Main achievements

1) Reduction of maternal and neonatal deaths. Continuous progress on the National Mobilization to Reduce Maternal and Neonatal Deaths launched by the presidency in 2014 with support and evidence provided by UNICEF Paraguay, which revealed the daily deaths of four children who were younger than 28 days and one woman died every four days during pregnancy, delivery and/or post-partum due to preventable causes. In 2016, there was a 7 per cent reduction in maternal deaths and a 7 per cent reduction in neonatal deaths at the national level. In no other region of the country has the impact of the mobilization been more dramatic than in Alto Parana, the area of UNICEF’s work which has been funded by Itaipu Binacional: 70 per cent reduction in maternal deaths and 36 per cent reduction in neonatal deaths. These results have been obtained thanks to the commitment by the central, regional and local authorities, continuous training of the medical personnel, improvement of hospital delivery rooms so that they incorporate the principles of ‘Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family’, the installation of shelters for pregnant women who live far away from hospitals, a better analysis of the causes of maternal and neonatal deaths and the provision of cost-effective equipment, among other reasons.

2) Early childhood education with an emphasis on protection and inclusion. The country counts on a National Plan on Early Childhood Development which was developed with support from UNICEF Paraguay and other organizations. As a follow-up to the Plan, UNICEF, with support from the UNICEF Regional Office, helped install the Care for Child Development Model in various ministries and municipalities through training of public officials, training of trainers, women leaders and families. The model was adopted and validated by the National Commission for Early Childhood (the regulatory committee on the subject). At the same time, the Country Office focused on the mobilization of the private sector for the organization of the First National Private Sector Forum on the subject and the annual fundraising dinner of the UNICEF Business Council. One important model on early childhood development (ECD) was installed at the Mercado 4 and another model is under implementation at Mercado de Abasto with support from various institutions. UNICEF also supported the production of inclusive video books for children in their primary years. The video books have been adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science and could serve as a good practice for other countries.

3) New baseline for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Paraguay now counts on its first Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which was implemented in 2016 by the National Statistics Division with technical and financial support from UNICEF and the Ministry of Health. The MICS were validated and launched by the Government in November 2017. The survey provides critical information on the situation of children (as well as other aspects that affect not only children but the population in general, such as water quality) and will serve as a baseline for the SDGs and the design, formulation and implementation of more evidence-based public policies.

4) UNICEF Paraguay launched a campaign for the protection of children online. What is
digital is real’, which had the largest outreach of any other UNICEF campaign in Paraguay: 2,546,132 people (the total population is more than 6 million people). The campaign had support from Millicom/Tigo, with probono television, radio and press coverage. The campaign also contributed to harsher penalties by the Legislative Power for adults who engage in ‘grooming’, the central theme of the campaign.

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

Partnerships
The year 2017 was an intense year for partnerships, including:
1) Agreement between UNICEF Paraguay, the Municipality of Asuncion and the Ministry for Childhood to create a new model for children’s development and protection at Mercado de Abasto.
2) Agreement with Asismed, an insurance company, to prevent deaths among premature babies.
3) Agreement between UNICEF and the Ministry of Health to work in five hospitals to prevent deaths among premature babies.
4) Agreement between UNICEF Argentina and UNICEF Paraguay to use the infrastructure of UNICEF Argentina to mobilize resources from individual Paraguayan donors and obtain greater financial resources in the long run for UNICEF Paraguay.
5) Agreement between UNICEF and the Touring Club to work in 28 schools of Asuncion to prevent road safety accidents.
6) Agreement between UNICEF and Deloitte to assess the level of involvement of Paraguayan companies in policies that impact children.

Humanitarian assistance
Paraguay is frequently affected by natural disasters. During 2017, the southern part of the country was affected by floods. In some districts of Chaco, drought emergencies were declared. At the same time, 10 municipalities suffered major storms that affected more than 250 schools. The number and intensity of climatic events are increasing, and they significantly affect food security and children’s access to basic services and safety conditions. The small but frequent climatic events demand greater planning with a risk management approach and coordination among the different sectors.

In the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector, UNICEF Paraguay provided support in risk management with a territorial approach to the National Emergency Secretariat as well as the Ministry of Education. UNICEF and its partners designed water systems and educational spaces adapted to dry and flood plain contexts. These designs have been adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science and can now be built by the State itself with public funds.

UNICEF technical assistance focused on the following actions:
1) Design of school spaces and WASH systems adapted to river areas and dry plains.
2) Activation of the WASH table for emergencies for the assessment of vulnerabilities and capacities of the sector and the needs of WASH-Latin America and the Caribbean.
3) Support to the Ministry of Health and Public Works and to leaders in the water sector for their participation in the high-level meeting of ministers of the World Water Alliance in Washington, D.C.

4) The Ministry of Education and Science transferred 34 mobile classrooms that were donated by UNICEF in 2016 to support children affected by the floods and severe storms in 2017. UNICEF also provided seven metal canoes with life jackets for 10 passengers to transfer children from isolated places to schools in Ñeembucú on higher ground. More than 1,000 students (5 to 16 years old) were affected by the floods.

5) As a result of the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) project, which culminated successfully in February 2017, nine murals were completed in three schools with WASH and violence prevention themes; 10 schools were rehabilitated or had improved health services; and two new Municipal Counselling for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CODENI) offices (whose purpose is the prevention of violence in the most marginalized areas) were built with innovative water collection and management systems.

6) Also, within the ECHO project, a document was produced to analyse knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding WASH.

7) Within the protection area, the ECHO project was very important for the preparation of a document on profiles of violence in the North and South Wetlands of Asunción. Likewise, the following people benefited from the training workshops on violence prevention:

- 25 municipal officials (CODENI and Municipal Centres numbers 2 and 10);
- 92 teachers;
- 583 children and adolescents, plus 966 children and adolescents indirectly through the murals; and
- 268 community agents.

UNICEF worked with mother-leaders of the major social programmes of the country (Tekoporá, Abrazo) to address issues of violence against children, especially during early childhood, and to prevent, detect and report situations of violence to the National Protection System.

**Equity in practice**

The issue of equity has been central to the Country Office’s work throughout its cycle of cooperation.

UNICEF Paraguay is an active member of the Institutional Census and Poverty Committees. Both committees are led by the Government. In these committees, UNICEF constantly advocates to improve and disaggregate data on the situation of children, adolescents and pregnant women in Paraguay.

UNICEF supported the analysis of the Permanent Household Surveys implemented by the General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses. The Country Office also made sure that the data analysis disaggregates vital records and incorporates the issues that most affect children (such as the malnutrition module that was incorporated into the Income and Expenditure Survey 2011–2012).
For the first time in Paraguay, multidimensional child poverty was estimated with support from UNICEF. Also, for the first time, the country conducted its first MICS. MICS reveal the inequities that impede the fulfilment of the rights of children and women of reproductive age and offer a baseline for the formulation of the SDG indicators and other international commitments assumed by the country.

In addition to the generation of evidence that supports the Country Office’s advocacy efforts for the formulation of equitable public policies, the office supports the following areas:

1) National mobilization for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality.
2) Actions to strengthen the Tekoporá programme by introducing innovative components such as baby-crib projects and maternity shelters.
3) Training in parenting guidelines for public officials and families.
4) Training of public officials to provide appropriate responses to the needs of families (especially those families with children with disabilities) and are part of the Tekoporá TMC programme.
5) Emergency response to floods through the provision of mobile classrooms, as well as boats to transport students and teachers to school premises.
6) Promotion of Citizen Service Centres so that they become one single stop to obtain access to social services.

Work was also carried out to strengthen community networks for the protection of children at the local level, empower mother-leaders and other women in violence prevention and train ‘itinerant teachers’, Maestras Mochileras (Backpackers) whose job is to provide academic support and life skills to families in vulnerable situations.

**Strategic Plan 2018–2021**

The Country Office’s work is in line with the Strategic Plan 2018–2021. In particular, the Country Office would like to highlight the following:

1) Strong emphasis on the reduction of maternal and neonatal deaths. In 2016, there was a 7 per cent reduction in maternal deaths and another 7 per cent reduction in neonatal deaths at the national level. In no other region in the country has the impact of the mobilization been more dramatic than in Alto Parana, the area of UNICEF’s work which has been funded by Itaipu Binacional: 70 per cent reduction in maternal deaths and 36 per cent reduction in neonatal deaths.

2) Early childhood education with an emphasis on protection and inclusion: UNICEF, with support from the Regional Office, helped install the Care for Child Development Model in various ministries and municipalities through training of public officials, training of trainers, women leaders and families. The model was adopted and approved by the National Commission for Early Childhood (the regulatory committee on the subject). One important model on ECD was installed at Mercado 4 and another model is under implementation at Mercado de Abasto with support from various institutions. UNICEF also supported the production of inclusive video books for children in their primary years. The video books have been adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science and could serve as a good practice for other countries.

3) Access to education even in times of emergency. UNICEF provided boats and life jackets to the Ministry of Education to make sure that children affected by the floods in Ñeembucú could
continue their school year. UNICEF also lent its technical support to design innovative classrooms and other infrastructure more suitable to certain territories in light of the detrimental effects of climate change. Those models are being revised and will be approved next year by the Ministry of Education and Science.

4) Increased focus on protection. With the support from the We Protect initiative and private-sector allies, UNICEF launched the campaign ‘What is digital is real’ to generate awareness about the risks of grooming and build the skills children and adolescents need to protect themselves. The campaign reached 2,546,132 people (the total population is more than 6 million people). The Country Office also strengthened some of the protection systems available to prevent and denounce violence against children via its work with the Secretariat of Social Action and other institutions.

Emerging areas of importance

Climate change and children. The effects of climate change are starting to be more noticeable in the form of frequent flooding and droughts. With an emphasis on risk mitigation for future emergencies, in 2017, UNICEF Paraguay and its partners developed WASH intervention models in schools. The main innovative classroom and WASH constructions have been compiled. These models are being reviewed by the Ministry of Education and the WASH table for emergencies for technical validation and subsequent approval. The models would allow the construction of spaces more adapted to riparian areas and dry plains.

The WASH table has also made progress in producing an analysis of vulnerability and capacities, as well as in organizational schemes that allow an appropriate preparation and articulation with other sectors. It has also established the leadership of DAPSAN in the water sector and its articulation with the National Emergency Secretariat for emergency situations. Thus, the dialogue with regard to a new water policy that will include the irrigation management approach has also begun.

Early childhood development (ECD). With support from the UNICEF Regional Office, ECD has been a major area of work. One of the Country Office’s main achievements in 2017 was the acceptance and validation of the Care for Child Development model, developed by UNICEF and the World Health Organization with several government entities (including Ministry of Health, Education, Social Action, Secretariat for Children, Municipality of Asuncion and Central Departmental Government) and its incorporation in some government programmes. UNICEF trained more than 800 public officials and hundreds of families in the model. In 2017, UNICEF successfully advocated for the importance of the first 1,000 days in the life of every child through the Business Forum for Early Childhood, through UNICEF's Business Advisory Council's Annual Dinner, the refurbishing of the Child Care Centre of the Market 4 and the training of its staff, and the design of a new model of ECD in the Mercado de Abasto. In 2017, for the first time in Paraguay, there was information from MICS, which provide disaggregated data on the situation of early childhood in the country.

