Main achievements

Reduction of maternal and neonatal deaths. Continuous progress was made in 2016 on the National Mobilization to Reduce Maternal and Neonatal deaths which had been launched by the Presidency in 2014 with support and evidence provided by UNICEF Paraguay.

Maternal mortality was reduced from 120 to 95 deaths; neonatal deaths diminished from 10.6 to 9.7 per 1,000 newborns, according to the latest data from the Ministry of Health. UNICEF, with financial support from Itaipu Binacional, contributed to the Government’s efforts by providing essential equipment to all six hospitals in Alto Parana and Canindeyú and by installing two fully equipped shelters in proximity to a hospital for pregnant women who reside in rural areas.

With financial resources from Itaipu, UNICEF Paraguay trained more than 400 health workers on maternal and neonatal health, including breastfeeding and Zika prevention in Alto Parana and Canindeyú, the areas covered by the programme. In no other part of the country has progress been so great than in Alto Parana, which achieved a 47 per cent reduction in maternal deaths and 22 per cent decrease in neonatal deaths.

In December 2016, UNICEF Paraguay received additional funding from Itaipu (approximately US$1,000,000) to strengthen its support to the country’s efforts to further reduce maternal and neonatal deaths.

Response to emergencies. Nine out of 17 departments across the country were affected by the floods in January 2016. Some 100,000 families were displaced and more than 6,500 children were left without school. In support of the Government’s efforts, UNICEF Paraguay launched a resource mobilization campaign. In a period of six weeks, UNICEF raised more than US$200,000 from the Paraguayan Association of Banks and the Lyons Club to provide tents and durable classrooms manufactured with a new technology based on insulation and metal panels. The classrooms allowed nearly 4,000 children to go to back to school without delay. The provision of classrooms was accompanied by training of teachers and psychosocial support to the children affected by the floods.

In July 2016, UNICEF received €650,000 (US$699,822) from the European Union (European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, or ECHO) to provide water and sanitation in eight schools affected by the floods; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in schools; and Zika prevention training.

Early childhood development (ECD). The country counts with a National Plan on Early Childhood, which was done with support from UNICEF and other organizations. Based on that plan, UNICEF worked with the Ministries of Health, Education and Childhood to provide the legal framework for the opening, regulation and closure of childhood development centres (best known as ‘daycare centres’), generated evidence on the availability or the lack of services for children 0–3 years old in 20 municipalities, provided training to caregivers in 10 municipal early childhood centres and raised US$50,000 from the private sector during its
annual dinner for ECD.

**Violence against children.** Paraguay adopted the Law against Corporal Punishment (Ley del Buen Trato) after intense advocacy efforts from many actors, including civil society organizations, the Secretary for Childhood and other government entities and UNICEF Paraguay.

**Main limitations**
Limited investment and impact in social programmes despite the Government of Paraguay’s efforts due to a weak tax collection system, centralization of government services and weak local governments, among other factors; weakness in the national protection systems to address violence.

**Partnerships**
2016 has been an intense year for partnerships. Some of them are:

1. Agreement between UNICEF Paraguay and the Municipality of Asuncion on early childhood;
2. New funding agreement with the European Union (ECHO) to provide water and sanitation in schools affected by the floods;
3. Partnerships with the private sector to raise funds for emergencies as well as for ECD;
4. New funding agreement between UNICEF Paraguay and Itaipu Binacional to further reduce maternal and neonatal deaths;
5. Partnership with more than 20 institutions (round table for online protection) to protect children from the risks posed by the inappropriate use of mobile phones and other devices;
6. Collaboration with Formosa, Argentina, to train Paraguayan teachers in Chaco; and
7. Partnership with ERSSAN, (Ente Regulador de Servicios Sanitarios del Paraguay the water authority), the Ministry of Health and the Office of Statistics and Census to implement the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) in Paraguay for the first time.

**Humanitarian Assistance**

In 2016, an Emergency Declaration was issued by the Government of Paraguay for nine Departments and Asuncion. Asuncion particularly suffered one of the worst floods in history. According to the National Secretariat for Emergencies 18,800 families (approximately 100,000 people – 60 per cent them children and adolescents) were affected.

The displaced families installed improvised shelters in crowded urban locations with limited access to water and sanitation. Displacement was also accompanied by outbreaks of dengue, chikungunya and Zika virus, which led to a sanitary emergency as declared by the Government at the end of January 2016.

More than 65 schools were either under water or seriously damaged by the flooding and 6,500 children were at risk of being unable to start their new academic year in February 2016.

In support of the Government’s efforts, UNICEF Paraguay launched a resource mobilization campaign which generated, for the first time, US$200,000 from domestic resources (primarily from the Association of Paraguayan Banks and the Lyons’ Club) to provide 20
tents and 14 more durable classrooms constructed with a new technology consisting of insulated metal panels.

The classrooms built with the new technology were adopted by the Ministry of Education as models for classrooms in times of emergency for various reasons, including durability, rapid and easy construction and instalment, transportability and cooler indoor temperatures.

The durable classroom model provided by UNICEF Paraguay, based on good practices from other countries and the recommendations from children during the flooding of 2104, is now being used for other infrastructures, including hospitals, small medical centres in isolated areas and shelters for pregnant women.

All tents and new technology mobile classrooms were provided with school furniture as well as educational and recreational kits. In some areas, UNICEF was also able to provide bathrooms and access to water. More than 4,000 children started their school year in February 2016 without delays.

UNICEF’s efforts were also accompanied by training of 200 teachers and psychosocial support (educational games and activities) to 4,000 children from 2 to 18 years old. ‘Partidi’ or soccer with values was installed as a regular programme in the affected areas of Asuncion. Partidi provided children from the temporary shelters a time to play and express their ideas in a safe and friendly environment. Because of this experience with Partidi, UNICEF Paraguay expanded the activity to other parts of the country to promote the right to play and as an efficient tool to retain children and adolescents in school. UNICEF also catalysed an alliance between Partidi and the Special Olympics to include children with disabilities.

With technical support from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office and the World WASH Cluster, UNICEF Paraguay took over the leadership of the WASH cluster in 2016 and provide support to the National Secretariat for Emergency. This support was later strengthened with financial support (€650,000/US$702,487) from the European Union (ECHO) to UNICEF to implement a programme entitled Return Home in partnership with Oxfam and the Adventist Development and Resource Agency to provide water and sanitation in eight schools affected by the floods early in 2017.

Thanks to the contribution from the European Union, UNICEF Paraguay and partners were able to improve water and sanitation infrastructure in eight schools, promote good hygiene practices to prevent diseases, distribute hygiene kits, and train community leaders, teachers and families on violence prevention and citizenship. The project was especially important to mobilize adolescents from the affected communities as agents of change by using theatre plays and other forms of expression. The project also integrated information about the prevention of Zika virus and other diseases produced by vectors. Overall, the project benefited 4,370 families (21,848 people).

UNICEF Paraguay strengthened the working group on the protection of children during emergencies, which is coordinated by the National Secretariat for Emergencies and the Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence by developing a Protocol of Intervention for Prevention of Violence against Children. With support from ECHO, UNICEF Paraguay installed two municipal community centres (with the new technology of durable metal panels) to assist families in vulnerable situations. All human resources working in the two centres will be provided by the Municipality of Asuncion to ensure the sustainability of these efforts.

UNICEF Paraguay and the Ministry of Health launched a campaign entitled ‘Embojere’, which in Guarani means to turn around and encourage people to protect themselves and
protect pregnant women and their babies from the Zika virus. The campaign reached approximately 350,000 women and girls.

**Emerging Areas of Importance**

**Climate change and children.** Paraguay has been affected by drought and flooding for years. However, the flooding in January 2016 which affected more than 100,000 families, most of them from Asuncion, has highlighted the critical issue of climate change and its detrimental effects on children.

The emergency led to the installment of improvised shelters in crowded urban locations with limited access to water and sanitation. Ultimately, displacement was also accompanied by outbreaks of dengue, chikungunya and Zika virus, which led to the Government’s declaration of a sanitary emergency.

More than 65 schools were either under water or seriously damaged by the flooding and 6,500 children were at risk of being unable to start their new academic year in February 2016.

In response to the Government’s efforts, UNICEF Paraguay provided tents and more durable classrooms built with a new technology to ensure children’s access to school. More than 4,000 children started their school year thanks to these efforts.

In addition to the provision of classrooms, UNICEF installed water and sanitation infrastructure in many schools, and provided psychosocial support (education games, soccer with values, training of teachers and caregivers) in times of emergency.

The Report on the National Profiles of Exclusion, which was launched by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, highlights how the lack of water in Chaco represents an obstacle for the retention of children in school. The report builds on UNICEF’s work in Chaco in 2016, which has focused on the construction of water wells and metal gutters on school roofs to better retain rain water during the raining season, which has proved to be shorter in 2016 than in previous years.

**Early childhood development (ECD).** In support of the Government, UNICEF Paraguay, with financial resources from Itaipu Binacional, provided technical support and training of doctors and nurses from six hospitals in Alto Parana and Canindeyú on safe maternity with a focus on the family. The initiative promotes a model of care based on the respect for the rights of mothers and their babies.

In 2016, UNICEF Paraguay was also able to install two shelters for pregnant women who live far from a hospital so that they receive medical treatment and care, and hence further prevent maternal and neonatal deaths. The Ministry of Social Action also continued with its programme Kunu’u, which was promoted by UNICEF and later adopted as a government policy. The programme distributes cribs to pregnant women in vulnerable situations in exchange for four prenatal controls, the delivery of their baby at a hospital rather than at home and the baby’s birth registration. UNICEF supported the distribution of 567 cribs in 2016 as part of that programme.

UNICEF worked with the Ministries of Health, Education and Childhood to provide the legal framework for the opening, regulation and closure of childhood development centres (best known as ‘daycare centres’), generated evidence on the availability or the lack of services for children 0–3 years old in 20 municipalities, provided training to caregivers in 10 municipal early childhood centres and raised US$50,000 from the private sector for ECD during its annual dinner entitled ‘My First 1,000 Days with Love’. UNICEF also continued to train
facilitators and caregivers on the UPA Guidelines, which provide advice to parents and caregivers on how best to take care of children from 0 to 5 years old. UNICEF strategy on ECD focuses on: providing evidence on the situation of children during their early years; advocating for ECD as a top priority issue; implementing model programmes that can be scalable and replicable; building capacity of caregivers and parents in 10 municipality centres; and galvanizing private-sector companies to invest resources in early childhood in support of UNICEF, their workers and their communities.

