>09%</td>
<td>09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 7</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 8</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 9</td>
<td>08%</td>
<td>09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 10</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 11</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 12</td>
<td>00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 13</td>
<td>01%</td>
<td>09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 14</td>
<td>00%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 15</td>
<td>09%</td>
<td>09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 16</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJ 17</td>
<td>08%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Distribución de la factibilidad 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