Urbanization and children. Traffic accidents are one of the main causes of death in the country. In partnership with the Municipality of Asunción, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Touring and Automobile Club of Paraguay, as well as Traffic Patrol, and with support from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office, actions were taken to promote safer school surroundings. A broad social mobilization was achieved, including:

- The project was declared of interest in the Municipality of Asuncion.
• Commitment by the Municipality of Asuncion to address some of the most urgent measures that would ensure greater safety and the prevention of road accidents in the surrounding areas of 28 schools.
• 163 students, teachers and parents and 433 people from different communities were trained in Road Safety Volunteer Training Sessions.
• Unification of the road safety contents of the different institutions that develop training and talks on the subject (Municipality of Asuncion, Ministry of Education and Science).

Summary notes and acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ECD</td>
<td>early childhood development</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicators Cluster Surveys</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goal</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
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Capacity development

1) The MICS were launched by the Government in November 2017. The implementation of the MICS methodology and all its process of data assessment and validation left an enormous capacity within the country to do more surveys and data collection with the level of professionalism that the MICS required. The MICS came to fill critical information gaps on nutrition, water quality, education, sexual and reproductive health and other issues. The MICS will serve as a baseline for the SDGs. Along with the MICS, UNICEF Paraguay has also supported other evidence-gathering processes such as the report on multidimensional poverty and studies on the causes of neonatal deaths, particularly premature babies in 13 hospitals across the country.

2) As part of its efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths, UNICEF provided training to more than 554 doctors, nurses and other personnel on safe maternity with a focus on the family and ECD. As part of South-South cooperation with Argentina, 243 health professionals from Paraguay received training on care for premature babies via a virtual platform provided by UNICEF Argentina.

3) UNICEF Paraguay, with support from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office, helped install the Care for Child Development model in various ministries and municipalities through training of public officials, training of trainers, women leaders and families. The model was adopted and approved by the National Commission for Early Childhood (the regulatory committee on the subject). One important model on ECD was installed at the Mercado 4 and another model is under implementation at Mercado de Abasto with support from various institutions. UNICEF also supported the production of inclusive video books for children in their primary years.

4) Paraguay as a Pathfinder country within the Alliance to End Violence against Children was able to complete its Action Plan and proceed with its implementation with technical support from UNICEF.

Evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy

Evidence generation and the use of evidence to advocate for children have been one of the main areas of work of UNICEF Paraguay.
For the first time, Paraguay has the MICS, which provides critical information on health, education, protection issues, water access and quality and other issues. MICS covered 8,000 households and, for the first time, reached the most remote areas of the Paraguayan Chaco. The surveys will allow the development of evidence-based policies and programmes. At the same time, they will generate a baseline for the SDGs.

UNICEF provided technical support for the preparation of the Comprehensive Public Policy for the Promotion of Positive Parenting, the implementation of the Pioneering Country Action Plan and the Country Agenda for compliance with the SDGs.

The Ministry of Health adopted the resolution on Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family with an intercultural focus. The resolution is now public policy and will be applied in all public and private health facilities throughout the country.

UNICEF provided assistance to the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet and the Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence in the accountability of ‘20 Commitments for the Bettering of the Well-Being of Children and Adolescents in Paraguay’ for the fourth consecutive time. The 20 commitments are a good practice at the regional level.

UNICEF developed a diagnosis of the incidence in public policies of the instrument ‘20 Commitments for the Bettering of the Well-Being of Children and Adolescents’ in order to assess its strengths and weaknesses, allowing for a delineation of a new proposal for this advocacy tool for children's rights for the new presidential period.

UNICEF carried out a study on children who took part in the Tekoporá TMC programme and have a disability. The study provides evidence to improve programmes for children with disabilities.


**Partnerships**

More than 100 companies attended the Fourth Annual Fundraising Dinner. The dinner created a new category of sponsor and garnered enormous media attention prior to the event. A number of media companies (JBB, Ultima Hora, 5 Dias) provided pro bono coverage. The monies raised at the dinner (more than US$120,000) will help establish an integrated protection model at Mercado de Abasto, where more than 1,000 children live, work or spend a lot of time without basic services.

UNICEF Paraguay organized the first Private Sector Forum for the First Thousand Days in the Life of a Child, which was attended by 40 companies and had support from the UNICEF Business Council and the UNICEF Regional Office.

UNICEF launched the campaign for the protection of children online, ‘What is digital is real’, which had the largest outreach of any UNICEF campaign in Paraguay: 2,546,132 people (the total population is more than 6 million people). The campaign had support from Millicom/Tigo, which provided pro bono television, radio and press coverage (US$55,000).

Thanks to Itiapu Binacional, UNICEF was able to continue its support to the National Mobilization for the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Health through the training of medical
personnel, the inauguration of at least three maternal shelters in Alto Parana, the remodelling of hospitals so that they are able to provide a ‘Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family’ as recommended by UNICEF and adopted by the Ministry of Health through a Ministerial Resolution this year.

UNICEF Argentina and UNICEF Paraguay signed an agreement to use the infrastructure and know-how from UNICEF Argentina to mobilize resources from individual donors in Paraguay. The pilot project will be for four years and will allow UNICEF Paraguay to explore new sources of unrestricted funding.

**External communication and public advocacy**

In order to reach broader audiences, UNICEF Paraguay implemented the online protection campaign #LoDigitalEsReal, which had a total reach of 2,546,132 people (77 per cent of the country’s total coverage and a target age of 13 to 55 years old). The campaign won various local prizes. The reach in networks had its peak of 1,765,100 people and an engagement of 32,835 people. There was strong support from Millicom/Tigo for the campaign and other UNICEF activities. The company invested approximately US$55,000 in advertising and free publicity. In the country, the legislature is proposing harsher penalties for grooming, the central theme of the campaign.

UNICEF carried out an important mobilization around the importance of the first 1,000 days with a focus on authorities, the private sector, civil society organizations and citizens. UNICEF’s annual dinner mobilized 800 people, including influencers. It was widely disseminated via national media and advertising spots. The estimated reach is about 600,000 people. Media in-kind contributions totalled approximately US$47,000. Other news events were generated during the year.

To date, 405 published articles mentioned UNICEF during the year: 97 per cent neutral, 2.4 per cent positive and 0.3 per cent negative. Comparatively speaking, there was greater presence on television and radio news in 2017 than in 2016.

On Facebook, there was an increase from 19,200 followers to 26,466 followers, from one year to the next. Instagram went from 3,835 to 5,007. Twitter grew from 12,218 to 13,043. YouTube grew from 39 to 385 subscribers, which shows the improvement of audio-visual materials and the incipient payment of spots. The website has had 3,091 visits.

Overall, UNICEF Paraguay has improved its media materials and contributed to some global initiatives like the State of Children (the Country Office contributed with a highly publicized video on the need to protect children online).

**South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation**

In the health sector, 243 health professionals are being trained in Early Preterm Care through UNICEF Argentina’s Virtual Campus Platform. The Argentina Country Office has been instrumental in the implementation of the Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family model in Paraguay. Since the beginning of the programme, professionals from Paraguay have been able to learn about the model developed in Argentina. This model has been adapted and incorporated into public policy by the Ministry of Health of Paraguay.

In alliance with the UNICEF Regional Office, the Country Office has developed tools for the implementation of the Care for Child Development methodology with an inclusive approach.
Professionals from Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Panama were as instructors by Paraguayan experts to train other trainers. UNICEF Argentina and UNICEF Paraguay signed an agreement to use the infrastructure and know-how of UNICEF Argentina for the mobilization of resources of individual donors in Paraguay.

**Identification and promotion of innovation**

Through coordinated work between the areas of protection, education, early childhood and communication, UNICEF Paraguay worked on a comprehensive intervention model for the care of children from 0 to 18 years, within the framework of the project for the Mercado de Abasto (Supply Market), an area recognized for its high vulnerability, where there are more than 1,000 children and adolescents who live, work or spend a lot of time in the market without the basic services they require. Through extensive social mobilization, especially from the private sector, funds were raised for the development of the project.

UNICEF formalized an agreement with the Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence, the Municipality and civil society, which stipulated the responsibilities and commitments of all the parties involved. There is also a high commitment from the business sector to support the construction of a comprehensive model of intervention for children in the Abasto.

The ‘Digital is Real’ campaign was widely publicized and it generated awareness about the need to stay connected but in safe way. The campaign generated strategies to break the generational gap between adults, children and adolescents, in order to create new bridges for communication(<www.lodigitalesreal.com.py>).

**Support to integration and cross-sectoral linkages**

The Country Office, as part of its cooperation strategy, has promoted intersectoral work between health, education and protection, which has allowed for comprehensive responses and better use of the limited resources available.

In the health sector, within the framework of the Maternal and Child Survival Project, the early childhood components were introduced, especially the Care for Child Development methodology in working with families and health sector officials. The issue of birth registration in the maternity ward was also introduced. During emergencies that have taken place in the country, the Early Childhood and Protection areas have developed joint work models.

To work with children in conditions of vulnerability and violence, coordinated work was carried out between the areas of Early Childhood, Protection and Communication that allowed the mobilization of the private sector and the Government for the development of a comprehensive intervention in the Abasto market, one of the most important markets in the country, achieving an inter-institutional agreement and initial resources for the development of the project that will serve a population from 0 to 18 years old.

The generation of evidence has been one of the strategic components to promote articulation between the different programmes of the Country Office, institutions and organizations of civil society.

**Service delivery**

UNICEF Paraguay's cooperation programme prioritizes the strengthening of institutional capacities of the different sectors and the generation of evidence and knowledge to promote
public policies that reduce inequities and inequalities in the country. Due to the above, the Country Office promoted the strategy of Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family that assigns importance to respected delivery with an intercultural approach and the empowerment of women through the training of medical personnel, the adaptation of hospitals, the establishment of maternity shelters, etc. With the support of UNICEF, the Ministry of Health has adopted a ministerial resolution that has been promoting the development of models or intervention strategies that can be replicated and institutionalized throughout the country. This has allowed the country to have a health policy for the promotion of Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family, in which UNICEF initially provided resources for the development of four shelters and the remodelling of a hospital area.

Likewise, the Municipality of Asunción is promoting educational spaces for early childhood based on the model in which UNICEF provided technical assistance. The actions developed by the Country Office are based on a sustainability analysis in which the State can assume the programmes or strategies in which it has been working, which allows for identifying the main bottlenecks that limit coverage and quality from institutional services – mainly the areas of health, early childhood and education.

**Human rights-based approach to cooperation**

UNICEF Paraguay conducts permanent advocacy on the recommendations that the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women have made to the Paraguayan State. The Country Office promotes the inclusion of children’s rights and especially of those who are most excluded in policies and programmes.

UNICEF participated in the technical debates of the National Commission for the Reform of Laws on Children and Adolescents, which presented to the National Congress Plenary the initiative of approval by the Paraguayan State of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child related to a Communications Procedure, with a favourable result of approval through Law 5770 of 16 December 2016.

The National Commission for the Reform of Laws on Children and Adolescents presented to the Senate Plenary a bill on the right of children to live in family, which modifies the legal framework on alternative care and adoptions, with a view to the deinstitutionalization of children.

In 2017, the Government of Paraguay presented the country’s Periodic Report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, corresponding with the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Periods.

UNICEF supported the Government in the process of preparing the Accountability of the Presidency of the Republic on the 20 Commitments for Children, for the fourth consecutive year, which details the achievements made by the country in favour of children.

The United Nations Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery made observations on the situation of the country regarding ‘criadazgo’ (a modern type of slavery). UNICEF accompanied the visit.