Movements. In 2016, Paraguay become a ‘Pathfinder Country’, along with the United Republic of Tanzania and other countries, as part of the Global Alliance to End Violence against Children, which received initial funding from the United Kingdom. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Childhood to prepare a national plan for ending violence against children as a Pathfinder Country with the participation of all sectors of society, including the voices of young people.

As part of the WeProtect initiative, UNICEF developed evidence for the first time on the abuse and exploitation of Paraguan children online and contributed to the establishment of a working group for online protection with the participation of all governmental and private-sector entities involved in this issue.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AECID</td>
<td>Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development</td>
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<td>CODENI</td>
<td>Municipal Counselling for the Rights of Children and Adolescents</td>
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<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations</td>
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<td>HACT</td>
<td>Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
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<td>MSPyBS</td>
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Capacity Development

In 2013, the Government of Paraguay agreed to 20 commitments in favour of children. In 2016, for the third consecutive year, UNICEF Paraguay provided support to the Government for the publication on the state of progress on those commitments.

The MICS were implemented for the first time in Paraguay with funding from the Ministry of Health (with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank) and UNICEF. The surveys fill in important data gaps in health, nutrition, education, protection, and access and quality of water.

With support from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office, UNICEF trained nearly 80 caregivers from the municipal child centres of Asuncion to build up on a care for child development model.

UNICEF Paraguay supported the first university diploma on intercultural indigenous education. During this first year of the programme, 44 graduates from indigenous communities received their diploma.

UNICEF Paraguay, via South-South cooperation with the Province of Formosa, Argentina, and the Ministry of Education of Paraguay, provided capacity building to 30 teachers to address some of the bottlenecks (e.g., language acquisition and math) that often do not allow children to pass their first grade.

UNICEF Paraguay in support of the Government’s efforts, has provided training to more than 400 health workers on maternal and neonatal health, with a focus on Alto Parana, where maternal deaths and neonatal deaths have been reduced by 47 per cent and 22 per cent,
respectively, in two years.

Thanks to the WeProtect initiative, UNICEF was able to provide training on investigation techniques for the protection of children online to 10 officials from the Public Ministry, the National Police and the Ministry of the Interior of Paraguay. The trainings were conducted in collaboration with the Government of Brazil.

Implementing partners received training on the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) and regular monitoring visits. Building capacity of UNICEF’s partners has improved service delivery for children and resulted in greater accountability.

**Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy**

Highlights of 2016 include:
(1) The MICS were implemented for the first time in Paraguay with funding from the Ministry of Health (with resources from the Inter-American Development Bank) and UNICEF. The survey fills in many of the evidence gaps in health, nutrition, education and protection. The country now counts with information on access and quality of water. The report will be presented during the first quarter of 2017.

(2) The Country Office produced two reports on the perception of children on the risks posed by the inappropriate use of the Internet. In alliance with CIRD, UNICEF Paraguay produced a study on the voices of young people regarding the attitudes and behaviour of children and adolescents towards the use of information technologies.

3. The Office produced evidence on the attitudes and practices towards WASH, Zika virus and other issues among the children affected by the floods.

4. The mapping exercise of the services for children from 0 to 5 years old in the municipality of Asuncion and 19 other municipalities. The mapping is georeferenced and will be incorporated in the municipalities’ respective websites so that people can learn whether there are services for children in their community.

5. UNICEF Paraguay and the Ministry of Education launched their report on 'Profiles of Exclusion', which provides evidence on the barriers to education nationwide.

6. UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Health with the protocol on safe maternity with a focus on the family and trained health workers to ensure that the rights of pregnant women are respected.

7. UNICEF Paraguay supported the Government’s third Report on the 20 Commitments for Children and participated in related activities led by the Presidency.

8. Also for a second consecutive year, UNICEF provided evidence and communication materials to the Government during the annual accountability event on national mobilization for zero maternal and neonatal deaths.

**Partnerships**

For the first time, domestic resources were raised from the private sector to address the situation facing 6,500 children displaced from their schools at the beginning of the academic year due to the floods. Thanks to the Paraguayan Association of Banks and the Lyons Club, UNICEF provided classrooms for 4,500 children as well as psychosocial support to the children, their families and their teachers.
More than 110 companies attended UNICEF’s Annual Fundraising Dinner, which focused on ECD. More than 15 media companies provided pro-bono space (more than US$20,000) to publicize the dinner and advocate for the importance of investing in children from 0 to 3 years of age. UNICEF also received annual contributions from Farmacenter, Itau, Tigo and Unilever. Total contributions from the private sector (for emergency, ECD and other issues) were approximately US$342,000.

UNICEF Paraguay also received funding for the first time from the European Union (ECHO) to provide water and sanitation as well as protection to support children affected by the floods. Together with its partners (Oxfam and the Adventist Development and Resource Agency, and in close coordination with the Red Cross), UNICEF provided water and sanitation infrastructure to eight schools and well as training on WASH, Zika virus prevention and other issues for students, teachers and community leaders.

With funding from Itaipu and the private sector, UNICEF installed two maternal shelters in Alto Parana and Canindeyú and trained more than 400 health workers. In December 2016, UNICEF signed a new cooperation agreement with Itaipu Binacional for US$1,000,000 to further reduce maternal and neonatal deaths.

For the first time, MICS were implemented in Paraguay with funding from the Ministry of Health (US$500,000) and UNICEF (US$400,000) and in alliance with the Office of Statistics and Census and ERSSAN.

**External Communication and Public Advocacy**

UNICEF Paraguay had a remarkable media presence in 2016 on issues that matter to people, including the emergency due to the floods and maternal and neonatal health. Local media published 553 news articles that referencing UNICEF. Some 98.7 per cent of the articles were either neutral or positive.

The number of UNICEF’s followers increased on social media in 2016: 19,184 Facebook followers, including 3,349 new followers, 12,218 Twitter followers (1,018 new followers) and 3,835 Instagram followers (1,324 new followers). The web page registered 14,446 users and 3,138 returning visitors.

There was also ample coverage of the UNICEF-Ministry of Education publication on out-of-school children, ‘Profiles of Exclusion’, and other efforts by UNICEF Paraguay to support children and their families during the emergency, which affected approximately 100,000 families and left 6,500 children at risk of losing the academic year.

UNICEF’s communication efforts catalysed increased funding to place 4,000 children back at school (with the provision of tents and mobile classrooms).

Efforts to publicize the UNICEF Annual Fundraising Dinner and advocate for the importance of investing in ECD reached more than 600,000 people. More than 15 media companies provided pro-bono services (approximately US$20,000).

In November 2016, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health launched a Zika virus campaign entitled ‘Embojere’, which means to turn around in Guarani. The campaign focused on the need to protect women and their babies from the virus. The campaign reached more than 350,000 women and adolescents.

UNICEF’s support for the law against corporal punishment, which was approved in 2016, generated ample media coverage by national and international media outlets.
Paraguay was a pilot country for UNICEF’s global communication strategy. The Office contributed to the global testing process of the new branding components.

UNICEF Paraguay, along with country offices in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, received an EIKON award for the #EndViolence global campaign.

### South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Paraguay prioritized South-South collaboration and knowledge exchange with other UNICEF offices to deliver results for children.

Thanks to the WeProtect initiative, the office provided training on investigation techniques for the protection of children online and the rescue of victims from sexual abuse to 10 officials from the Public Ministry, the National Police and the Ministry of the Interior of Paraguay. The trainings were conducted in collaboration with the Government of Brazil in the city of Brasilia.

Also in close collaboration with the Government of Brazil, a delegation from the Ministry of Social Development and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency visited the Ministry of Social Action of Paraguay to exchange experiences on the Regional Centres for Social Support and provide technical support to the Ministry of Social Action to improve its own social support services.

As occurs every year, with the support from UNICEF Brazil, the Government of Brazil provided a donation of antiretrovirals to Paraguay.

In addition, 15 health workers from Paraguay received training in Argentina on safe maternity with a focus on the family, with support from UNICEF Argentina and UNICEF Paraguay. UNICEF Argentina was instrumental in the implementation of Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family in Paraguay.

UNICEF, via South-South cooperation with the Province of Formosa, Argentina, the Governor of President Hayes and the Ministry of Education of Paraguay, provided training to 30 teachers to address some of the bottlenecks (e.g., language acquisition and math) that do not allow children to pass their first grade.

Foundation Canales from Argentina, with support from UNICEF Paraguay, provided technical support and training to 30 people on the production of video books and other educational materials for children with hearing disabilities.

### Identification and Promotion of Innovation

The Ministry of Education adopted as its model the classrooms provided by UNICEF Paraguay during the flooding in January. The model was based on good practices from other countries with similar weather conditions as Paraguay and recommendations from children during the flooding of 2014.

The classrooms were built with metal insulated panels that guarantee durability, cool temperatures, and easy instalment and transport. The model has been adopted by other government entities to build other infrastructures, such as the maternal shelter in Salto del Guaira and the Asuncion Municipality Centres to Protect Children’s Rights in Asuncion.

UNICEF provided financial and technical support to install the georeferenced information system, which provides data from registered pregnant women who attend health services. The system allows the Ministry of Health to better manage in real time its human and financial resources in the areas where pregnant women live.
As part of its work with indigenous communities in Chaco, UNICEF inaugurated the first classroom for children from 2 to 5 years old, designed and constructed with bio-architecture and materials from a region whose temperatures oscillate between 40 and 50 degrees Celsius. The classroom has a built-in system to retain rain water from the roof and provide quality drinking water during the entire year.

Teachers from 13 indigenous communities received their first university diploma on intercultural education with support from UNICEF, the Italian Episcopal Conference and the Catholic University of Asuncion. The diploma provides a curriculum based on the teachers’ needs as well as the enormous wealth of knowledge from the indigenous peoples from Paraguay.

UNICEF Paraguay and Foundation Canales organized a training in the Paraguayan sign language to prepare video books for children with hearing disabilities in Paraguay. UNICEF also organized a workshop for teachers from the Ministry of Education to incorporate and educate children with hearing disabilities.