The United Nations Country Team presented to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Committee a report on the country’s progress in complying with the Convention. UNICEF collaborated so that aspects related to the protection of the rights of girls are included in the report (elimination of ‘criadazgo’, comprehensive sexual education, prevention of adolescent pregnancy, educational inclusion, etc.). Through all its work, the
Country Office advocated for the rights of children via the provision of mobile classrooms, shelters for pregnant women, video books for inclusive education and a campaign for the protection of children online.

**Gender equality**

In 2017, a gender approach and respect for diversity generated a public debate and conflicting positions among relevant actors of the public and social sectors. This makes it necessary to expand spaces for dialogue that allow progress towards non-discrimination and the concept of human rights for everyone.

The MICS, implemented for the first time in Paraguay, offer gender-focused evidence on issues such as intra-family violence, adolescent pregnancy and participation in the upbringing of children by women and men. Likewise, UNICEF's intervention, particularly in the area of maternal and child health, has promoted safe maternity with a focus on the family that humanizes childbirth and empowers women as subjects of rights.

In the communication and training processes of early childhood caregivers, the contribution and responsibility of parents has been emphasized, providing them with tools they need to stimulate their children and raise them without violence. Directors and teachers, as well as teenage leaders and women leaders of Tekoporá, accessed information to prevent and report cases of violence.

The empowerment of women and adolescents has been a central issue for UNICEF Paraguay. More than 100 professional women have strengthened their technical capacities and leadership skills; 20 indigenous women have developed a space for articulation between one another; and 100 adolescents from flooded zones and indigenous communities received training to empower them as leaders of their respective organizations and communities.

UNICEF, as part of the Inter-Agency Gender Committee, has supported numerous events commemorating the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, with wide participation from the Government and civil society organizations.

With the citizen participation programme, leadership abilities and democratic skills were developed, especially for girls and women.

**Environmental sustainability**

**Climate change adaptation through resilient development** (e.g., early warning systems, climate change education). Paraguay faces frequent storms with destructive consequences that put the fragile school infrastructure and deprived urban areas in constant danger. The latest official newsletter of the Ministry of Education and Science reports 332 institutions in 13 severely affected departments. At the same time, some areas of Chaco suffer from water scarcity. In 2017, UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Education and Science in the development of innovative experiences to guarantee access to education, including better preparation for risk management, development of mobile classrooms, provision of motorboats for flooded areas, and water collection systems.

**Greening of UNICEF** (i.e., measures taken to assess and reduce the environmental footprint of the Country Office itself). Although Paraguay is a clean energy (hydroelectric) country, the office, in its process of continuous improvement, has taken measures to reduce energy consumption, including:
1. In February 2017, the Country Office moved to a different building with several agencies of the United Nations system. The building has open spaces and natural light. LED lights are used throughout the office.

2. Reduced use of air conditioning (system turns on and off automatically).

3. With respect to stationery, the Country Office avoids printing documents, encourages scanning most and recycles used sheets of paper.

4. The Country Office has differentiated garbage bins inside the office premises, and so does the general building, but this is not the rule in the rest of the country.

5. Water taps shut automatically, which prevents wasting water.

6. Official vehicles are used based on necessity and with total occupancy most of the time, thus avoiding several transports for the same event.

7. Air travel is only done in justified cases. The Country Office uses information technology tools as much as possible and to their maximum potential to train staff and thus avoid the use of air flights whenever possible.

**Effective leadership**

The country management team has followed the recommendations indicated in the annual UNICEF Regional Director’s letter. In particular, it has adopted the new opportunities to streamline office management which include minimum thresholds for the Contract Review Committee and Programme Review Committee and all electronic payments, and harmonized approach to cash transfer processes. The country management team permanently monitors the Country Office’s budget allocation, ensures a high level of implementation and timely donor reporting and aligns the office’s programmatic activities with the Country Programme Document and the United Nations Official Document System.

The Country Office implemented many of the proposed initiatives of the Ethics Leadership Month spearheaded by UNICEF headquarters and the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office to encourage an ethics culture across all areas. While the Country Office did relatively well on the Global Staff Survey, it has taken concrete actions to improve some of the areas that are important to staff, such as career development and job security. The Country Office’s management has an open-door policy which is constantly nurtured by weekly team meetings, transparency in communication and support to staff well-being.

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, increase the availability of services for children from 0 to 3 years old, promote breastfeeding and better nutrition, prevent violence against children and generate new evidence (as in the case of MICS) to design and implement effective public policies.

Since October 2017, the UNICEF Representative has taken over the responsibilities of Acting Resident Coordinator of the United Nations system and Designated Officer. This role has included representation of the United Nations before the Government and other counterparts,
leadership of the Senior Management Team and United Nations Country Team, preparation of joint funding proposals, facilitation of common positions within the country team on critical issues and the finalization of the Resident Coordinator’s Report, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Mid-Term Review and other important documents and processes.

**Financial resources management**

The Country Office managed a budget of US$4,304,594 (US$1,071,909 in regular resources; US$2,971,792 in other resources and US$260,893 in BMA). Local fundraising mobilization efforts increased other resources by nearly US$166,907. Emphasis has been on both fundraising and the quality of implementation (rather than the rate of implementation).

The Country Office provided a total of US$32,222 to the Multi-Country Support Facility. Total funds received from HQ are USD 99,892.68 which highlights the need to increase regular resources for office’s management on par to the on-going efforts to generate cost savings.

In order to save resources, amplify office space and ensure greater staff security, UNICEF as well as other United Nations agencies moved to a new UN House in early 2017. The office obtained additional funds from the regional office (US$110,000) and CIF Security Funds (US$51,000) to move to the new UN House Building. All funds were implemented 100 per cent.

**Fundraising and donor relations**


With the support from the UNICEF Regional Office, UNICEF Paraguay mobilized resources for various areas, including education (US$691,502), social inclusion (US$59,422), nutrition (US$300,374), ECD-Lego (US$94,661), maternal and neonatal health from Itaipu Binacional (US$1,468,849), violence (US$218,000), road safety (US$150,800) and Zika (US$400,000).

Local resource mobilization efforts from the private sector led to approximately US$170,000 from the Annual Fundraising Dinner, which created a new category of sponsor and companies such as Tigo and Asismed. In addition, the Country Office received in-kind contributions from companies particularly for the Annual Fundraising Dinner, the Annual Private Sector Forum on Early Childhood Development, the ‘What is digital is real’ campaign and other initiatives.

UNICEF Argentina and UNICEF Paraguay negotiated and signed an agreement to utilize the infrastructure and know-how from UNICEF Argentina to mobilize resources from individual Paraguayan donors for the next four years. The pilot project will provide Paraguay with additional funds and could become an innovative mechanism and good practice for countries with a small donor base.

The Country Office actively engaged various donors and technical partners (including the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, Koica, the European Union and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (USAID) and Itaipu Binacional, among others) to explore avenues for collaboration next year.

**Evaluation and research**
UNICEF Paraguay initiated the preliminary work regarding the Assessment of the Maternal and Child Survival Programme of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú 2014–2019, which will analyse the processes and results in the middle of the execution period. The evaluation will provide a systematic analysis of the operational management of the programme, to assess whether said management meets the requirements necessary to achieve the goals and objectives thereof, as well as make recommendations that allow the introduction of improvements. Additionally, there will be a detailed assessment of the processes carried out by the programme, as well as a description of the coordination mechanisms performed to achieve compliance with its objectives; in addition to identifying strengths and weaknesses of the processes, and consequently providing recommendations aimed at improving it. Results, conclusions and recommendations are expected in the second quarter of 2018.

**Efficiency gains and cost savings**

With the establishment of the Multi-County Support Facility in Panama, the Office has contributed US$32,222 in 2017.

In 2017, UNICEF, along with other United Nations agencies, moved to a new building with a fixed rent for the period 2017–2021. In addition to reducing rental costs, the Country Office reduced maintenance costs by US$32,000 during the first year and more savings are expected during the period 2018–2021. The new building provides more office space and greater security to staff, with private parking, cameras and other mechanisms in place.

UNICEF actively participates in the Operations Management Team to reduce common costs to all UN House agencies and generate savings particularly on the use of the Internet, telephone and travel tickets.

The Country Office has adopted energy-saving practices such as better control of waste, recycling of used paper, use of PEFC-FSC certification paper, parking for bikes, use of ‘greener’ equipment, etc.

**Supply management**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Total value of procurement performed by the office, including on behalf of the other country offices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement for own office</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmatic supplies including PS-funded</td>
<td>$280,375.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channelled via Programme</td>
<td>$280,375.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational supplies</td>
<td>$96,148.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>$260,501.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International freight</td>
<td>$2,734.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL procurement performed by the office</td>
<td>$639,758.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Total value of supplies and services received (i.e., irrespective of procurement location)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmatic supplies including PS-funded</td>
<td>$298,574.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channelled via Programme</td>
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</tr>
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<td>$96,148.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>$260,501.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNICEF Paraguay provided boats and life jackets to the Ministry of Education to ensure that children affected by the floods in Ñeembucú could continue their school year. UNICEF also lent its technical support to design innovative classrooms and other infrastructure more suitable to certain territories in light of the detrimental effects of climate change. Those models are being revised and will be approved next year by the Ministry of Education and Science.

As part of UNICEF’s efforts to support the National Mobilization to Reduce Maternal and Neonatal Deaths, the Country Office provided three pregnant women’s shelters in Alto Parana, rehabilitated a maternity room and provided critical medical equipment. All funds were donated by Itaipu Binacional, the national electric company.

As part of its programme on ECD, the Country Officer furnished the day care centre at Mercado 4 and provided equipment with funds from the Annual Fundraising Dinner of the UNICEF business council. It also provided backpacks with simple toys and accessories to the itinerant teachers or Maestras Mochileras so that they are able to have the supplies they need to work with families in high-risk areas.

The Country Office also provided a ‘tekomovil’, which is a portable information centre that can be taken to remote locations. The objective is to bring the Secretariat of Social Action’s programmes to the most vulnerable people.

### Security for staff and premises

In 2017, the Minimum Operational Security Standards and Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards were updated. The country has been categorized as having a risk level #2, with the exception of Concepcion and San Pedro, which have a risk level #3 for 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). Both groups have perpetrated kidnappings and other crimes.

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

Since July 2016, the United Nations system in Paraguay was able to have an official paid by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. The UNICEF programme manager has been appointed as the International Security Focal Point.

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 new offices use video cameras, alarms and blaster film on glasses, among other security measures, to increase staff security.

The new building has its own rental parking for United Nations staff and increased security in the surrounding areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International freight</th>
<th>$2,734.11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total supplies and services received</td>
<td>$657,958.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Human resources

In 2017, there were some human resources changes, including the following:

One lateral move from programme assistant to executive assistant (GS-5); the ongoing recruitment of a new programme assistant (GS-5), who will be onboard in January 2018; the recruitment of three temporary appointments: one health officer (NOA) on board since June; a communication assistant (GS-5) onboard since November; and the ongoing recruitment of an ECD officer (NOA), who will be onboard in February 2018. The new recruitments will support programme implementation as the Country Office continues to mobilize funds to address the needs of children in Paraguay.

The Programme Budget Review created two new posts for UNICEF Paraguay. The two staff members will be onboard in April 2018: an operations officer (NOA) and a human resources assistant (GS6). Both posts will be funded with BMA resources.

UNICEF Paraguay also lent consultants and staff to other UNICEF country offices (in stretch assignments and in times of emergency) as a way to share experiences, provide support and strengthen the team.

The Country Office counts on two peer support volunteers who participated in the advanced peer support volunteer training, and an active local staff association, which organizes periodic team-building events and listens to staff concerns and suggestions.