**Support to Integration and Cross-Sectoral Linkages**

In 2013, the Government of Paraguay agreed on 20 commitments for children with support from UNICEF. In 2016, this is the third consecutive year that the Presidency and its Cabinet launched an accountability report on the fulfilment of the 20 commitments for children. The Ministry for Childhood, with support from UNICEF, also organized a meeting with civil society organizations to present progress on the 20 commitments.

UNICEF Paraguay adopted the Care for Child Development, a cross-sectoral pillar for all its programmes on education, emergencies, health and protection. In 2016, UNICEF Paraguay provided evidence of the services or lack of services for early childhood in 20 municipalities (19 from Central and Asuncion); convened a meeting with the 20 municipalities and the Ministries of Health, Education and Childhood to discuss how to position and budget programmes for early childhood; supported the Government in the design of a new normative framework to regulate the opening, maintenance and closure of early childhood centres; trained caregivers from the 10 early child centres from the municipalities; and raised more than US$50,000 for ECD from the private sector during its Annual Fundraising Dinner.

The UNICEF UPA Guidelines, which offer tips to parents on how to take care of their children from in utero until they are 5 years old, was widely distributed through government programmes including ‘Abrazo’ and ‘Tekopora’.

Thanks to funding from the European Union to families affected by the emergency in Asuncion, UNICEF and partners have been able to address the needs of children from Los Bañados in Asuncion from a cross-sectoral perspective by providing water and sanitation infrastructure in eight schools, WASH in schools and training on vector control for the prevention of Zika virus and other diseases, care for child development and violence prevention.

**Service Delivery**

Nine out of 17 departments were affected by the floods in January 2016. Some 100,000 families were displaced and more than 6,500 children were left without school. In support of the Government’s efforts, UNICEF raised more than US$200,000 from the Paraguayan Association of Banks and the Lyons Club to provide tents and durable classrooms. The classrooms allowed nearly 4,000 children to go to back to school. The provision of classrooms and education and recreational equipment was accompanied by training of
teachers and psychosocial support to the children affected by the floods.

UNICEF, with financial support from Itaipu Binacional, contributed to the Government’s efforts by providing essential equipment to all six hospitals from Alto Parana and Canindeyú and by installing two fully equipped shelters in close proximity to a hospital (one in Salto del Guaira and the other in Ciudad del Este) for pregnant women who reside in rural areas. With financial resources from Itaipu, UNICEF also trained health workers on maternal and neonatal health, including breastfeeding and Zika virus prevention in Alto Parana and Canindeyú, the areas covered by the programme. UNICEF received more funding from Itaipu (approximately US$1,000,000) to strengthen its support to the country’s efforts to further reduce maternal and neonatal deaths.

With support from UNICEF Brazil, Paraguay received antiretroviral medicines for people living with HIV.

In Chaco, UNICEF provided built-in systems (wells and water gutters on the roofs) to collect water in schools during the rainy season in order to ensure the availability of the vital resource to children, particularly indigenous children during the long dry season.

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

With the technical support and advocacy from UNICEF Paraguay and other organizations, there was notable progress in improving the legislative framework for the rights of children. Some of the approved laws in 2016 are the Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents against dangerous content on the Internet and the Law against Corporate Punishment against children and adolescents (Ley del Buen Trato).

Civil society organizations as well as government institutions used the evidence provided by UNICEF on corporate punishment to advocate before Congress to pass a law on the issue. A UNICEF-BECA report concluded that 6 out of 10 children in Paraguay have suffered some form of corporate punishment. Half of those children have suffered severe injuries as a form of discipline.

The Government of Paraguay also provided a regulatory framework for the implementation of various laws, including the Health Law for Indigenous People, Law for the Promotion of Breastfeeding and Law for Inclusive Education.

UNICEF Paraguay is working with the United Nations Country Team to follow up on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Universal Periodic Review.

For more than a year, UNICEF Paraguay has consistently provided technical support to the Congressional Commission to review the Code of Childhood to make sure that the superior interest of the child principle guides every amendment in the legislation.

Through all its work, UNICEF Paraguay advocates for the rights of children via the provision of mobile schools in times of emergency, the generation of evidence on children (such as in the case of the new MICS and the education publication on ‘Profiles of Exclusion’), the production of video books for children with disabilities, the provision of wells and bathrooms in some of the most disadvantaged schools of the country, etc.

Gender Equality

UNICEF Paraguay, in support of the Government’s efforts, launched a US$40,000 communication campaign entitled ‘Embojere’, which in Guarani means to turn around and
encourage people to protect themselves and to protect pregnant women and their babies. The campaign provided a series of recommendations via radio and TV programmes, including the elimination of mosquito breeding areas and the use of condoms during pregnancy to avoid Zika virus transmission. The campaign reached approximately 350,000 women and adolescents.

As part of the project Return Home, UNICEF Paraguay, the European Union and other partners built two Municipal Counselling for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CODENI) centres to prevent violence against women and children in two of the most disadvantaged areas of Asuncion. Also as part of the Return Home project, UNICEF provided training on violence prevention, early violence detection and support to the victims of violence to 185 municipal workers and community leaders. The project has also generated ample evidence on people’s attitudes and practices on WASH, use of water and Zika virus transmission. There was also a survey directed to adolescent girls to obtain data on their knowledge, attitudes and hygiene practices during their menstrual cycle.

Environmental Sustainability

Climate change has never been as drastic as during the emergency in early 2016 due to the flooding in 7 out of the 17 departments of Paraguay and the intense drought in Chaco. More than 65 schools were either under water or seriously damaged by the flooding and 6,500 children were at risk of being unable to start their new academic year in February 2016 without delays.

In response to the Government’s efforts, UNICEF provided tents and more durable classrooms built with a new technology to ensure children’s access to school. More than 4,000 children started their school year thanks to these efforts.

In Chaco, UNICEF provided ceramic filters (produced by indigenous women from the community) to ensure the quality of the water and keep it cool in temperatures that can rise to 50 degrees Celsius. UNICEF has also provided wells (or ‘aljibes’) and built-in channel systems on the schools’ roofs to collect rain water. According to the UNICEF-Ministry of Education publication on Profiles of Exclusion, the availability of water in schools is a critical factor to retain children in schools.

In Chaco as well as in Los Bañados - Asuncion, UNICEF built bathrooms (with ventilated improved pits and safe excreta disposal) in schools to improve water and sanitation and keep girls (especially teens) in schools. It built a preschool with materials from the region to ensure lower temperatures inside the classroom than outside as well as its durability.

UNICEF Paraguay adopted good energy-saving practices, such as better control of waste, recycling of used paper, use of Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification/Forest Stewardship Council certification paper, parking for bikes, use of ‘greener’ equipment, etc.

Effective Leadership

The country management team (CMT) followed up on the recommendations indicated in the annual UNICEF Regional Director’s letter. It adopted the new opportunities to streamline office management, which include minimum thresholds for the contract review committee and the programme review committee, all electronic payments, and all HACT processes, especially timely training of implementers on UNICEF’s rules and periodic checks and spot checks. The office also undertook the review of Early Warning, Early Action, adopted a new business continuity plan, updated the 20 key actions and risk analysis, provided timely reports on thematic funds and documented good practices in cross-sectoral areas.
UNICEF actively participates in the United Nations Country Team; leads the results group for the standard operating procedures; and has a key role in the operations management team, the security management team, the search for a new UN House to lower costs and increase staff security, and the local salary survey committee, which led to an important increase in the salaries of local staff after nearly nine years.

In addition to the management of the country office, UNICEF Paraguay provides leadership by contributing to the positioning of critical issues on the public agenda, including: the need to further reduce maternal and neonatal deaths; the urgency to increase services for children between 0 and 3 years old; the approval of the law against corporate punishment against children this year; the annual Government’s accountability report on the 20 commitments for children; the need to prevent Zika virus and its consequences on children and their families; the production and use of new evidence, including the MICS and the UNICEF-Ministry of Education Report on Profiles of Exclusion; and a steep increase in the resource mobilization of domestic funds, including funds for emergency and maternal and neonatal health.

### Financial Resources Management

The past year was a leap year for UNICEF Paraguay in terms of fundraising and funds implementation.

The Office managed a budget of US$3,669,033.20 (US$1,314,330.67 in regular resources; US$1,915,995.60 in other resources; and US$966,407.32 for emergencies). Fundraising mobilization efforts led to a 47.67 per cent increase in other resources from the previous year. The rate of implementation of other resources was 90 per cent; the rate of implementation for BMA and regular resources funds was 100 per cent.

UNICEF Paraguay provided a total of US$40,329 to the Global Shared Services Centre and the Multi-Country Support Facility. Total funds received from headquarters are US$95,653 which highlights the need to increase resources for office’s management on par with the ongoing efforts to generate cost savings.

To save resources, amplify office space and ensure greater staff security, UNICEF Paraguay as well as other United Nations agencies will move to a new UN House in early 2017. Negotiations took place in 2016.

### Fundraising and Donor Relations

Approximately US$3,000,000 were raised by UNICEF Paraguay in 2016, nearly a 50 per cent increase from 2015.

With the support of its business council, UNICEF organized its third consecutive fundraising dinner to position the importance of ECD in the public agenda. More than 110 companies attended the dinner. Net gains from the dinner were US$50,000 in addition to US$20,000 in free media spots.

UNICEF kept its multi-year agreements for a total of US$93,906 from Farmacenter, Itau, Tigo and Unilever.

For the first time, the Country Office mobilized domestic resources for emergencies (approximately US$200,000 from the Paraguayan Association of Banks and the Lyons Club). The funds contributed to the provision of mobile schools for 4,000 displaced children by the floods.
UNICEF, in partnership with the Adventist Development and Resource Agency and Oxfam, mobilized €650,000 from the European Union to provide water and sanitation in eight schools from Los Bañados, as well as training on Zika virus prevention, WASH and other issues.

In December 2016, UNICEF signed a new agreement with Itaipu for approximately US$1,000,000 in support of Paraguay’s efforts to further reduce maternal and neonatal deaths. This is in addition to the current agreement for US$1.7 million from 2014 to 2019.

UNICEF Paraguay also received US$500,000 from the Ministry of Health (with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank) to complement the US$400,000 from UNICEF to implement the MICS, which have provided new data on the situation of children in Paraguay.

Thanks to the support from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office, UNICEF Paraguay received additional funding, including US$26,000 from the Lego Foundation for ECD, US$100,000 for Zika virus prevention, approximately US$40,000 for WASH and US$20,000 for health.

UNICEF Paraguay received technical support from the UNICEF country offices in Argentina and Uruguay as well as the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office to deepen its knowledge on private-sector alliances to raise more funds for children.

**Evaluation and Research**

There were baseline studies for all country office programmes, including the Kunu´u programme, which was adopted by the Ministry of Social Action to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths, the distribution of UNICEF UPA guidelines via government programmes and the ECHO emergency project. There are also ample data on the districts that received the support as well as the programme’s users.

UNICEF Paraguay uses the national statistical system (household surveys and other tools) to design its programmes. The implementation of the MICS in 2016 will provide further inputs for more targeted and effective programmes.

Related to the implementation of the integrated monitoring and evaluation plan, the following studies were carried out on initiatives where the contribution of UNICEF has been relevant: Investment in Children by 2015 (included in the report of the 20 commitments for children), National Exclusion Profiles from out-of-school children, Systematization of UNICEF response to the flood emergency, Youth Voice about Digital Rights, Baseline Diagnosis of the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Project, and Uses and Customs of Information and Communication Technology in Adolescents. The MICS were finalized and a preliminary report of main results has been produced that will be socialize in early 2017.

**Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings**

Since 2013, UNICEF Paraguay has further reduced costs. With the establishment of the HUB in the Southern Cone in 2014 to provide professional operations support to the office, UNICEF Paraguay saved US$20,000.

With the realignment of the HUB Southern Cone and the establishment of a Multi-County Support Facility in Panama, the office contributed US$40,329 to the facility in 2016 (approximately US$32,000 less than it contributed to the HUB in 2015).
In 2016, UNICEF Paraguay initiated the search of new premises to reduce costs, amplify office space and increase staff security. UNICEF, along with other United Nations agencies, has found a new building and negotiated an agreement for 2017 which will lead to an increase in office space for the office (430 square meters vs. 300 square meters), a reduction in maintenance costs by US$29,000 annually, and safe rental parking for staff vehicles.

UNICEF actively participates in the operations management team to reduce common costs to all United Nations agencies and generate savings, particularly on the use of Internet, telephone and travel tickets. All country offices travel economy class regardless of the flight duration.

The office has adopted good energy-saving practices such as better control of waste, recycling of used paper, use of the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification/Forest Stewardship Council certification paper, parking for bikes, use of ‘greener’ equipment, etc.

**Supply Management**

In contrast with previous years, UNICEF Paraguay received more funds for the implementation of programmes, which in turn increased procurement services and logistics. Most of the purchases were part of the programme on maternal and neonatal health with funding from Itaipu, which provided equipment to six hospitals in Alto Parana and Canindeyú and two fully equipped maternal shelters for women from rural areas.

As part of the United Nations Joint Programme for Food Safety with funding from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), UNICEF provided equipment (weight scales, measurement instruments, etc.) to 43 health centres in rural areas in five districts.

UNICEF, as part of the implementation of the MICS, purchased tablets, water quality tests, weight scales and measurement instruments.

UNICEF also provided fully equipped mobile classrooms as well as educational and recreational materials to 4,500 children displaced by the floods.

UNICEF Paraguay followed all control mechanisms provided by HACT, conducted micro-evaluations and spot checks as well as regular visits to implementing partners. The office conducted trainings of implementing partners on HACT to ensure alignment with UNICEF rules.

**Security for Staff and Premises**

In 2016, both the Minimum Operational Security Standards and the Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards were updated. The country has been categorized as having a risk level #2, except for Concepcion and San Padro, which have a risk level #3 because of the presence of armed groups, particularly the Army for the Paraguayan People (Ejercito del Pueblo Paraguayo) and the Armed Association for Peasants (Asociacion Campesina Armada).

Another area where there has been an increase in violence particularly associated with drug trafficking is Canindeyu, where UNICEF Paraguay has a programme with funding from Itaipu Binacial to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths. Some security measures have been applied for travelling to that area.

UNICEF drivers undertake periodic training on safe driving practices. There are also periodic building evacuation exercises, as well as phone call exercises among staff. The United Nations building has hired its own security. It has a metal detector as well as video cameras in the common areas, among other security measures. UNICEF has installed
security cameras on its own premises to increase staff security.

There is, however, a security issue surrounding the current United Nations building. There have been periodic robberies (cell phones, personal belongings, staff vehicles parked on the street). A new rental contract will come into effect in 2017. The new building will have its own rental parking for United Nations staff and increased security in the surrounding areas.

**Human Resources**

In 2016, there were some human resources changes including the following: the arrival of the new Representative (Professional-5), the departure of the programme manager and the recruitment and arrival of the new one (professional-3); the recruitment of an administrative assistant (general service-4) who is currently funded with resources from the UNICEF Regional Office to support an increase in the operations activities in the office due to an increase of funds and requests for implementation; the ongoing recruitment of a health officer to reduce reliance on consultants and strengthen health programmes; the departure of the executive assistant (general service-5) and the ongoing recruitment of a new one; and the realignment of the functions of two staff (general service-5) to better support programmes.

UNICEF Paraguay has two peer support volunteers and an active local staff association. For the first time in nine years, there was an increase in the local salaries, thanks to the work of the local salary survey committee as well as the support from the staff association.

The Global Staff Survey placed UNICEF Paraguay as one of the UNICEF offices with the best working environment.

The office has reinforced the recommendation of the Global Staff Survey to improve internal communication and increase professional opportunities for staff. UNICEF Paraguay has weekly briefing and programme meetings with staff and a transparency policy regarding emails and other forms of communication so that staff are included and feel part of the work of the office.

The Office has used the Achieve Programme for Performance Evaluation (ACHIEVE) as one mechanism (but not the only one) to provide feedback on performance, and provided opportunities for training locally and internationally. One communication official served UNICEF Ecuador after the earthquake.

**Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology**

In 2016, UNICEF Paraguay increased its use of the Cloud to share documents and the use of Skype Business to conduct meetings and reduce staff travel and phone costs. All staff have smartphones with 3G Internet, with ample access to social media applications and certain programmes.

As part of the business continuity plan, UNICEF incorporates the use of OneDrive, Citrix and remote access to work outside the office whenever needed. The office renewed its VHF radios and acquired new laptops for staff.

The number of UNICEF’s followers increased on social media: 19,184 Facebook followers, including 3,349 new followers; 12,218 Twitter followers, including 1,018 new followers; and 3,835 Instagram followers, including 1,324 new followers.

In 2017, UNICEF Paraguay looks forward to designing and implementing a new strategy to further increase UNICEF’s followers on social media by linking social media with programme and resource mobilization efforts.
ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1: By 2019, children, adolescents and women, especially those who belong to the most marginalized groups, have access to quality and high-impact maternal and neonatal health care with an intercultural and gender-sensitive approach.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The national mobilization for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality closed its second year of implementation. In November 2016, the MSPyBS held the second event of accountability to citizens, which highlighted the reduction of maternal deaths by 30 per cent in relation to the base year of 2013 and important advances in the favourable resolution of cases of emergencies and obstetric complications. Preliminary data as of December 2016 show a reduction in the number of maternal deaths from 95 in 2015 to 85 in 2016; the neonatal mortality rate was reduced from 9.7 per 1,000 newborns in 2015 to 8.2 per 1,000 newborns in 2016. Institutional birth coverage was 97.8 per cent. There was an 80 per cent increase in pregnant women with four or more prenatal controls.

In areas implemented by UNICEF, such as the maternal and child survival project (funded by Itaipu), there were stronger achievements. An example was in Alto Parana, where the maternal mortality ratio decreased from 79.8 in 2015 to 52.3 in 2016.

The main achievements at the national level and in the UNICEF intervention areas were: a) adoption of political commitments at the national, departmental and district levels; B) building partnerships with cooperating agencies and the private sector; C) strengthening of the Neonatal Alliance; D) training of more than 465 health workers to attend obstetric and neonatal emergencies; (D) positioning the concept of shelters as an initiative to reduce maternal deaths caused by the second delay; E) promulgation of regulations for the immediate notification and analysis of maternal and neonatal deaths; and f) positioning of the Safe Motherhood Initiative focused on the most marginalized groups as a new model of care to ensure maternal care, family involvement in the care process, quality, patient safety and evidence-based practices with an intercultural approach.

OUTPUT 1: Reducing maternal and neonatal mortality is considered a national priority.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The maternal and child survival programme 2014–2019 that UNICEF has been implementing in six districts of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú is in its third year of development. This project emphasizes the implementation of a new model of care for the mother and the so-called Safe and Family-Centred Maternity initiative, the empowerment of communities by improving their knowledge and good practices for the care of pregnant women and newborns, and the participation of local authorities and district health councils in the analysis and follow-up of local plans for the reduction of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality.

Among the main results of 2016 was the approval of a new project, 'Zero avoidable maternal and neonatal deaths,' by the Itaipu Binational Entity. The project will be implemented by UNICEF in 14 communities in Alto Paraná and Canindeyú. The amount of the cooperation is US$997,000. b) Another result was the strengthening of the Health Councils of Curuguaty, Franco, Pte and Salto del Guaira, which have participatory diagnoses and strategic plans; c)
enabling two maternal shelters in Ciudad del Este and Salto del Guaira: the role of these shelters in the reduction of maternal mortality is important, in the Maternal House of Ciudad del Este 15 women were admitted and in the Shelter of Salto del Guaira about 25 pregnant and puerperal women, all of them with a high social and biological risk. Thanks to this facility they have received close care and the deliveries concluded satisfactorily.

The challenges for 2017 are: (a) to continue to train human resources and improve conditions in maternity and 75 family health units to reduce preventable maternal and neonatal deaths; (b) working more closely with the political authorities at the departmental and district levels for their involvement in critical aspects of quality of care and human and financial resource deficits; (c) regulating the recruitment of pregnant women before the fourth month of gestation and puerperal control in the first eight days after delivery; and d) enabling new shelters.

**OUTPUT 2:** National counterparts have the capacity to analyse and implement solutions that improve the health of pregnant women and newborns.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Under Resolution No. 271/2013, the MSPyBS established that all health regions should have a Technical Commission on Maternal and Neonatal Health and Morbidity and Mortality. This arrangement has notably improved the installation of the culture of analysis of cases of maternal and neonatal deaths occurring and of obstetric emergencies that have been successfully managed. All regional hospitals and health regions have internal review committees and maternal and neonatal deaths are immediately reported.