The Country Office reinforced the recommendation of the Global Staff Survey to increase professional opportunities for staff (via training, stretch assignments, application to newly created posts when possible, etc.). The Country Office used the ACHIEVE Programme for Performance Evaluation as one mechanism (but not the only one) to provide feedback on performance.

The Country Office appreciated the leadership of the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office and UNICEF Headquarters during Ethics Leadership Month, when the office implemented various initiatives.

The office also had a high level of participation in completing surveys (e.g., disability survey, staff survey) in 2017 to ensure that its inputs help move the organization forward.

Effective use of information and communication technology

Following UNICEF standards, strategy and guidelines, the information and communication technology team provided advice and technical support to ensure the best use of technology to gain effectiveness and efficiency.

The office operates and reinforces the use of cloud-based applications for working efficiently.

The collaborative tools in Outlook calendar were systematically used for scheduling, posting and organization purposes. Skype for Business was used extensively for communications and trainings, as well as for interviews with non-UNICEF candidates.

The Internet service provider’s links increased the bandwidth to 15 Mbps to improve access to SharePoint and OneDrive resources.
The disaster recovery plan was reviewed. A successful exercise to test the Business Continuity Plan took place in February at the new United Nations facilities, in which key staff participated and became familiar with the plan. The satellite phones were renewed.

Smartphones were provided to the team in order to convert the traditional office into a more mobile workspace and give staff greater flexibility.

All equipment migrated to Windows10. New laptops were provided.

In social networks, there was the #LoDigitalEsReal online protection campaign; its reach peaked at 1,765,100 people, with an engagement of 32,835 people. Specific digital contents were developed, such as infographics, short videos and life stories. There were 30 influencers in networks to amplify the diffusion. Audio-visual content was improved, adapted to different digital platforms, WhatsApp and smartphones.

The fan page grew 28 per cent in followers; Instagram 25 per cent and Twitter 7 per cent. YouTube increased subscribers by 10 per cent. The website had 3,091 visits.

To reduce the information and communication technology carbon footprint, UNICEF continued to replace PCs with laptops, encouraging mobility, maintaining a minimum level of servers in the data centre and encouraging the use of a cloud-based system and storage for quick recovery of data and information. The Global Shared Services Centre–Business Simplification Project helped reduce paper consumption in the office.

**Programme components from RAM**

**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 Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare (led the ‘National Mobilization for the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality’ with support from UNICEF, for a third consecutive year. UNICEF’s support focuses on the training of medical personnel and the provision of pregnant women’s shelters as well as medical equipment, among concrete actions. In 2016, the neonatal mortality rate at national level had a reduction of 7 per cent, reporting a rate of 9.5 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. However, maternal mortality remains high (86 per 100,000 live births). This is due, according to health authorities, to an improvement in reporting in maternal deaths.

The situation is much more encouraging in the departments of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú and the district of Caaguazú, where the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, with support from UNICEF, develops systemic actions. In Alto Paraná, maternal mortality was reduced by 46 per cent (from a maternal mortality rate of 79.8 per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 47 in 2016); the neonatal mortality rate shows a reduction of 23 per cent in the same period. In Canindeyú, neonatal mortality and maternal mortality remain stable. In 2016, seven maternal deaths were recorded, which indicates maternal mortality rate of 208 deaths per 100,000 live births.
The advances that have allowed better access to quality maternal and neonatal health include:

a) In 14 communities of Alto Paraná, Caaguazú and Canindeyú, one of the most poverty-stricken areas in the country, UNICEF implemented a new project, ‘Zero Avoidable Maternal and Neonatal Deaths’, with resources from the Itaipu Binational Entity;

b) Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family, which promotes respectful, safe and quality maternal and neonatal care, became a policy of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare through a ministerial resolution with the support of UNICEF;

c) The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, with the support of UNICEF, initiated the installation of maternity shelters in the main centres of neonatal maternal care in the interior of Paraguay, which will reduce the risks generated by second and third delays, and is part of a national strategy;

d) The health system improved its information system with the implementation of the Georeferenced Information System that allows for real-time monitoring of pregnant women; and

e) UNICEF began the implementation of a care and support project for newborns with sequelae of Zika in high-risk districts, with US$400,000 from USAID.

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

Analytical statement of progress
The reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality continues to be one of the key priorities for the country. Several actions have been taken, many of them with support from UNICEF:

a) The Neonatal Alliance was strengthened with the participation of several international cooperation agencies;

b) The Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family initiative – initially proposed and led by UNICEF – is being implemented and adopted as a policy of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare;

c) Family health units and maternity units have been strengthened through improvements in their infrastructure and staff training; the installation of shelters for pregnant women has begun, thanks to a UNICEF–Itaipu project, and in 2017, four maternities and four shelters incorporated the principles of the initiative;

d) The committees for the analysis of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality (morbimortality) had support from UNICEF;

e) Professionals of the main maternity hospitals in the country have greater capacity for root cause analysis;

f) Advocacy for the introduction of new non-invasive technologies for neonatal resuscitation, continuous positive airway pressure; and

g) Funding from one of the most important private-sector companies in the field of prepaid medicine (Asismed) to support five Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare maternity units in the application of continuous positive airway pressure.

It is worth noting the role played by the two shelters that are already operating as part of the UNICEF–Itaipu project. Since their establishment, 60 women have entered the Ciudad del Este shelter. The shelter in Salto del Guairáhas received more than 120 pregnant and puerperal women, of all of them at high social and biological risk. Thanks to the maternity shelters, these women have received special healthcare, and childbirth concluded satisfactorily. At the end of 2017, three more shelters were set up in Alto Paraná, one in Ciudad del Este and two others in Hernandarias. In addition, there have been improvements to the maternal and child pavilion
infrastructure in Hernandarias. Likewise, in Curuguaty, the culmination of the second Canindeyú shelter is planned. The Curuguaty shelter was built by the local government thanks to the advocacy efforts carried out by UNICEF.

In 2018, priority will be given to: a) greater advocacy efforts with the political authorities at departmental and district levels to achieve their involvement in the analysis of local maternal and neonatal mortality and generate greater support for maternal services and shelters; b) cost-effective interventions in the Department of Canindeyú, the area with the least progress; c) strengthening the process of service organization, supervision and intensive training of the staff in hospitals and family health units in Salto del Guaira and Curuguaty; and c) greater accompaniment to the implementation of the SMFF initiative which was just adopted by the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF.

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
Almost all the health regions of the country established a Technical Health Commission on Maternal and Neonatal Morbimortality to analyse all cases of maternal mortality and selected cases of neonatal mortality, in compliance with Resolution No. 271/2013 of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare. While it could be said that the culture of analysing causes of deaths has improved at the local level, the full implementation of this resolution is difficult due to weak supervision by the central authorities. In this sense, the departments where UNICEF has programmes have seen more progress. In Alto Paraná, three meetings were held to analyse maternal and neonatal morbimortality, and Canindeyú stands out for its timely reporting and analysis.

UNICEF provided assistance for the validation of the new monitoring guides for fetal and neonatal maternal morbidity and mortality and in the training of health personnel in root cause analysis.

UNICEF is an active member of the Neonatal Alliance. The organization has supported the training and self-assessment of the 11 services in the country with Intensive and Intermediate neonatal care units by using root cause analysis as an analysis tool. The results obtained are being used by these services for their continuous improvement process.

In all the services of the areas of the Maternal and Child Survival Project promoted by UNICEF, the implementation of the Georeferenced Information System was completed. The system is an online information system that enables health-care personnel to actively monitor pregnant women. Likewise, work was carried out to strengthen the Monitoring Committees of the Regional Hospitals of Ciudad del Este and Salto del Guairá. The tool is of great importance for both technical and managerial staff.

The Challenges for 2017 are: a) implementing the Georeferenced Information System in Canindeyú; b) strengthening of the analysis committees in two regional hospitals and six district
hospitals; and C) resuming work with local health councils to follow local plans and use UNICEF’s Monitoring Results for Equity System tools to analyse local obstacles that limit progress regarding 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**
In 2017, the Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family model of organization and functioning was installed as a health policy via a resolution by the Ministry of Health. UNICEF played an important advocacy role for approximately two years until the policy was adopted. Despite the many challenges facing the Ministry of Health to fully own and manage the shelters, UNICEF has helped position the maternity shelters as part of the integrated and comprehensive health services networks as well as mechanisms to prevent maternal mortality due to the second and third delays.

On the other hand, UNICEF continued with the implementation of two projects aimed at reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. These projects cover 67 health services in 14 districts of the rural area of the departments of Alto Paraná, Canindeyú and the town of Caaguazú. Health Services were strengthened through the training of 554 physicians, nurses, obstetricians and health workers on safe pregnancy and childbirth, the Mother-and-Child-Friendly Hospital Initiative, comprehensive preparation for motherhood, early childhood development and the new standards of maternal and infant and neonatal health.

Likewise, UNICEF provided essential medical equipment to nine maternity units and nine family health units; UNICEF planned the installation of seven maternity shelters, of which two are currently in operation. Six of the nine maternity homes planned as part of the project are already installed. UNICEF is also providing technical assistance to organize and systematize the functioning of the shelters. Likewise, work is being done on the structural improvements of nine maternity units in order to implement the concept promoted by the Safe Maternity with a Focus on the Family model. These works will be completed within the first semester of 2018. Within the South-South Cooperation Framework with UNICEF Argentina, 243 Paraguayan health professionals have been trained in early preterm care through the virtual campus platform of UNICEF Argentina.

**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**
In the six districts of Alto Parana and Canindeyú, UNICEF provided technical assistance to prepare the health promotion plans or the 2017 Annual Operating Plans, in close coordination with the Division for Health Promotion at the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare. These plans are based on four axes: healthy local policies, creation of local environments that contribute to health, community participation and training of staff and community in healthy personal attitudes. According to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare reports, the plans are being executed satisfactorily.
Nurses and obstetricians of 14 family health units from Ciudad del Este, 8 family health units from Presidente Franco, 7 family health units from MingaGuazú, 9 family health units from Hernandarias, 4 family health units from Salto del Guaira and 12 family health units from Curuguaty were trained through the Instituto Nacional de Educación Permanente de Enfermería y Obstetricia on relevant topics such as: comprehensive preparation for motherhood, psychophysical preparation of childbirth, breastfeeding, early detection of pregnancy and newborn risks and early childhood development.

The health personnel of all the family health units of the six districts apply the knowledge acquired at the so-called Pregnant Women’s Clubs, where they strengthen their capacities on self-care and family involvement. Due to limited resources, it has not been possible to provide the audio equipment requested for hospitals and for the family health units with the largest population in charge. Starting a training of community agents and promoters in Maternal and Neonatal Risk Detection and Community Code Red is also pending for 2018.

**OUTPUT 5** Efficient and efficient management.

**Analytical statement of progress**

The programme component of maternal and child health was carried out in accordance with the Country Office’s annual planning. The team was also strengthened with a health officer (in previous years, the office had had only consultants). In addition, the health team has been consolidated with the hiring of a nutritional specialist who will work to support the National Strategy Project for the Prevention and Control of Obesity in children and adolescents and the Joint Programme for Food and Nutritional Safety, which is in its last phase of implementation.

UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Health in its commitment to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths. This commitment has been reflected in the Ministry’s efforts to provide improved equipment and infrastructure and, above all, in the training of the health services human resources. The impact of these good practices is reflected in the figures for maternal mortality that were reduced by seven per cent and neonatal mortality by seven per cent at the national level, in relation to the base year of the beginning of UNICEF cooperation.