UNICEF has cooperated in this process by providing assistance for the validation of new indicator guides and monitoring of maternal and newborn mortality. Accompanied by several sessions of analysis of maternal deaths, UNICEF has also provided assistance to the training of health personnel in the ACR (root cause analysis) tools and supported the alliance of the MSPyBS with the Iberoamerican Society of Neonatology for the improvement of neonatal care and the use of the ACR tool for investigative purposes.

In the areas of the maternal and child survival project, the implementation of the Georeferenced Information System was completed, which consists of a Web-based information system that allows active follow-up of pregnant women. Likewise, efforts were made to strengthen the Vigilance Committees of the Regional Hospitals of Ciudad del Este and Salto del Guairá.

The challenges for 2017 are: a) implementation of the Georeferenced Information System in Canindeyú; B) strengthening of the Analysis Committees in two regional hospitals and six district hospitals; C) resumption of work with Local Health Councils to follow local plans and use Monitoring Results for Equity System tools to analyse local obstacles that limit progress in the maternal and neonatal situation.

**OUTPUT 3:** Integrated Health Services Networks apply standards and criteria for quality maternal and neonatal health with an intercultural, gender-sensitive approach that enhances their capacity in priority districts.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
The MSPyBS has strengthened the service network by increasing the number of human resources, inputs and ambulances. The international cooperation of UNICEF, the Pan American Health Organization, AECID, Religious for Health, the United Nations Population Fund and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, among others, has been relevant for the provision of equipment and medical furniture, one of the most serious deficiencies in health services. In 2016 and in the context of national mobilization, the MSP and BS continued the challenge of achieving the maximum competence of human resources for the management of obstetric and neonatal emergencies, implementing training models known as: Red Code, ALSO (Support Vital Advanced in Obstetrics), Comprehensive Neonatal Care (ANI) and Helping the Baby to Breathe (ABR). At the national level, it is estimated that more than 6,500 people were trained in these issues.

UNICEF intervened mainly in strengthening the ISDR of the departments of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú, by supporting: a) initiation of the Safe and Family-Centred Maternity model in selected services; b) definition of Territorialization and Regionalization of the RISS of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú; c) Training of Facilitators of the Friends Hospital Initiative; d) training in comprehensive preparation for maternity to Family Health Units; e) implementation of the existing agreement between the Ministries of Health and UNICEF Paraguay and Argentina for scientific and technical cooperation in the field of maternal and neonatal health. In this context, 20 professionals from Paraguay were trained in Argentina on the Strategy for Safe and Family-Centred Maternity Care, and a UNICEF Argentina expert mission was set up to provide assistance to MSPyBS and UNICEF Paraguay; and (f) provision of maternity equipment.

The 2017 challenges are: (a) to expand training for the implementation of the Safe and Family-Centred Maternity initiative in four hospitals; B) establish an agreement with the Larguia Foundation for technical assistance to the implementation of Safe and Family-Centred Maternity; C) continue equipping and improving the installed capacity of hospitals and Family Health Units; D) carry out a survey of the implementation of the recommendations of the Neonatal Alliance and the progress of the mobilization; and E) enable new shelters and volunteer organizations.

OUTPUT 4: Women and their partners, families and communities in priority districts have attitudes, knowledge and practices to improve maternal and newborn health.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF carried out a survey to determine the knowledge, attitudes and practices survey of communities in six districts of the departments of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú. The baseline, unprecedented in the country, revealed concerns of information and knowledge of the population on issues essential for the prevention of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. During the year, these results were worked on with the health staff of both departments, which concluded with the development of communication programmes through the radio and television media and the implementation of health promotion activities through pregnant clubs which have been implemented on a regular basis in all primary care units. UPA guidelines, which contain guidelines for healthy parenting and nutrition, are being used in health promotion activities in health services and in the community.

Challenges for 2017: a) prioritize technical assistance and follow-up of local health promotion plans based on critical points in the survey; b) continue the training of the Family Health Units in methodologies for health promotion, using UPA guides; c) setting up an incentive scheme for pregnant and breastfeeding clubs; d) completing the provision of materials and equipment for educational activities for the primary level; and e) initiating the
training of empirical midwives, community agents and promoters in Detection of Maternal and Neonatal Risk and Community Red Code.

OUTPUT 5: Efficient and efficient management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The implementation of the workplan of the programmatic component of maternal and child health was carried out according to the planning, under the leadership of the Representative and the Deputy Representative. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has shown great commitment to the health of children, leading the implementation of National Mobilization to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality. In 2016, it was possible to increase 15 per cent of Other Resources in relation to the total amount foreseen in the Country Programme Document for the five years of cooperation. A financial implementation rate of 79 per cent of the funds was achieved. Regular Resources were executed at 100 per cent and Other Resources at 74 per cent.

OUTCOME 2: In 2019, pregnant women and children under 5 receive timely and quality care to prevent and treat malnutrition and obesity in the Integrated Health Services Network.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
As of September 2016, the coverage of the National Programme of Food and Nutrition for Children has expanded to reach 105,343 beneficiaries, of which 87 per cent are children under 5 years of age. The programme is implemented in the conventional mode (children under 5 with malnutrition and at risk of malnutrition, low weight pregnant women) in 245 districts of 18 health regions (17 departments and Asunción). The programme delivers a monthly food supplement to each child and for 12 months, consisting of 2 kilos of whole milk enriched with iron, zinc, copper and vitamin C. Once children enter the programme, they come monthly for nutrition assessment and control, and are then given the milk. In addition to receiving the food package and medicines, users are informed and educated about issues of vital importance, such as hygiene, Paraguay’s dietary guidelines, guidelines for children under 2 years old, breastfeeding, prenatal control, family planning, and immunization importance. Pregnant women with low weight receive milk at any time during pregnancy and stay in the NIBP until six-month post-partum. The expanded modality is implemented in nine sanitary regions (Alto Paraguay, Boquerón, Caaguazú, Caazapá, Canindeyú, Concepción, Guairá, Misiones and Presidente Hayes) and the children who enter the programme will withdraw the milk until they reach 5 years of age. In addition to the progress in expanding coverage, one of the main achievements in 2016 was the increase of the budget to US$20 million, 42 per cent more than for 2015. This impacted on the reduction of chronic malnutrition.

UNICEF cooperated with the MSPyBS, strengthening the National Programme of Food and Nutrition for Children in six districts of Alto Paraná by deploying actions in several components that are described in the following outputs. In Curuguaty-Canendiyú, one of the most deprived areas of the country, the programme included 795 children under 5 at risk of malnutrition and 66 malnourished children. Of these, 22 per cent are indigenous. Information on the nutritional status of the districts was shared with local authorities to increase their support for the programme.

OUTPUT 1: Paraguay has the laws, budget and capacity to implement solutions with a gender-sensitive approach to improve the nutrition of pregnant women and children, especially those belonging to the most marginalized populations.
**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

Paraguay has Law No. 4698/12 on the Nutrition Guarantee for Early Childhood. The law, whose approval process was strongly advocated by UNICEF, includes an increase in the budget for the universalization of the geographical coverage and implementation of the National Programme of Food and Nutrition for Children with a preventive approach. However, the regulatory process of the law has not been initiated to date. In 2015, the Breastfeeding Law was achieved, and while UNICEF had an active participation in the National Parliament to achieve its sanction, the regulation of that law has not been achieved. The proposal is being worked by the Ministry of Health. This proposal has included the modification of the article of the Code of Substitutes that coalesces with the dissipations in force.

The Congress has just sanctioned the Malnutrition Law, but the MSPyBS is working on its veto, as it considers the application of several articles unviable due to a lack of available technology in the country. Regarding the availability of a legislative framework for reducing anaemia in children, pregnant women and adolescents and others, it is not currently considered a priority by the Institute of Food and Integral Nutrition since it is multidimensional and concerns other structures of the MSPyBS, the industrial sector and other state portfolios. The National Institute of Food and Integral Nutrition proposes the realization of a technical working table to define the same.

A major achievement in 2016 has been the increase in the National Programme of Food and Nutrition for Children budget and the creation of an autonomous budget line.

**Challenges:** Achieving the Regulation of the Nutrition Guarantee Law and the Breastfeeding Law.

**OUTPUT 2:** Health services in priority districts have the capacity to implement high-quality strategies that improve nutrition with a preventive approach.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**

UNICEF, under the Framework of the Child and Maternal Growth and Survival Project being implemented since 2014, continues to support the National Programme of Food and Nutrition for Children, whose main objective is to reduce undernutrition in the six districts of the project. In 2016, efforts were made to strengthen the capacities of the human resources responsible for the local management of the National programme, equipping essential information management, printing training materials, and supporting supervision and in-service training through visits to more than 45 Family Health Units of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú (good performance was determined in almost all components of the programme that were evaluated). Additional progress included the implementation of a Programme of Promotion and Education in Nutrition and Nutrition Guidelines, implementation of Nutrition Clubs, provision of promotional and educational materials and installation of model clinics for activities to control growth and stimulation of development in six districts.

In the framework of the Joint Food Security Programme that was implemented in the districts of Abai, Irala Fernández, Raúl A. Oviedo, Tavai and Yhu, eight camp kits were acquired for the assembly of Mobile Units of Attention to Health of the indigenous communities in places of very difficult access and that do not have health services. Likewise, height meters, mother and child scales, pedometers and paediatric balances were provided to all Family Health Units in the five districts of the project to carry out activities to monitor the nutritional status of vulnerable populations (children and pregnant women) in indigenous communities and rural settlements. UNICEF also collaborated in the improvement of comfort and security.
Human resources training was strengthened through five healthy lifestyle workshops and food practices in all five districts, and educational materials were printed, including 1,000 Cookbooks in a Healthy Way, 1,000 Food Guide Posters for children under 2 years and 300 units of Visual Guide of Food of Paraguay.

OUTPUT 3: The country's health system has a real-time monitoring system for child undernutrition, with rapid and accessible information, especially for excluded populations.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The MSPyBS has a Nutritional Surveillance System, which provides information on the nutritional status of vulnerable populations that come to their health services and its annual report. In 2014, UNICEF established an alliance with the telephone company Tigo, which, within the framework of its social responsibility, proposed to strengthen the monitoring system of beneficiaries of the Integral Nutritional Feeding Programme of remote communities, but for various reasons, the project could not be finalized and the agreement was cancelled. During the year, UNICEF provided computer equipment for health services in order to facilitate the load, but due to the absence of resources the strengthening of the information system and the transmission network from the Family Health Units to the regional and central level could not be achieved.