It is important to highlight the alliance between UNICEF and Asismed (one of the most important prepaid medicine companies nationwide). Asismed will support five maternity hospitals in the country with non-invasive mechanical ventilation equipment, continuous positive airway pressure (continuous positive airway pressure bubble) to reduce deaths among premature babies. Also, in the last quarter of 2017, the Country Office received funds from USAID for the Country Response Plan to Zika.

The programmatic health component has been implemented with high-quality standards; it is expected to achieve the goals established for the various management indicators. The Assessment of Processes of the Maternal-Neonatal Mortality Reduction Programme is underway.

The financial implementation rate to date reached 70 per cent of the funds. Regular resources were executed at 100 per cent and other resources at 69 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
According to data from the MICS 2016 Paraguay, 10 per cent of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition and 12 per cent are above the ideal weight for their age. The Government is working on the implementation of the Nutritional Guarantee Law. In this context, the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme aims to contribute to improving the nutritional status of mothers and children who are in situation of poverty, underweight, suffer malnutrition or are in any situations of nutritional vulnerability.

The Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme trains families in eating habits and provides milk powder enriched with iron, zinc, copper and vitamin C to children under 5 years of age and to pregnant women and mothers who require it. In the case of boys and girls, the provision of powder milk is for one year, and in the case of women, it is up to six months after delivery.

In 2017, the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme reached 54,690 beneficiaries; 71 per cent are children under 5 years of age. In the Conventional Modality (children under 5 years old with malnutrition, and those at risk of malnutrition, and pregnant women of low weight), the programme was implemented in 148 districts of 17 departments, as well as Asunción. In 99 districts of the most vulnerable areas of the country, extended coverage is given.

In 2017, UNICEF cooperated with the National Institute of Food and Nutrition to train staff in the Dietary Guidelines, supervision of services, advocacy with local authorities and the provision of materials for teaching and community education in 6 hospitals and 44 family health units of Alto Paraná and Canindeyú.

The inclusion of nutrition as part of an integrated poverty reduction strategy continues to be a challenge for the country, which requires a socio-environmental perspective, direct work with the poorest families in a systematic manner, and coherence and coordination between all the services provided by the State.

UNICEF, together with other agencies of the United Nations system, is implementing a project on food security in support of the Technical Planning Secretariat, an institution that aims to ‘promote a process of social and economic inclusion of families in extreme poverty, based on the improvement of public policies to help them start a process of accumulation of productive, human, social and financial assets’.

With the joint action of the United Nations system, the project has made visible the specific needs of the indigenous population, especially those of women and children. Through the project, a survey of 1,500 households of peasant communities and indigenous populations in the five districts was conducted. Based on the study, recommendations were made to strengthen the planning of food and nutrition safety in the development plans of each municipality, from a territorial perspective.

The institutions of the health and WASH sectors developed, for the first time, training materials focused on the indigenous population with the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples. These thematic training modules have been included as part of the Sembrando Oportunidades (Sowing Opportunities) programme, a state platform for the reduction of poverty. In addition, the project has provided technological, communications and equipment support to provide real-time monitoring of promoters or facilitators in the territory, thus facilitating the dissemination of priority messages on food safety and other issues in indigenous and local
In 2017, UNICEF started the Project for the Prevention of Obesity in Adolescents with the aim of contributing to the reduction of obesity in Paraguay and supporting the Ministry of Health in the implementation of some lines of action of the National Strategy for Prevention and Control of Obesity. The project has several components that include the preparation of the draft bill on marketing and food front-of-package labelling, alliances with municipalities in two localities and the direct training of schoolchildren and adolescents in healthy lifestyles to prevent obesity.

**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**

One of the most important policies that the country is developing to overcome the malnutrition of children is the progressive implementation of the Nutritional Guarantee Law. In 2017, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare advanced in the study and discussion for the regulation of both the Nutritional Guarantee Law and the Law on Breastfeeding, which is still pending.

At the programme implementation level, the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme is the most relevant. The programme has managed to increase its coverage, particularly in high-risk areas, although it still faces challenges for the continuity of supplies, better coverage of rural and indigenous areas and better articulation with other related sectors, such as WASH, health and food production, among others.

Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme coverage in 2017 reached 54,690 beneficiaries, 71 per cent of them children under 5 years of age. In the Conventional Modality (children under 5 with malnutrition and at risk of malnutrition, and pregnant women of low weight) it was implemented in 148 districts of 17 departments, including Asunción. In 99 districts of the most vulnerable areas, extended coverage was provided.

The Joint Programme for Food and Nutritional Safety in five districts (as part of the *Sembrando Oportunidades* platform) is identifying barriers to the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme in indigenous and poor peasant areas, as well as developing joint strategies and tools for better work with families and better coordination at the local level with municipal and departmental actors, and at the central level through the political-technical coordination desk of the *Sembrando Oportunidades* programme.

Within the framework of the National Strategy Project for the Prevention and Control of Obesity in Children and Adolescents and the Sanitary Control of Children, which began in September 2017, UNICEF supports the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare in the implementation of this strategy with the following activities: a) elaboration of regulations and health-care protocols for obesity control and school health control established in Law 5210/14, on school nutrition and sanitary control, to be used by health professionals for the management of care in reference to childhood obesity in the health service facilities; b) advocacy visits to the mayors of two districts of the Central Department (Limpio and Ypané), which have achieved the establishment of inter-sectoral worktables for the articulation of partnerships with the purpose of implementing the strategy of prevention and control of obesity in children and adolescents in both cities; c) have teachers who increase capacities for the promotion of healthy lifestyles in
children and adolescents; and d) set up inter-sectoral tables to elaborate norm proposals for marketing and food advertising regulation, as well as for the regulation of front-of-package labelling of food.

**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, within the framework of the Proyecto Crecer/Maternal and Child Survival, has strengthened the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme, whose main objective is the reduction of malnutrition. In 2017, efforts were made to increase the capacities of the human resources responsible for the local management of the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme, printing of training materials, support for supervision and in-service training through visits to some 44 family health units in Alto Paraná and Canindeyú. Due to budgetary reasons, it was not possible to implement the nutrition clubs and the provision of audio equipment for educational activities.

Within the framework of the Joint Programme for Food and Nutritional Safety that is being implemented in the districts of Irala Fernández, Tavai, Abai, Yhu and Raúl A. Oviedo, UNICEF is one of the five agencies of the United Nations system, under the leadership of the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization and at least five state institutions, which coordinate work with the Technical Planning Secretariat through an inter-institutional technical table to plan, establish criteria and monitor activities and results.

During 2017, the Joint Programme made visible the situation and specific needs of the indigenous population, especially those of women and children, which allowed the inclusion of specific indicators of food security, health and nutrition as part of the program, with the participation of indigenous representatives.

Presentations of the programme have been made to municipal authorities and to the indigenous communities of the five districts in order to obtain their consent for the development of the programme in indigenous territories. The programme has also included training workshops for promoters or facilitators for the indigenous communities.

Currently, there is an operational structure that consists of a general coordination team, 4 district-level supervisors and 40 promoters who will systematically monitor families and communities. Out of the 40 promoters required by the Technical Planning Secretariat, UNICEF will provide support for the recruitment of 21 promoters as of December 2017.

The Joint Programme also offers training to the personnel of the technical and operational instances of the Government, especially in the areas of food production and food safety, health and nutrition, criteria for the administration of resources at farm level, as well as management tools and intercultural approach. The programme has also included new contents in the area of health and nutrition in the training modules used by the Sembrando Oportunidades programme, taking into account the sociocultural context of the families.

**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 Food and Nutritional Surveillance System is fully operational. The system provides data on the nutritional status of children under 5 years of age and pregnant women who attend health services, as well as of schoolchildren and adolescents from public, private and subsidized schools in the country. This cross-sectional information is officially published at the end of each year, which allows for updated prevalence data on malnutrition. In addition, the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme has an information system in which monitoring activities and changes in the nutritional status of each beneficiary of the programme are recorded. In fact, all the districts that have the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme register beneficiary data monthly. These data of uptake and monitoring of nutritional status are consolidated annually. At this moment, the programme is concluding the design of software for the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme in order to have more updated and online information. UNICEF supports this process through staff training in the handling of the new tool that was carried out in November 2017.

For the first time, Paraguay conducted the MICS study. The MICS provide data related to nutrition and associated factors. The WASH module is a global innovation and poses specific challenges in terms of water quality, a factor with high incidence on nutrition. These data will make it possible to strengthen policies and programmes during 2018 and beyond.

OUTPUT 4 Efficient and efficient management

Analytical statement of progress
The implementation of the workplan of the nutritional component was carried out in accordance to plan, under the direction of the Representative and the programme manager, within the framework of the cooperation with the National Institute of Food and Nutrition of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, which has achieved positive results for children through the Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Programme.

It should be noted that, in support of the national plans for the prevention and control of obesity in children and adolescents in the country, UNICEF supports the Ministry of Health in the implementation of the national strategy for the prevention and control of obesity in children and adolescents, and the control of the health of children and adolescents through legislative measures, training and health promotion, which was initiated in September 2017 in four public schools in two districts of the Central Department.

In addition, the PCSAN is still in force. The project’s objective is to protect, promote and facilitate the effective fulfilment of the right to food, and nutritional and food safety in priority populations in situations of vulnerability with a territorial focus and working with families in extreme poverty.

The financial implementation rate to date reached 79 per cent of other resources.

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

Analytical statement of progress
UNICEF supports early childhood development programmes, educational inclusion, and the effective participation of children and adolescents. In 2017, the Country Office focused especially on the inclusion of those in situations of extreme vulnerability due to their conditions
of poverty or exclusion. In order to make visible and address the inclusion needs of children with disabilities, UNICEF contributed to the strengthening of the inclusive education systems by training 1,000 teachers and installing technical knowledge for the adaptation and preparation of inclusive educational materials (inclusive video books). This work to strengthen inclusion in education has been extended transversally into social inclusion and protection programmes, benefiting more than 1,000 families and 200 social workers of the Tekoporá programme.

Regarding the inclusion of indigenous children, the Country Office has supported the evaluation of the Student Registry System, with the purpose of contributing to the generation of evidence for strategic decision-making processes and the optimization of resources countrywide. UNICEF has also strengthened the capacities of indigenous teachers through the first intercultural indigenous education diploma course offered by the Catholic University. Likewise, indigenous leaders have exercised their right to participate in relevant issues of education policy and public budget; and dialogue with the main institutional actors has been initiated to review the progress and challenges of indigenous school education after 10 years of the approval of the indigenous education law 3231/07.

In early childhood, UNICEF managed to position, as never before, the importance and challenges of the first 1,000 days in the life of every child, with a particular focus on disability and in a cross-cutting way throughout all the programmes of the Country Office, including the health and protection areas.

The Country Office supported the National Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Early Childhood, and the National Commission for Early Childhood in the development of regulations (until now non-existent) that regulate Child Care Centres in the country. This regulation was established in 2017 through a Resolution of the Ministry of Education and Science. A draft bill has been prepared by the National Commission for Early Childhood with inputs from UNICEF, and it will be submitted to parliament for approval in 2018. Likewise, with the support of the UNICEF Regional Office in Panama, the Country Office inserted the Care for Child Development methodology in the services provided by four ministries by providing training to caregivers, facilitators and families on the methodology.

With the financial support of the private sector through UNICEF’s Business Advisory Council’s Annual Dinner and other alliances, two models for care and development were developed in two of the most populous markets of the capital city (Mercado 4 and Mercado de Abasto). The educational system has faced significant challenges due to severe storms and flash floods. These challenges were aggravated by the overall weak infrastructure and bottlenecks in the state’s capacity to respond. UNICEF has contributed to education in times of emergency by donating classrooms, boats and life jackets and supporting the National Emergency Secretariat as well as the Ministry of Education and Science in the development of technical tools for risk management. With the support of UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and Science has compiled innovative classroom construction/WASH models that are better adapted to riparian zones and dry plains. These models will be revised and approved by the Ministry of Education and Science. Once the models are approved, they can be constructed with public funding. The Ministry of Education and Science has committed to encourage departmental and municipal governments to adopt the innovative construction models to ensure that children’s right to education is not impaired during times of emergency.

With regard to the effective participation of adolescents in all spheres of their development, investment has been made in leadership programmes and the recognition of educational environments for road safety and democratic skills for the construction of citizenship among
adolescents (especially among girls). The indigenous youth of the secondary level have participated in a dialogue with authorities and on information about training opportunities and public services. Innovative methodologies were used to promote participation: artistic expression and design of community projects, implemented by *Fey Alegría* (Faith and Joy), or the use of soccer strategies for development, implemented by Care for Child Development with its *Partidi* programme, or through experiential workshops on traffic and road safety, carried out by the municipality of Asunción together with the Ministry of Education and Science and the Turing and Automobile Club of Paraguay. Adolescents have participated in the design and execution of communication campaigns aimed at raising awareness about road safety and online protection.

For all these projects, emphasis was placed on the articulation of education with other sectors and on the perspective of the inclusion of adolescents with disabilities and their specific needs, so they can participate effectively in all processes. More than 1,200 adolescents joined the workshops on citizenship and other issues (60 per cent participation of girls between 12 and 16 years from about 21 educational centres from the most vulnerable areas of the capital and the Central Department). In addition, 50 indigenous high school students had the opportunity to attend workshops on opportunities for higher education offered jointly by the Ministry of Education and Science, Itaipu, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs and UNICEF. In 2017, UNICEF signed an agreement with *Juntos por la Educación* (Together for Education) for the construction of an Observatory on the Right to Education. UNICEF, along with some civil society organizations, is a member of the Observatory. UNICEF also started a dialogue with specialists from the education sector to identity innovative strategies for intervention to overcome the educational exclusion of children in vulnerable situations.

**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**
UNICEF’s contribution to Paraguay’s early childhood policies consists in the incorporation of the Care for Child Development strategy as a parental support programme in the Government’s existing health care and other services. As a result, the focus of several services has been modified, moving from a specialist approach to a focus on the family and the child. Care for Child Development includes respectful childcare practices, based on the assumption that each family is doing its best to raise a child and encouraging greater involvement in parenting.

UNICEF supported the production of materials that can be used at the regional level of Care for Child Development for children with disabilities and/or sequelae of the Zika virus. UNICEF has also made audio-visual productions that are used globally for advocacy by the ECD Global group and bilingual (Spanish-Guarani) materials (radio micro programmes, cards, videos on social networks) for local use.

UNICEF supports the systematization of an innovative and decentralized public administration experience with a novel pedagogical model that combines the best global experiences, such as those of Reggio Emilia, with national pedagogy as with *Escuela Activa* (Active School).

During 2017, UNICEF supported transversal work with an inclusive approach for children and adolescents with disabilities in all programs developed in the sectors of social inclusion, protection and health. For the first time, awareness and capacity-building workshops have been
developed for more than 200 social workers of the TEKOPORA program of the Secretariat of Social Action, providing more than 1000 families with working tools in ECD.

The CCD methodology was validated by the CONPI and adopted by the Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the Municipality of Asunción, the Departmental Government of Central and the Secretariat of Social Action.

This strategy, based on the National Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Early Childhood focuses on three lines: a) the training and capacity building of human resources: 32 trainers of trainers, 160 front-line family workers and 820 caregivers; b) the incorporation of specific work with families in the different services; and c) the design and implementation of two models of intervention. The main challenges of the National Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Early Childhood are to materialize comprehensive ECD interventions (0 to 2 years old), improvement and expansion of infrastructure and equipment in collaboration with governorates, municipalities and other social agents due to the limitation of public services.

With the support of the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office, skills and abilities have been acquired for the training of human resources in the country in Care for Child Development. Three national programmes of the Ministry of Education and Science incorporated Care for Child Development: (1) Maestras Mochileras, with practices in the departments of Cordillera, Caaguazú and Paraguarí; (2) Early Attention Services (SAT) for 11 departments countrywide; and (3) Initial Education in Prison Contexts (within the women’s prison).

UNICEF promotes the Municipios Amigos de la Primera Infancia (Early Childhood-Friendly Municipalities) programme, a distinction that will be granted to the municipalities that develop policies, programmes, plans and projects in favour of early childhood. In 2017, an initial mobilization with 10 municipalities of the Central Department was carried out, in support of one of the strategic axes of the National Plan for the Comprehensive Development of Early Childhood. The Early Childhood-Friendly Municipalities initiative will be launched in 2018.

**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**

UNICEF supports the Ministry of Education and Science in its efforts to strengthen its information management systems with a focus on children who are most excluded: children with disabilities, the indigenous population and those children and adolescents (especially girls) who live in extreme poverty in the most depressed and vulnerable areas of the city, or in rural areas.

In order to make children with disabilities more visible and address their educational needs, UNICEF contributed to the strengthening of the inclusive education system by training 1,000 teachers and installing technical knowledge for the adaptation and preparation of inclusive educational materials. A prototype of an inclusive video textbook was developed (based on universal design) of the first-grade health lesson, plus 10 classic demonstrative classical children’s video books, with the support of the Canales de Argentina (Argentine Channels) Foundation. The development of the universal design prototype will affect the future Ministry of Education and Science text bidding protocols. UNICEF also initiated dialogue with national...
publishers that participate in the Ministry of Education and Science invitation to bid in order to work collaboratively for the production of universal accessible textbooks in the future. It should be noted that the Paraguayan example of the process of articulation and capacity building of the public sector, of the associations of persons with disabilities together with the private sector, has been highlighted and taken as an example at global level.

The Student Registry System collects data from all students in the country. In 2017, UNICEF supported a system analysis for the indigenous population. The results are intended to contribute to strategic decision-making processes, the construction of agreements of strategic actors and the optimization of resources at the central, departmental and municipal levels. Likewise, indigenous leaders have exercised their right to participate in relevant issues of education policy and public budget, and dialogue was initiated with the main institutional actors to review the progress and challenges of indigenous school education at 10 years from the approval of the indigenous education law 3231/07.

The Ministry of Education and Science and the National Emergency Secretariat, within the emergency framework due to damaged infrastructure caused by climatic effects, have identified the need to design school spaces and WASH systems adapted to riparian zones and dry plains. For this reason, UNICEF provided the necessary technical support for the adoption of classroom models suitable for different socio-environmental contexts.

On the other hand, to respond to the different situations of emergencies due to infrastructure damaged because of severe storms, the Ministry of Education and Science mobilized during the months of March, April and May the 34 mobile classrooms donated by UNICEF in previous years. Likewise, UNICEF provided technical assistance to respond to emergencies caused by floods in the south of the country (Department of Ñeembucú) with the provision of 7 canoes with life jackets for 12 passengers. This way, UNICEF contributed to addressing the needs of transferring teachers to isolated places due to flooding, benefiting more than 1,000 students who returned to school after three weeks of absence due to the emergency situation.

**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 Paraguay supported the development of leadership skills, recognition of educational environments for road safety and democratic skills for the construction of citizenship in adolescents (especially girls), as well as provided support for the development of adolescent leadership in the last year of the baccalaureate, and in indigenous women.

For the first time, for all these projects, the perspective of inclusion of adolescents with disabilities and their specific needs was involved so that they can participate effectively in all the processes, eliminating barriers. More than 1,200 adolescents participated with 60 per cent participation of girls between 12 and 18 years old from some 21 educational centres in the most vulnerable areas of the capital and the Central Department.

One of the first experiences of dialogue between indigenous youth and authorities was carried out. Some 50 indigenous high school graduates from 4 villages participated in this event and raised their concerns and proposals about their life plans and opportunities. For their part, the
Institutions shared information about the public offer aimed at indigenous youth. Innovative methodologies were used to promote participation: artistic expression and design of community projects, implemented by Fe y Alegría, or the use of soccer games for development, implemented by Care for Child Development with its Partidi programme, or through experiential workshops on transit and road safety, carried out by the municipality of Asunción together with the Ministry of Education and Science and the Turing and Automobile Club of Paraguay.

In 2017, road safety was included as a priority. The Municipality of Asunción declared the actions of UNICEF in this matter of ‘municipal interest’. The situation of mobility in Paraguay is one of the most important debates due to the frequent traffic accidents that are causing the loss of children’s lives. UNICEF is working to make the school trip a safe space for students. In this regard, actions have been taken to train and sensitize the people responsible for protecting the lives of students: parents, teachers, neighbourhood communities and drivers who travel in school zones. UNICEF has supported the unification of the road safety contents of the different institutions that develop training: Municipality of Asunción, Ministry of Education and Science, the Turing and Automobile Club of Paraguay and Traffic Patrol.

Eight Volunteer Schools in Road Safety were created, aimed at students of the Middle Level of eight educational institutions, parents, teachers and the school environment community.

Some 433 people, including students, teachers, parents and volunteers, were trained in road safety with experiential methodology for learning (theoretical and practical workshops, diagnosis of the school environment, workshops on data analysis and finding solutions). The young people have conducted eight diagnoses produced for data collection, in the environments of eight schools.

**OUTPUT 4 3.4 Efficient and efficient management**

**Analytical statement of progress**

UNICEF carried out demonstration actions to mobilize resources for the care of children with disabilities from early childhood to educational inclusion, as well as in the design and opening of care centres for early childhood care and development. UNICEF managed to mobilize the private sector for the development of a programme aimed at early childhood. Also, with the government of the Central Department, which includes approximately 40 per cent of the children aged 0 to 8 years nationwide, an innovative initiative was developed in child care centres, using the government's own resources, and the timely support of UNICEF in the training of human resources and the systematization of the experience.

The financial implementation rate to date reached 95 per cent of the funds. Regular resources were executed at 100 per cent and other resources at 95 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**

UNICEF supported the Government in the preparation of the Intersectoral Action Plan for Prevention and Attention to Violence against Children, within the framework of the Global Alliance to End Violence against Children. Paraguay was selected as a Pathfinder Country of
The framework of rules and regulations for child protection was strengthened, including the participatory process of preparing a proposal for a Comprehensive Public Policy for the Promotion of Positive Parenting, and the formulation of a draft law on adoptions, with a focus on the right of the child to live in a family and on deinstitutionalization.

After UNICEF’s work on the protection of children in situation of emergency in 2016, the experience was expanded to community networks for the protection of children in selected vulnerable territories, through the incorporation of the protection approach in the implementation processes in the realm of state social protection programmes, strengthening the capacities of community agents, contributing to the empowerment of mother-leaders and women in general, to raise awareness among all of them about the prevention and attention to situations of violence and the importance of timely birth registration.

The effective articulation of the actors of the National System for Protection of Children was promoted, linking municipal councils, schools and local health units to the actors of the constituted community networks, and training them on the adequate processes of attention to cases of rights violations, through early childhood care programmes (1,250 families and 3,458 boys and girls).

Based on the lessons learned during the targeted intervention at the territorial level, a conceptual model of reference was delineated for the effective articulation of the actors of the National Protection System, replicable in other territories and at departmental and national levels.