OUTPUT 4: Efficient and efficient management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The implementation of the workplan of the programmatic nutrition component was carried out according to the planning, under the leadership of the Representative and the Deputy Representative, within the framework of cooperation with the National Institute of Food and Integral Nutrition of Health and Social Welfare, which has shown good commitment to the nutrition of children, achieving positive results with the National Programme of Food and Nutrition for Children.

This programme component managed to raise 10 per cent of Other Resources in relation to the total amount foreseen in the Country Programme Document for the five years of cooperation. A financial implementation rate of 56 per cent of the funds was achieved, and the Other Resources – Regular were executed at 81 per cent. The low implementation of Other Resources is because of the fact that funds from the Conjunto Food and Nutrition Security Programme arrived just mid-year.

OUTCOME 3: Effective and efficient management of human and financial resources for results.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF Paraguay is committed on improving the educational inclusion of various groups of disadvantaged and marginalized children and adolescents.

Regarding the educational inclusion of children with disabilities, especially those who are deaf, UNICEF continued to technically and financially support the Ministry of Education to develop a virtual library of storybooks in inclusive audio-visual formats, which are in addition to the first three produced last year, which marked a milestone in the country. UNICEF also accompanied a public school in Asunción to begin the installation of the model of inclusive
education that dictates the law. UNICEF Paraguay also promoted the political commitment of the Ministry of Education to develop the policy of bidding for inclusive textbooks.

To continue contributing to the improvement of the educational inclusion of indigenous children and the relevance of the indigenous educational programme, UNICEF continued to provide technical support to the National Council for Indigenous Education. Indigenous teacher training experiences were also developed through tutorials to improve literacy in intercultural contexts and intercultural research in the classroom.

To improve the inclusion of out-of-school children, UNICEF has improved local capacities to learn about the real and potential exclusion in the education system using the ‘out-of-school children’ model that allows a territorial approximation. The national study was presented in August, while the quantitative and qualitative analysis, the identification of barriers and participatory actions to overcome them have already been carried out in the district of Irala Fernández, Chaco.

UNICEF encouraged the participation of children, adolescents and young people in a situation of vulnerability by supporting the participation and advocacy processes of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women and adolescents. It also continued to promote the participation of 300 adolescents from schools in the Bañados (peri-urban area of poor and flooded Asunción), through spaces for dialogue and reflection on democratic values and the elaboration of commitments and community projects by the participants.

UNICEF focused efforts to promote the protection and educational inclusion of children affected by emergencies in the country, serving more than 4,000 students displaced by floods in Asunción and nine departments of the country through the mobilization of emergency funds and that of the private sector to guarantee the beginning of classes on time and in the best way possible. In total, 34 mobile classrooms have been provided, of which 14 have been constructed with thermo panels (galvanized surface and styrofoam cores) providing safer spaces and possibilities of greater durability. In Asunción, in the most vulnerable areas, students in mobile classrooms received psychosocial assistance and support for the continuation of classes and educational materials.

In relation to the care and development of children in their early childhood, there are 15,000 copies of UPA guidelines printed and distributed to different government institutions and organized civil society for their use. The guides were used by social workers who work with families in situations of vulnerability. In addition, work is under way on a plan to strengthen early childhood services (focusing on the provision of care in care centres) in municipalities, starting with that of Asunción and the department of Central. This strengthening consists of mapping services, surveying data on premises and service provision resources, training service providers and installing adapted and relevant ECD models.

**OUTPUT 1:** 3.1 The country has strategies, standardized normative frameworks and competencies to improve parenting practices in families and, with comprehensive early childhood care services, in the most excluded areas.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
The country has a National Plan on Early Childhood, which was implemented with support from UNICEF and other organizations. UNICEF worked with the Ministries of Health, Education and Childhood to provide the legal framework for the opening, regulation and closure of childhood development centres (best known as ‘daycare centres’), generated evidence on the availability (or the lack of) of services for children 0–3 years old in 20
municipalities, provided training to caregivers in 10 municipal early childhood centres and raised US$50,000 from the private sector during its annual dinner.

UNICEF has contributed to strengthening competencies to improve the care and development of children in early childhood through the development of UPA guidelines on early childhood care and early stimulation with a comprehensive and cross-sectoral approach. Some 15,000 copies were printed and distributed, which will be used by different social workers working with vulnerable families.

In this way, the Social Assistance Secretariat and the Childhood and Adolescence Secretariat used the UPA guidelines for the training of facilitators and promoters of the ‘Abrazo’ and ‘Tekopora’ programmes. The MEC has incorporated the UPA guidelines as an input in the training of early childhood agents for its K3 and K4 classrooms as well as for the families of the children attending the 100 qualified K3 and K4 centres throughout the country. The Ministry of Health has used the guide in training processes for mothers who come to the Family Health Units.

The guides constitute part of the adapted Care for Child Development model adopted by UNICEF Paraguay. In this context, the office has begun training different service providers of the municipality of Asunción, who work with families in situations of vulnerability. In addition, work is under way on a plan to strengthen early childhood services (focusing on the provision of care in care centres) in municipalities, starting with that of Asunción and the department of Central. This strengthening consists of mapping services, surveying data on premises and service provision resources, training service providers and installing adapted and relevant models.

OUTPUT 2: 3.2 The education system has inclusive information and methodologies with an intercultural and gender-sensitive approach aimed at the most disadvantaged and excluded population.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
For the educational inclusion of children with disabilities, especially deaf children, UNICEF continues to technically and financially support the Ministry of Education (MEC) to develop a virtual library of storybooks in inclusive audio-visual formats. Ten are being produced and will be ready by February 2017, in addition to the first three produced in 2016, marking a milestone in the country. UNICEF also assisted a public school in Asunción to begin the installation of the model of inclusive education that dictates the law (the first training on Paraguayan sign language was held for two months in July and August). The offices also promoted the political commitment of the Ministry of Education to develop a policy of bidding for inclusive textbooks.

To improve the inclusion of children out of school, UNICEF improved the capacity of local authorities to learn about the real and potential exclusion in the education system using the ‘children out of school’ model that allows a territorial approximation.

To overcome barriers to literacy learning, UNICEF supported the training of indigenous teachers through two modalities. Such training included teachers in the Enxet Sur village with a methodology based on mentoring: classroom observation, joint review of practice, and design and application of new pedagogical practices.
UNICEF focused efforts to promote the protection and educational inclusion of children affected by emergencies in the country, serving more than 5,000 students displaced by floods in Asunción and nine departments of the country through the mobilization of emergency funds and of the private sector to guarantee the start of classes on time and in the best way possible. Some 34 mobile classrooms have been provided, of which 14 have been constructed with thermo panels (galvanized surface and styrofoam cores) providing safer spaces and possibilities of greater durability. In Asunción, in the most vulnerable areas, students in mobile classrooms received psychosocial assistance and support for the continuation of classes and educational materials.

Achievements in WASH in the Chaco include:
- Availability of safe water in the classrooms: 61 yambui and 74 metallic supports of yambui have been delivered, guaranteeing the availability of safe water for 1,600 children.
- 23 reservoirs of 289,000 litres of capacity, each with their extraction system through handpumps, have been rehabilitated, benefiting 754 children.
- 212 children have benefited from a modern bathroom with flushing toilets and lavatories. In two cases, there is a shower for teachers.
- 553 children have improved dry baths with their respective sinks.
- Joint work with municipal officials was done for the survey of 26 schools and identification of 15 other schools with water and sanitation failures.
- One initial education classroom has been set up (in the Exet community, Chaco) for 50 children with perimeter fencing, children's playground, bathroom with treatment plant, classroom equipment, and kitchen with basic equipment. The school was also provided with a 22,000 litre tank with hydro-pneumatic pump.

OUTPUT 3: 3.3 The country has good practices in the participation of women and young people who influence decision-making on educational policies for the most marginalized and disadvantaged children and adolescents.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF has encouraged the participation of children, adolescents and young people in a situation of vulnerability by supporting the participation and advocacy processes of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women and adolescents. It also continues to promote the participation of 300 adolescents from schools in Los Bañados (peri-urban area of poor and flooded Asunción), through spaces for dialogue and reflection on democratic values and the elaboration of commitments and community projects by the participants.

OUTPUT 4: 3.4 Efficient and efficient management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
All activities were achieved according to the agreed Annual Workplan. A financial implementation rate of 94 per cent of the funds was achieved. Regular Resources were executed at 100 per cent and Other Resources at 93 per cent.

OUTCOME 4: Children and adolescents have access to timely and high-quality birth registration and services to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
It was agreed jointly with General Direction of Civil Registry to promote the strengthening of the model of establishment of registration offices in hospitals, which is already in operation in some cities of the country. Such offices facilitate the registration of the child soon after birth,
and serve to advance towards universal and timely birth registration.

UNICEF Paraguay has successfully implemented a project within the framework of UNICEF’s Global Programme to Build Capacity to Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation (#WeProtect), with funds from the Government of the United Kingdom. With its support, the establishment of a body for interinstitutional articulation – National Round Table of Child Online Protection – has been established.

UNICEF Paraguay forms part of the National Commission of Legal Reform relating to children, which was key to the enactment of the Law 5669/2016 on the protection of children against corporal punishment, and which is studying reform proposals related to the Code of Children and Adolescence and the Law on Adoptions.

Paraguay has been selected as a ‘Pathfinder country’, within the framework of the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, and a road map has been elaborated and submitted to the Global Partnership.

The Government of Paraguay has publicly recognized the issue of the institutionalization of children who live in shelters and alternative care institutions. The advocacy of UNICEF was key to the Executive Power assuming the objective of promoting the effective fulfilment of the Law on Adoptions, for achieving as soon as possible the development of children in a family environment, and progressively diminishing the number of institutionalized children.

A new tool is ready for monitoring the situation of institutionalized children, within the framework of the Call for Action for the deinstitutionalization of children under 3 years old. Paraguay was a pilot country of the initiative.

**OUTPUT 1**: The country has the tools and capacities to advance towards timely and universal birth registration, with special emphasis on rural and indigenous communities, especially in priority areas.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
The Government has assumed the commitment of strengthening institutionally and legally the birth registration system, within the framework of the ‘20 Commitments with Children’.

The UNICEF Representative for Paraguay, accompanied by a child protection official, held a meeting with the General Director of Civil Registry, whereby UNICEF’s commitment to support the country on strengthening concrete measures for advancement towards universal and timely birth registration was ratified.

During that meeting, it was agreed jointly to promote the strengthening of the model of establishment of registration offices in hospitals, which is already in operation in some cities of the country, and which facilitates parents the registration of the child early after birth.

Moreover, within the framework of the last emergency situation caused by the River Paraguay flood and the reactivation of the National Round Table of Child Protection in Emergencies, a body coordinated by the National Secretariat of Childhood and Adolescence and the National Emergency Secretary, the inclusion of the issue of universal and timely birth registration was promoted as one of the action lines adopted by the round table. The Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence and the General Direction of Civil Registry, with UNICEF support, worked on the elaboration of printed material of widespread distribution in transitional shelters and vulnerable communities in general, featuring a guide of requisites and steps for birth registration.
OUTPUT 2: The country has a legislative framework and proven experience in comprehensive prevention and response to violence, especially against girls, in priority areas, and has expanded its programs for the eradication of child labor, with priority for girls working as domestic workers.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
UNICEF Paraguay has successfully implemented a project within the framework of UNICEF’s Global Programme to Build Capacity to Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation (#WePROTECT), with funds from the Government of the United Kingdom. With its support, the National Round Table of Child Online Protection was established.

A total of 2,623 children and adolescents from diverse parts of the country received training on online protection and a survey on the online habits and customs of children and adolescents was carried out, helping to establish a baseline on the issue.

UNICEF Paraguay actively participated in the National Commission of Prevention and Attention of Violence against Children, created by a presidential decree. This body has driven the enactment of the Law 5659/2016 ‘On Promotion of Good Treatment, Positive Parenting and Protection of Children against Corporal Punishment’.

UNICEF Paraguay forms part of the National Commission of Legal Reform relating to children, which was key to the enactment of Law 5669/2016 and which is studying reform proposals related to the Code of Children and Adolescence and the Law on Adoptions. The participation of UNICEF in this body, as an observer member, is centred around advocacy in favour of respect for the fundamental principles related to children’s rights and fulfilment of the rules contained in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

UNICEF Paraguay, with the active participation of the Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence and other actors, has driven and coordinated the country’s application as a ‘Pathfinder country’ candidate within the framework of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. Paraguay was selected as a ‘Pathfinder country’, and a road map was elaborated and submitted to the Global Partnership.

UNICEF regularly participates in the National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour. It is currently supporting a draft law that incorporates the specific criminal definition of slave child domestic labour (criadazgo) to the existing legal framework penalizing human trafficking.

Thanks to funds from the European Union, UNICEF Paraguay has supported the local government of Asunción in the strengthening of the Counselling for Child’s Rights Promotion and Protection capacities on the issue of attention to violence, with emphasis on early childhood. The Encarnación’s CODENI has been supported also in process and capacities improvement.

OUTPUT 3: Paraguay has processes for the deinstitutionalization of children living in shelters and protective care for alternative care.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
In Paraguay, about 1,700 children and adolescents live in shelter institutions, which is the main response to the situation of child abuse and neglect. The Government of Paraguay publicly recognized the issue of the institutionalization of children who live in shelters and alternative care institutions, when it signed the ‘20 Commitments with Children’.
The advocacy of UNICEF was key to the Executive Power to promote the effective fulfilment of the Law on Adoptions, for achieving as soon as possible the development of children in a family environment, and progressively diminishing the number of institutionalized children.

On the other hand, the current Law on Adoptions is being studied in the National Congress, by the National Commission of Legal Reform relating to children. UNICEF is developing advocacy for the appropriate treatment of the matter, which is directly linked with the deinstitutionalization issue.

A new tool is ready for monitoring the situation of institutionalized children, within the framework of the Call for Action for the deinstitutionalization of children under 3 years old. Paraguay was a pilot country of the initiative.

A report has been elaborated on the interns in Chaco region, which currently are not being monitored or controlled by any public institution. The linking of those shelters with the local CODENIs and the public educative system is currently being studied.

**OUTPUT 4**: Effective and efficient management of human and financial resources for results.

**Analytical Statement of Progress**:  
The implementation of the workplan of this programmatic component was carried out according to the planning. The financial implementation rate reached 98 per cent of the funds to date. Regular Resources were executed at 100 per cent and Other Resources at 97 per cent.

**OUTCOME 5**: In 2019, the country has disaggregated information on children, a public policy framework for social services, and a social protection system with comprehensive services for the most disadvantaged and excluded children.

**Analytical Statement of Progress**:  
Work was done with the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet, providing technical assistance for the preparation of a report on the accountability of the Executive Power on the ‘20 Commitments for the improvement of the welfare of children and adolescents in Paraguay’. A conference attended by the President of Paraguay and sectoral ministers is expected to be held for the third consecutive year.

An annual budget monitoring instrument was jointly developed by the Ministry of Finance and UNICEF, called ‘Investment in Childhood to 2015’, with the aim of informing the public of the effort that the country makes for the well-being of childhood and adolescence. To this end, UNICEF continues to support the development of the technical capacity of the Ministry of Finance in estimating public investment in children, and its socialization at the national level and also at regional events.

The Paraguayan MICS, jointly conducted with the General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, was officially launched, and field survey activities began on 15 June 2016. To date, the first results report is available; it will be socialized and validated with the actors involved.

UNICEF continued to provide technical assistance for capacity building in evidence generation, focusing on national statistical systems through participation in the results review
committees for poverty measurement and the national census. It also provided technical knowledge and advocated for more and better indicators for children.

A Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry of Social Action and UNICEF allowed to contribute with innovative components to the System of Social Protection of the Children taking as a gateway to the Tekoporá programme.

As a result, UNICEF continues to support the strengthening of the social protection system for children through the incorporation of innovative components in collaboration with the Secretariat of Social Action, the Ministry of Health, Itaipu Binacional and the private sector. Under the Tekoporá programme of conditional cash transfers, UNICEF supported the implementation of the Kunu’ú project that distributes baby cribs. A maternal shelter was also built, and support was provided for training in knowledge, attitudes and practices on early childhood care guidelines for pregnant mothers and mothers. Baseline surveys of both projects were carried out and diagnoses were developed in selected districts that will allow the intervention strategy to be delineated and adjusted, in addition to facilitating a subsequent impact assessment. The Kunu’ú project was already included by the Secretariat of Social Action in its preliminary draft budget for 2016. The budget line was not included by Congress, but the project will continue with Secretariat funds from reprogramming.

In addition, a mission of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency and the Federal District of Brasilia visited the country in the context of South-South cooperation with the objective of providing technical assistance to the Secretariat of Social Action, and more specifically to the Citizen Assistance Centres. As the basis of the Brazilian experiences of the Centres of Reference of Social Assistance. From the lessons learned, elements of the Centres of Reference of Social Assistance have been incorporated that allow the strengthening of the Citizen Assistance Centres.

**OUTPUT 1**: 5.1 The country has instruments of budgetary monitoring, accountability and policies with a comprehensive approach to children’s rights.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
With the support of UNICEF, the Ministry of Finance developed its technical capacity for estimating public investment in children, as well as consolidating an instrument for annual budget monitoring and public information on the resources that the Central Administration of the Paraguayan Government allocated for the well-being of its children.

To date, it can be affirmed that the process is institutionalized in the Ministry of Finance. The challenge is to include the effort of subnational governments in the calculation of this investment. This estimate will also serve to follow up on Commitment No. 1 of the 20 Commitments for Children.

The Technical Unit of the Civil Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic has been working with a view to the rendering of accounts, in a public event, of the ‘20 Commitments for the Improvement of the Well-Being of Children and Adolescents in Paraguay’ scheduled for August 2016. The challenge is to ensure that this event takes place in a political space with the presence of the authorities of both the sectoral ministries and other branches of government.

With these actions, UNICEF contributed with the country in monitoring and promoting increased investment in children, increased awareness of its importance, transparency through accountability and monitoring of public policies and of specific programmes of the social protection system for children, especially the most disadvantaged and excluded. The results of the estimates were presented by Ministry of Finance officials during the International Seminar on Investment in Children.
OUTPUT 2: 5.2 Children and adolescents who are served by social protection programmes benefit from comprehensive and relevant care with a gender-sensitive approach.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
Under the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Secretariat for Social Action and UNICEF to contribute innovative components to the child social protection system taking as a gateway to the Tekoporá programme, 567 baby cribs were delivered to pregnant mothers and a shelter for pregnant mothers with newborns. There is a baseline study of this project, but it is necessary to be able to materialize a final line study that allows an impact assessment. The training in knowledge, attitudes and practices on early childhood care guidelines, directed the promoters and pregnant mothers of Tekoporá to continue to develop. The UPA guide is the basis for parenting training processes. It will be sought to extend this training to other areas of intervention of Tekoporá. Thanks to technical assistance from the Brazilian Cooperation Agency and the Federal District of Brasilia, which visited the country in the context of South-South cooperation, it was possible to count on important lessons learned that are expected to be incorporated into the Citizen Care Centres. The lessons learned highlight the idea of making centres that are mobile.

OUTPUT 3: 5.3 A monitoring system for the rights of children and adolescents is put in place, generating reliable information and analysis with a gender and equity approach.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
The accountability of the ‘20 Commitments to Improve the Quantity and Efficiency of Investment in Children and Adolescents’ by the Executive Branch has been constituted as a platform for monitoring progress of a set of indicators related to the rights of childhood. In this sense, UNICEF is supporting the UTGS and sectoral ministries in the process of writing the report of surrender.

This year, the ‘Investment in Children to 2015 estimate was drawn up jointly with the Ministry of Finance. The Ministry of Finance technical team was trained in regional events organized by UNICEF on the methodology and has the institutional capacity to carry out the calculation of investment in children. This document was used as a reference in the accountability of the 20 Commitments and in the International Seminar on Investment in Children held in Mexico in October 2016.