In addition, all these processes allowed generating evidence about the general situation of violence against children, gathering and analysing existing statistical data in state institutions, which allowed for the identification of problems and trends by territory, and for formulation of priorities and intervention modalities.

UNICEF is accompanying the reactivation of the entity called Frente por la Infancia (Front for the Children), from which work is carried out to make visible the agenda regarding children in government programmes to be proposed by the political sectors in the 2018 general elections. UNICEF supports the empowerment of civil society for advocacy on the public agenda on children, with emphasis on the need to strengthen state investment in childhood.

UNICEF has begun a process of consultation with adolescents deprived of their freedom, which collects their voices with a participatory approach, and will contribute to advocacy in favour of improving the conditions of deprivation of liberty, with a view to social reintegration.

The challenge of the political positioning of issues regarding children persists, so that actions can be articulated from the central, departmental and local government. This would also allow the positioning of the issue of children in the political decision-making instances, demonstrating the need for resources from the national budget to be specifically allocated to protection programmes in such a way that a timely and restorative intervention of rights can be made effective by the competent institutions, and that this may occur in the short term.

The Government demonstrates an institutional and legal commitment from the National Birth Registration System, within the framework of the 20 Commitments for Children. The number of
birth registrations carried out continues to increase.

UNICEF has launched a massive communication campaign to raise awareness on the importance of child protection online, and has undertaken close collaboration with the Secretariat of Social Action, training the specialists of the social programmes managed by this institution and providing community workshops in vulnerable territories on the subject of prevention and attention to violence against children. UNICEF continues to support the Comisión Nacional para la Erradicación del Trabajo Infantil in the articulation of actions to prevent child labour and eradicate the criadazgo (a form of modern day slavery).

Within the framework of the Law on Protection Against Harmful Contents 5653/2016, the National Observatory for the Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents was created on the Internet, of which UNICEF is a permanent consultant.

The country continues to make progress in the process of deinstitutionalization of children living in shelters and alternative care institutions; however, important challenges remain.

**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 remains committed to the institutional and legal strengthening of the National Birth Registration System, within the framework of the 20 Commitments for Children. Although progress has been made in the coverage of birth registration in recent years, there are still important gaps to be addressed in the country. According to data from the MICS conducted in 2016 in Paraguay, 93 per cent of children between 0 and 5 years old are registered in the birth registry, but the data of children registered before the first year of life (timely registration) show a lower figure: 82.8 per cent. In the indigenous population, the percentage of children registered before age 5 is only 68.7 per cent.

UNICEF initiated dialogue with the competent state institutions (the Civil Registry and the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs), and with representatives of indigenous peoples, through which barriers and weaknesses of the Birth Registration System, that have a negative impact on the coverage of this service in indigenous peoples communities have been identified, and some alternatives of solutions are being worked on.

At a general level, UNICEF has contributed to the process of raising awareness among the population regarding the importance of timely birth registration, through the incorporation of this topic in support of interventions for family health units, in early childhood programmes and, all of them, in coordination with the state social protection programmes.

In total, 26,258 birth registrations were generated in the country during the first five months of 2017. Progress was made in the regulatory framework through inter-institutional cooperation agreements between the General Directorate of the Civil Registry and institutions such as the Identification Department of the National Police (responsible for the issuance of identification cards to people) and the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs; the latter to articulate actions focused on indigenous communities.
Authorities reported that between 2013 and 2016, the number of birth registrations increased by 18.5 per cent.

The lack of specific funds for the Country Office aimed at addressing this problem constitutes difficulty for the effective implementation of actions on the ground, aimed at indigenous communities and remote or dispersed rural communities.

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 programmes for the eradication of child labour, with priority for girls working as domestic workers.

Analytical statement of progress
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The lack of specific funds for the Country Office aimed at addressing this problem constitutes difficulty for the effective implementation of actions on the ground, aimed at indigenous communities and remote or dispersed rural communities.

OUTPUT 3 Paraguay has processes for the deinstitutionalization of children living in shelters and protective care for alternative care.
Analytical statement of progress
Despite notable progress, the country still faces important gaps in its efforts to deinstitutionalize children. A weak adoption system continues to be one of the main causes for the lack of deinstitutionalization of children, especially children from 0 to 3 years old. There are 1,340 children institutionalized in shelters and more than 1,000 children sheltered in educational institutions in the western region of the country, where children stay for more than nine months (school academic year).

UNICEF contributed to the preparation of a preliminary bill on adoptions, within the framework of the National Commission for the Reform of Laws on Children and Adolescents. The technical elaboration of the instrument was completed, but the beginning of its formal legislative procedure was deferred for the first half of 2018.

A major challenge remains the need to find strategies that encourage all actors (government, judicial power, civil society) to acknowledge the detrimental effects of institutionalization on children (especially from 0 to 3 years old), to address the bottlenecks that occur during the legal and administrative processes, and to converge around agreements that make the legislative treatment of the bill viable, within the framework of a road map and a joint commitment in favour of deinstitutionalization.

In reference to another one of the specific aspects linked to the general problem of institutionalized children, UNICEF carried out, together with the Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence and the Office of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Violence against Children, a qualitative survey at penal institutions for adolescents, in order to know the voices of adolescents deprived of liberty and diagnose the weaknesses of the adolescent prison system in terms of its educational role for social reintegration.

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

Analytical statement of progress
The implementation of the workplan of this programme component was carried out according to plan. The financial implementation reached 100 per cent of the funds to date. Regular resources and other resources were executed at 100 per cent.

At the country level, although progress was made in raising awareness about the importance of investing in children, in relation to the specific protection component, particularly in its facet of comprehensive prevention, it does not yet appear as a priority in the public agenda, despite the fact that data on violations of children’s rights have gained greater visibility. For this reason, the implementation of demonstrating experiences at a territorial scale that include a transversal protection approach in coordination with aspects of health, education, social policies, etc., is presented as an important challenge for the Country Office.

Innovative interventions have been carried out in the described sense during 2017, but for the purposes of optimal planning, in terms of scope and impact, it is necessary to have a greater amount of specific resources for carrying out the necessary activities, to the extent required, in such a way to accompany the advocacy work of the area with an intense action of generation of evidences based on practice in the field.
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
In support of the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet and the National Secretariat for Children and Adolescents, UNICEF provided technical assistance for the preparation of the Accountability Report of the Executive branch on the ‘20 Commitments for the Bettering of the Well-Being of Children and Adolescents in Paraguay’, which was conducted for the fourth consecutive year. Likewise, the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet was supported in the review and contributions to a strategic note on the social protection system of Paraguay, where the Country Office had to ensure the document’s focus on children.

The Ministry of Finance and UNICEF jointly developed an annual budget-monitoring instrument. In fact, there is a third edition of the publication ‘Investment in Children in 2016’, with the aim of informing the public of the effort the country is making for the well-being of their children and adolescents. For this, UNICEF continues with support to develop the technical capacity of the Ministry of Finance in the estimation of public investment in children, its socialization at the national level and also in events at the regional level. The document served as a reference for Commitment 1 of the Accountability Report for the 20 Commitments for Children and Adolescents.

The Multiple Indicator Survey by Conglomerates Paraguay was completed, jointly promoted with the General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, which has generated a broad mobilization of the different sectors of the country.

UNICEF continues to provide technical assistance for capacity building in evidence generation; influencing national statistical systems through participation in committees to review the results of poverty measurement and the national census, providing technical knowledge and advocating for more and better indicators of child-related issues.

UNICEF will support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, specifically the ODS Paraguay Commission in strengthening the country to follow up on the SDGs. The signing of the corresponding Memorandum of Understanding is pending.

UNICEF continues to support the strengthening of the social protection system for children through the incorporation of innovative components, by supporting the Secretariat of Social Action in a project of timely assistance to children with disabilities to be implemented in the Districts of Alto Vera, Bella Vista, Mayor Otaño and San Pedro del Paraná for the incorporation of the inclusive approach in social programmes.

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 more technical capacity for estimating public investment in children, in addition to consolidating an annual budget monitoring tool, as well as generating public information on resources that the Central
Administration of the Paraguayan Government directs to the well-being of its children and adolescents.

To date, there is a first version of the document ‘Investment on Children 2016’ that is being revised. The estimation process has been institutionalized in the Ministry; in addition, the estimate served to follow Commitment No. 1 of the 20 Commitments for Children and Adolescents. The estimated level of investment in children and adolescents amounts to 6 percent of gross domestic product. The gap in relation to that established in Commitment 1 of the 20 Commitments is one percentage point of gross domestic product, but there is still a final accountability, so reaching the goal is expected.

Work was carried out with the Technical Unit of the Civil Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic and with the Secretariat for Children and Adolescents, for the accountability of the ‘20 Commitments for the Bettering of the Well-Being of Children and Adolescents in Paraguay’ for the fourth consecutive time.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, specifically the ODS Paraguay Commission in strengthening the country to follow up on the SDGs; the signing of the corresponding memorandum of understanding is pending. Additionally, the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet was supported in the review and contributions to a Strategic Note on Paraguay’s social protection system for the inclusion of the issue of childhood; the note is being validated by different sectors of society in a participatory process addressed by the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet.

With these actions, UNICEF contributed to the monitoring and promotion of increased investment in children, to greater awareness of its importance, to transparency through accountability and to the monitoring of public policies and specific programmes of the social protection system for children, especially the most disadvantaged and excluded. It also contributed to the strengthening of capacities around the importance of having a social protection system for the population in general, and for children in particular, embodied in the strategic note that is being validated by social actors, government, academia, civil society and referents of different sectors.

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
The strengthening of the social protection system for children was supported through the Secretariat of Social Action, through the incorporation of innovative components: baby cribs, training in parenting guidelines, maternity shelters, disability-focused training to staff officers, guides and mother-leaders of the Tekoporá programme. A project of timely care to children with disabilities was launched to be implemented in the Districts of Alto Vera, Bella Vista, Greater Otaño and San Pedro del Paraná, for the incorporation of the inclusive approach in social programmes. The initiative aims at the development of materials in inclusive language (video books and audio-visual material production), training for various actors (workshops for Secretariat of Social Action permanent staff, workshops for Secretariat of Social Action field staff, workshops for mother-leaders and referents of the tables for community participation), raising awareness among families through the materials produced and visits to be developed by the trained family guides and the leaders of the community participation tables.
Intensive training was given to staff and field officers on Tekoporá and other programmes with the support of specialists on disability to acquire greater knowledge into the laws and programmes in force in the area, and to obtain with them a roadmap related to the capabilities of attention to the beneficiary families that have children with disabilities. UNICEF proposed direct actions in the farthest districts of the department, with direct visits, to develop workshops to respond to the needs of the beneficiary families who have children with disabilities.

These trainings allowed Secretariat of Social Action officials to have a social-rights approach in working with people with disabilities. To facilitate the process, they were led by professionals in the area and were linked to staff with disabilities working within the Secretariat of Social Action, enriching the learning process by utilizing concrete experiences.

The process incorporated the mother-leaders, beneficiaries of the Tekoporá programme, who head groups of beneficiary families and are multiplying agents of training in their communities. They were trained in the principles of action from the social approach of rights, and on the use of tools for articulation with state institutions for the fulfilment of co-responsibilities within the programme. Many of these mothers live, in their own families, with children with disabilities, which is why they were included in the dynamic workshops related to the correct language to refer to the different disabilities and trained in the deconstruction of popular terms that reinforce discrimination against children.

All these actions contributed to the strengthening of the capacity for technical response of the officials of the Secretariat of Social Action in the subject of disability, in its beneficiary population, mainly that which affects children and adolescents.

**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**

In conjunction with the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the MICS 2016 was officially launched and conducted for the first time in Paraguay in an event that included the presence of ministers of the executive branch, directors of government entities, the diplomatic corps, and representatives of the press, academia and civil society.

The survey was implemented in the country by the General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses with financial support from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, and with the accompaniment of the Healthcare Services Regulatory Entity in the water quality module. Thanks to this survey, it will be possible to reduce the information gaps for the monitoring of indicators and the identification of inequities and aspects that hinder the fulfilment of the rights of children and women of reproductive age, to adjust and design policies for compliance of the national goals associated with the SDGs and other international commitments assumed by Paraguay. The survey will also facilitate decision-making and the design and implementation of public policies, based on concrete data, which will result in better living conditions for Paraguayan children, adolescents and women.

The accountability of the "20 Commitments for the Bettering of the Well-being of Children and Adolescents" by the Executive branch has become a platform for monitoring progress on a set of indicators related to children's rights. UNICEF supported the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet and the Ministry of Childhood and Adolescence in the process of drafting the fourth
accountability report. The report accounts for the government's management towards the goals established by the 20 Commitments.

The technical team of the General Budget Office of the Ministry of Finance has the institutional capacity to calculate the investment in children. The document ‘Investment in Children in 2016’ was produced jointly with the Ministry, which accounts for the effort that the Paraguayan Government makes for its children and adolescents. It was used as a reference in the rendering of accounts of the 20 Commitments.

The Secretariat of Social Action made available to the country office the database of the Tekoporá programme that includes, among other data, information relative to the population in disability that is part of the programme. The analysis of this base allowed for a socio-demographic characterization of children with disability and, at the same time, for the articulation of a project aimed at incorporating the inclusive approach to the programme; by 2018, additional analyses will be carried out to identify other gaps in the programme so that it can serve as an initial model for a social protection system for children.

UNICEF continues influencing the national systems for monitoring social indicators through active participation in committees to review the results of poverty measurement, providing technical knowledge and advocating for more, better and more disaggregated indicators regarding children, their well-being and their 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.

The financial implementation rate to date reached to date 88 per cent of the funds. Regular resources were executed at 100 per cent and other resources at 53 per cent (a direct cash transfer is pending for the first month of 2018).

**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**

The Country Office has incorporated, as a framework of action, the Global Communication and Advocacy Strategy, designed by the Division of Communication. With it, emphasis has been placed on reaching broader audiences in an innovative way, including the middleclass and millennials, families, the private sector and society in general, without neglecting the traditional target public such as decision makers and influencers. Efforts are made to reach, mobilize and commit.

In this sense, it has a communication, advocacy and social mobilization strategy 2015–2019, as well as an Annual Workplan 2017.
A milestone, in terms of communication, was the Online Protection Campaign #LoDigitalEsReal, (#DigitalisReal), which had a total reach of 2,546,132 people, according to estimates from the media plan and using IBOPE as a source, which represents 77 per cent of total country coverage, considering the male/female 13-to-55-year-old target (adolescents, mothers and fathers to whom messages were addressed).

In digital media, the most used platform was Facebook, due to its penetration in the country; the same is the case with WhatsApp. The first posting, at the beginning of the campaign, had a reach of 1,765,100 people and an engagement of 32,835. There was strong support from the private sector.

The mobilization generated by the #LoDigitalEsReal campaign allowed the positioning of the issue in the political agenda of the country, where lawmakers have requested longer sentences and the impossibility of achieving alternative measures to prison for those who commit grooming (main theme of the campaign).

Another highlight has been to position the importance of early childhood in different sectors of society: national and municipal authorities, the private sector, civil society organizations and citizens. UNICEF held the fourth edition of the solidarity dinner, together with members of the Business Council. Once again in 2017, the importance of the existing spaces for development and protection of children was highlighted. For this event, the most important fundraiser in the office, a new category of sponsors was created called ‘Strategic Ally’, and a record collection of US$124,652 was obtained.

UNICEF’s Annual Dinner was attended by 800 people and more than 100 companies, and received enormous coverage in mass media, with more than 30 nationwide interviews, along with announcements, reports and articles on the first 1,000 days (the theme of the Annual Dinner). With the funds raised by the Annual Dinner, a model centre for early childhood will be built in the supply market.

**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**

Contemplating reaching broader audiences, the office implemented several actions in 2017. With the Online Protection Campaign #LoDigitalEsReal, UNICEF Paraguay achieved an estimated reach of 2,500,000 people through actions on television and through radio ads (IBOPE). On Facebook, the campaign had a reach of 1,765,100 and an engagement of 32,835 people. It included WhatsApp and content for smartphones. It added 30 influencers. Two YouTubers with adolescent reach posted videos, one of which had 9,370 views. A microsite was developed: <www.lodigitalesreal.com.py>. Also, the office received support from the private sector to amplify its scope.

A central point was the intervention in a national television broadcast of a soccer match, where actors posed as soccer players, showing how easy it can be to trick children in the media (online), representing the risks of grooming. It was a high-impact action, which won four awards at the most important advertising festival in Paraguay. In addition, teachers were trained to work with adolescents in prevention. Didactic materials and short videos were developed to reach them through WhatsApp.
The campaign sensitized parents and adolescents, and resulted in legislators requesting harsher penalties for the crime of grooming.

Another mobilization and advocacy strategy was carried out to engage decision makers and to install, in the public opinion, the importance of the first 1,000 days of life. Events such as the First Early Childhood Forum and a fundraising dinner were organized, which attracted 800 people and 100 companies directly. Partnerships were also achieved with media that generated numerous interviews and dissemination of messages with national reach. Advertising spots were obtained on television, radio and print media. The contribution in-kind from the media amounted to US$47,000.

A website was created with guidelines for families in ECD: <www.guiaupa.com.py>, especially designed for smartphones, to facilitate training and support for families by specialists and community leaders. Support materials for training were produced following the Care for Child Development model.

Authorities committed to creating ECD model centres and several companies contributed funds. Also, radio messages were disseminated for the prevention of the Zika virus in pregnant women, estimating a reach of 1,380,000 people.

In addition, the MICS 2016 survey was presented in the country with wide dissemination in national media.

In 2017, audio-visual contents and communication on digital platforms were improved. A video was produced for the launch of the State of the World’s Children at the request of the Division of Communication.

From 2016 to 2017, the fan page grew 28 per cent; Instagram 25 per cent and Twitter 7 per cent. YouTube increased by 10 per cent. The website had 4,040 visits, evidencing growth.

Also, 458 articles were published in 2017 in print media that mentioned UNICEF: 97 per cent were neutral, 2.4 per cent were positive and 0.3 per cent were negative.

**OUTPUT 2**

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

**Analytical statement of progress**

Partnerships with private-sector companies were strengthened and expanded on issues of Children’s Rights and Business, and the prospects for the launching of more efficient and effective fundraising activities for 2018 were favoured.

The First Business Forum for Early Childhood was developed with the presence of more than 57 representatives from the business sector who shared their experiences and good practices. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security, together with the Paraguayan Association of Human Resources and UNICEF, developed a workshop for 93 human resource managers from 53 companies on the Law for the Protection of Maternity and Breastfeeding, the Protection of Children, among others.

In 2017, about 100 companies participated in the fourth edition of the solidarity dinner and another 40 in the First Business Forum on the First Thousand Days; the latter was a cutting-
edge event in the local area of business, conducted by UNICEF Paraguay, thanks to support from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office. These activities helped to further strengthen the positive image of the organization throughout the entire society.

An exploratory and descriptive survey on the relationship between children and business was conducted for the first time thanks to an alliance between UNICEF and Deloitte, becoming the first survey performed in Paraguay in this area that reached more than 800 companies. The results of the study will be presented in 2018.

Regarding contributions in-kind from the media, Tigo offered its support to the #LoDigitalEsReal campaign with an estimated investment of US$55,000 in ad spots and free publicity. Media groups, such as 5Days, JBB, Editorial El País and its magazines gave strong support to the annual corporate dinner event, ‘One Night, Thousands of Dreams’ for an amount equivalent to 267,000,000 Paraguayan Guaraní (approximately US$47,000).

The agreement with the company Tigo S.A. was renewed for the fifth consecutive year, an alliance that for 2017 and 2018 represents more than US$109,000 to support UNICEF Paraguay projects. In health, through the development and dissemination of the Tu Bebe (Your Baby) application (US$35,000), all women who subscribe for free receive messages for proper care during pregnancy and the first two years of their baby’s life. Likewise, during 2017 and within the framework of the Online Protection campaign, they offered spaces on their television channel for US$39,800.

In addition, a workshop was held with 20 companies, providers of Tigo, with the support of the Red del Pacto Global en Paraguay (Global Compact Network in Paraguay) regarding issues of business principles and children.

OUTPUT 3 6.3 Efficient and efficient management

Analytical statement of progress
The financial implementation rate to date reached 97 per cent of the funds received. Regular resources were executed at 100 per cent and other resources at 97 per cent.

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

Analytical statement of progress
The Country Office managed a budget of US$4,304,594 (US$1,071,909 in regular resources; US$ 2,971,792 in other resources and US$260,893 in BMA). Local fundraising mobilization efforts increased other resources by nearly US$166,907. Emphasis was on both fundraising and the quality of implementation (rather than the rate of implementation).

In 2017, the office managed a budget of US$4,304,594 (from US$3,669,033.20 in 2016).

With support from the UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean Regional Office, the Country Office mobilized resources for various areas, including education (US$691,502), social inclusion (US$59,422), nutrition (US$300,374), ECD-Lego (US$94,661), maternal and neonatal health from Itaipu Binacional (US$1,468,849), violence (US$218,000), road safety (US$150,800) and Zika (US$400,000).
OUTPUT 1  7.1 Efficient and effective management

Analytical statement of progress
A financial implementation rate of 100 per cent of the regular resources assigned cross-sectoral activities related to UN House, travels and salaries.

Document centre

Other publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Video The Girl in the Mirror – SOWC global launch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video on advances of the National Mobilization to Reduce Maternal and New Born Mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video on the launch of new transitory mother’s homes in Alto Paranã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video on the launch of the Campaign The Digital is Real at a soccer match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video summary on the impact of the Campaign The Digital is Real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video – testimonies of deaf children about books in signal language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Videos of storytelling books for children in sign language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video – Launch of classic books in Paraguayan sign language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video on educational activities for early childhood development at the Municipal Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video Summary of fundraising dinners and TV spot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video of the fundraising event ‘One night, thousands of dreams 2017’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video about the Improvement of a Municipal Development Centre for Early Childhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video about early childhood development and private sector involvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video about Care for Child Development model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video about parent’s training on Care for Child Development(CCD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posters and flyers for the Children's rights week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notebook and poster for Child survival and childhood development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual for anthropometric evaluation of children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual on safe maternity centred on family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual on national norms for new born care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notebook for prenatal control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide and Poster for the Nutrition Assistance Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guides on nutrition for children up to 2 years old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide for Zika virus prevention – vectors control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brochure on CCD for parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF’s Report of activities in Paraguay 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social investment on children and adolescents in Paraguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS Paraguay 2016 – Brochure – Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICS Paraguay 2016 – Report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programme documents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document type</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Plan</td>
<td>ECD National Plan</td>
<td>Paraguay_plan_2011_ECD.pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECD SITAN</td>
<td>Diagnosis of Early Childhood Situation in Paraguay</td>
<td>Paraguay_sitan_2011_ECD.pdf</td>
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