For the first time in Paraguay, MICS 2016 was officially launched at a press conference on 10 June with the presence of authorities from the Ministry of Health, the General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses and the regulatory body of health services; The activities began on 15 June and the first results have become available. The survey will complement and/or fill information gaps related to children and women of child-bearing age with national representativeness and with disaggregated information that will reveal hidden inequities in the averages. The survey also incorporates a water-quality measurement module. The objective is to promote the intensive and extensive use of MICS by sharing results and databases with academies and research societies, which allows for analysis of results with an equity approach, as well as to re-estimate multidimensional child poverty. Baselines of the Kunu’ú delivery projects of Baby Cribs and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on parenting patterns have been relayed and diagnoses and situation analyses have been developed in selected districts. These baselines will allow for the evaluation of the subsequent impact of both projects, for which purpose it is imperative to have the resources to carry out these evaluations in accordance with the United Nations Evaluation Group standards and UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office guidelines. UNICEF continues to focus on national social indicator monitoring systems through active participation in the review committees for the measurement of poverty and the national
census, providing technical knowledge and advocating for more, better and with greater disaggregation of indicators of well-being of children and mothers.

**OUTPUT 4:** 5.4 Effective and efficient management of human and financial resources for results.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
The implementation of the workplan of the programmatic component of social inclusion was carried out according to the planning, under the leadership of the Monitoring and Evaluation and Social Inclusion Officer. The new Government has shown great commitment to children and adolescents and good opportunities for cooperation have been opened within the framework of the '20 Commitments to Improve the Quantity and Efficiency of Investment in Children and Adolescents'.

The financial implementation rate reached to date 98 per cent of the funds. Regular Resources were executed at 100 per cent and Other Resources at 98 per cent.

**OUTCOME 6:** In 2019, decision makers, entrepreneurs, civil society and families improve their knowledge, practices and attitudes regarding children's access to their rights.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF has placed special emphasis on reaching broader audiences in an innovative way, including the middle class and millennials, families, the private sector and society in general, without neglecting traditional target audiences such as decision makers and influencers. It has aimed to reach, mobilize and compromise.

Paraguay had a remarkable presence in media this year and is considered as authority in children’s rights in the country. This is the result of a communication strategy and the relevant work implemented and well communicated by UNICEF, especially in the emergency context.

There was also ample coverage of the out-of-school ‘Profiles of Exclusion’ and other efforts by UNICEF to support children and their families during the flooding. UNICEF’s communication efforts catalysed increased funding to place 4,000 children back in school.

UNICEF Paraguay was a pilot to develop the UNICEF Global Strategy, and there were two focal groups to test the new branding of UNICEF in Paraguay.

The #EndViolence global campaign received an EIKON award in the ‘Social Marketing’ category. It was granted to a subregional initiative with the participation of UNICEF Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina.

The number of UNICEF followers have increased on social media: 19,184 Facebook followers, including 3,349 new followers in 2016; about 12,218 Twitter followers, including 1,018 new followers; and 3,835 Instagram followers, including 1,324 new followers.

Efforts to publicize the UNICEF Annual Fundraising Dinner and advocate for the importance of investing in ECD reached more than 600,000 people. More than 15 media companies provided pro-bono services (approximately US$20,000).

In November 2016, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health launched a Zika campaign entitled ‘Embojere’, which means to turn around in Guarani. The campaign focused on the need to
protect women and their babies from the Zika virus. The campaign reached more than 350,000 women and adolescents in Asuncion and Great Asuncion.

UNICEF supported the law against corporate punishment, which was approved in 2016.

The local media published 553 news articles that reference UNICEF; 98.7 per cent of the articles are either neutral or positive.

The past year was a leap year for UNICEF Paraguay in terms of partnership building, especially with the private sector.

For the first time, domestic resources were raised from the private sector to address the situation facing 6,500 children displaced from their schools at the beginning of the academic year due to the floods. Thanks to the Paraguayan Association of Banks and the Lyons Club, UNICEF provided classrooms for 4,500 children as well as psychosocial support to the children, their families and their teachers.

More than 110 companies attended UNICEF Annual Fundraising Dinner, which focused on ECD. More than 15 media companies provided pro-bono space (more than US$20,000) to publicize the dinner and advocate for the importance of investing in children from 0 to 3 years of age. Approximately US$340,000 was raised by UNICEF Paraguay in 2016 from private-sector partnerships.

With the support of its Business Council, UNICEF organized its third consecutive fund-raising dinner. The net gains from the dinner were US$50,000 for the ECD project.

UNICEF kept its multi-year agreements for a total of US$93,906 from Farmacenter, Itau, Tigo and Unilever.

For the first time, UNICEF Paraguay mobilized domestic resources for emergencies (approximately US$200,000 from Paraguayan Association of Banks and the Lyons Club). The funds contributed to the provision of mobile schools for 4,000 children displaced by the floods.

As part of central review body’s actions, the office continued in 2016 promoting Business Principles and Children's Rights and policies related with them, such as creating spaces for breastfeeding for personnel, and has begun to introduce the care of children in the first 1000 days of life. It has also continued working with mobile phone companies to promote 'protection on line' of adolescents.

**OUTPUT 1:** 6.1 Decision makers, entrepreneurs, civil society and families are more aware of and involved in advocacy and social mobilization for the rights of children.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
UNICEF placed special emphasis on reaching broader audiences in an innovative way, including the middle class and millennials, families, the private sector and society in general, without neglecting traditional target audiences such as as decision makers and influencers. It has aimed to reach, mobilize and compromise.

Paraguay had a remarkable presence in media this year and is consider as authority in children’s rights in the country. This is the result of a communication strategy and the relevant work implemented and well communicated by UNICEF, especially in the emergency
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The #EndViolence global campaign received an EIKON award in the ‘Social Marketing’ category. It was granted to a subregional initiative with the participation of UNICEF Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina.

The number of UNICEF followers have increased on social media: 19,184 Facebook followers, including 3,349 new followers in 2016; about 12,218 Twitter followers, including 1,018 new followers; and 3,835 Instagram followers, including 1,324 new followers. The Web page registered 14,446 unique visitors and 3,138 who returned. Through the alliance with Millicom-Tigo, UNICEF is reaching 15,000 people with free SMS about prenatal controls and babies care using mobile phone technology.

Efforts to publicize the UNICEF Annual Fundraising Dinner and advocate for the importance of investing in ECD reached more than 600,000 people. More than 15 media companies provided pro-bono services (approximately US$20,000).

In November 2016, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health launched a Zika campaign entitled ‘Embojere’, which means to turn around in Guarani. The campaign focused on the need to protect women and their babies from the Zika virus. The campaign reached more than 350,000 women and adolescents in Asuncion and Great Asuncion.

UNICEF supported the law against corporate punishment, which was approved in 2016.

The local media published 553 news articles that make reference to UNICEF; 98.7 per cent of the articles are either neutral or positive.

OUTPUT 2: 6.2 Entrepreneurs are trained to apply corporate social responsibility with a child-centred approach to business management.

Analytical Statement of Progress:
The past year was a leap year for UNICEF Paraguay in terms of partnership building, especially with the private sector.

As part of central review body’s actions, the office continued in 2016 to promote Business Principles and Children's Rights and policies related to them, such as creating spaces for breastfeeding for personnel, and it began introducing the care of children in the first 1,000 days of life. It also continued working with mobile phone companies to promote ‘online protection’ of adolescents.

For the first time, domestic resources were raised from the private sector to address the situation facing 6,500 children displaced from their schools at the beginning of the academic year due to the floods. Thanks to the Paraguayan Association of Banks and the Lyons Club, UNICEF provided classrooms for 4,500 children as well as psychosocial support to the children, their families and their teachers.
More than 110 companies attended UNICEF’s Annual Fundraising Dinner, which focused on ECD. More than 15 media companies provided pro-bono space (more than US$20,000) to publicize the dinner and advocate for the importance of investing in children from 0 to 3 years of age. Approximately US$340,000 was raised by UNICEF Paraguay in 2016 from private-sector partnerships.

With the support of its Business Council, UNICEF organized its third consecutive fundraising dinner. The net gains from the dinner were US$50,000 for the ECD project.

UNICEF kept its multi-year agreements for a total of US$93,906 from Farmacenter, Itau, Tigo and Unilever.

For the first time, UNICEF Paraguay mobilized domestic resources for emergencies (approximately US$200,000 from the Paraguayan Association of Banks and the Lyons Club). The funds contributed to the provision of mobile schools for 4,000 children displaced by the floods.

**OUTPUT 3:** 6.3 Efficient and efficient management.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
The financial implementation rate reached to date 73 per cent of the funds received. Regular Resources were executed at 99 per cent and Other Resources at 29 per cent.

**OUTCOME 7:** Effective and efficient management of human and financial resources for results.

**Analytical Statement of Progress:**
The past year was a leap year for UNICEF Paraguay in terms of fund-raising and funds implementation.

The office managed a budget of US$3,669,033.20 (US$1,314,330.67 in regular resources; US$1,915,995.60 in other resources and US$966,407.32 for emergencies).

Fund-raising mobilization efforts led to a 47.67 per cent increase in other resources from the previous year. The rate of implementation of other resources was 90 per cent; the rate of implementation for BMA and regular resources funds was 100 per cent.

UNICEF Paraguay has provided a total of US$40,329 to the Global Shared Services Centre and the Multi-Country Support Facility. Total funds received from headquarters were US$95,653, which highlights the need to increase resources for office’s management on par with the ongoing efforts to generate cost savings.

To save resources, amplify office space and ensure greater staff security, UNICEF as well as other United Nations agencies will move to a new UN House in early 2017. Negotiations took place in 2016.

**OUTPUT 1:** 7.2 Efficient and efficient management.
Analytical Statement of Progress:
All activities were achieved according to the agreed Annual Workplan. A financial implementation rate of 100 per cent of the Regular Resources assigned cross-sectoral activities related to UN House, travels and salaries.

Evaluation and research

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Other publications

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<tr>
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<td>Video of the second cycling expedition and inauguration of the initial education classroom of Jerusalen community</td>
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<td>Parental guidance for adolescents for the safe use of information and communication technologies</td>
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<td>In the network</td>
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<td>UPA Guide for parents – ECD guide (third and fourth edition)</td>
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<td>Report on accountability of the 20 commitments by the National Secretariat of Childhood and Adolescence</td>
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### Lessons learned

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<td>Innovation</td>
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### Programme documents

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<td>It’s better to educate than to ban</td>
<td>Mejor educar que prohibir Investigacion 2016.pdf</td>
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<td>Reference Documents</td>
<td>Voice of the Youth – English report</td>
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<td>The voice of the youth</td>
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<td>Profiles of educational exclusion</td>
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