

Final Narrative Report: Joint Programmes in the Seed Funding Tracks

INTRODUCTION

Reporting period: From the start date to the end date of the joint programme (JP).

- Please be succinct and to the point, focusing on the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.
- Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.
- Kindly ensure that the information provided is duly reviewed and approved by the RC and all PUNOs involved in the JP.
- Please contact rena.hinoshita@un.org, maria.berenguer@un.org, vittoria.gemelli@un.org, and/or maya.marquez@un.org for questions and support.

Submission deadline from RCOs to the Joint SDG Fund: No later than 2 months from the JP end date via MS Form (<https://forms.office.com/e/zYeyMiXjAv>)

PROFILE

| JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE: | |
|--|--|
| UN Country Team | Paraguay |
| JP Title | Paraguay: Strengthening employment and social protection policies for just transitions |
| Funding Round (Select the applicable funding round for the JP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Policy and Capacity Building <input type="checkbox"/> SDG Localization |
| Cross-fertilized SDG Transitions (Select up to 2 main SDG Transitions that are reflected in the JP progress to date) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation |
| Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes | (3) By 2024, women, adolescents and youth exercise their civil, political, economic and social rights; (4) By 2024, national and subnational public sector institutions, the private sector and civil society organisations have designed and implemented natural capital management policies and initiatives to build sustainable, clean and low-emission development; (5) By 2024, national and subnational public sector institutions, the private sector and civil |

| | |
|---|--|
| | society organisations have designed and implemented natural capital management policies and initiatives to build sustainable, clean and low-emission development; (6) By 2024, the State implements public policies that favour the generation of sustainable livelihoods, decent work and economic inclusion of people in vulnerable situations, with a rights-based and gender-sensitive approach. |
| Actual Start Date (i.e. fund transfer date) | 26/09/2024 |
| Duration | 12 months |
| Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date) | 26/09/2025 |
| Total Approved Funding from the Joint SDG Fund | USD 274,000.00 |
| Planned Financial Closure Date | 26/09/2026 |
| Fund Management Modality: Administrative Agent (Pass-through Only) | <p>Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org - Sara Ansari, Finance Manager, sara.ansari@undp.org |
| JP TEAM: | |
| Resident Coordinator | <p>Name IGOR GARAFULIC</p> <p>Email igor.garafulic@un.org</p> |
| JP's RCO focal point | <p>Name ALDO CANO</p> <p>Title Development Coordination officer</p> <p>Email aldo.canocameroni@un.org</p> |
| Lead PUNO focal point | <p>Name: GERHARD REINECKE</p> <p>Title/Organisation: ILO</p> <p>Email: reinecke@ilo.org</p> |
| Other PUNOs focal points | <p>Name ROSANA VEGA</p> <p>Title/Organisation: UNICEF</p> <p>Email rvega@unicef.org</p> |
| Other PUNOs focal points | <p>Name JOSÉ VICENTE TROYA</p> <p>Title/Organisation: UNDP</p> <p>Email: jose.troya@undp.org</p> |
| JP's designated communications focal point | <p>Name: SONIA ÁLVAREZ</p> <p>Title/Organisation: ILO</p> <p>Email: alvarezsv@ilo.org</p> |
| | |

OVERVIEW

1. Overall self-assessment of the JP achievements.

The primary objective of the Joint SDG Fund's seed funding track is to provide countries with support and resources to incubate and pilot transformative solutions and

approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps or priorities) that can subsequently lead to accelerating progress across [key SDG Transitions](#) at scale. Towards this objective, please evaluate the performance of the JP.

1.a. Rate the overall performance of the JP: Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?

Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement: Less than 50% of expected results delivered.

Satisfactory Achievement: 50-75% of expected results delivered.

Very Good, Solid Achievement: 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.

Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement: 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

1.b. Incubation and validation of solutions/approaches/roadmaps: How much results did the JP reach in incubating innovative approaches/national roadmaps and/or piloting transformative solutions during the 12 months?

Limited Results: None of planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilot solutions were rolled out.

Moderate Results: Planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilots began but remain at the early stages or within the limited scope at the time of the JP closure.

Good Results: Planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are fully operational and validated.

Excellent Results: All planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are completed and validated ahead of schedule, showing promising potential or early sign of scale-up.

Not Applicable: The JP did not plan to incubate ideas, roadmaps or conduct pilots during this phase.

1.c. Sustainability and scalability potential: To what extent did the JP achieve in establishing pathways for future viability and scale-up of the innovations/solutions beyond the 12-month implementation?

Marginal Achievement: Concrete sustainability or scale-up plan was developed but not operationalized; only preliminary discussion with potential partners/funders took place.

Moderate Achievement: Sustainability and scale-up strategies were rolled out; potential scale-up pathways identified; active engagement with potential partners/funders underway.

Solid Achievement: Comprehensive sustainability and scale-up strategies achieved a broad uptake; viable pathways for expansion secured; engagement with potential partners/funders deepened and showing promising outcomes.

Exceptional Achievement: Robust sustainability and scale-up plans were implemented ahead of schedule; multiple viable scale-up pathways activated; strong commitments from partners/funders obtained; additional opportunities for expansion identified beyond initial plans.

Not Applicable: The JP has not yet reached the stage of planning for sustainability and scalability.

RESULTS OF THE JP

A. Results-Based Narrative

2. Overall results of the JP (600 words / 1.5 pages max)

Using bullet points, describe the key achievement made by the JP, especially around how it contributed to incubating and piloting new ideas and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps/priority areas) to propel the [key SDG Transitions](#). Your response should cover how the JP made changes around 'enabling actions': 1) developing new policy and regulatory frameworks; 2) identifying new pipelines of solutions; 3) strengthened capacities of key stakeholders; 4) enhanced partnerships and financing mixes to ensure sustainability and scale, and other transformative shifts. Please include specific reference to the SDG targets identified in the ProDoc.

(600 words / 1.5 pages max; Please delete examples)

The Joint Programme (JP) delivered policy and partnership results that position the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions as a vehicle for Paraguay's roadmap on green, formal and decent employment. Key achievements include:

- **National governance and SDG transitions.** The JP consolidated the Global Accelerator and inter-agency coordination as national platforms linking employment, social protection and environmental agendas. This strengthened governance for a just transition and advanced the SDG transitions on **Social protection and decent jobs** and **Climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution**, contributing to SDG targets **1.3, 8.3 and 13.2**.
- **Green industrial policy pathways (Output 1).** The JP supported the public dissemination of a **Roadmap for an Industrial Development Policy** prepared by the Paraguayan Industrial Union (UIP). It also produced the technical report "**Reflections for a just and environmentally sustainable transition in Paraguay,**" which inventories national policies, identifies green job potential, and recommends actions in forestry, renewable energy, waste management and transport. These products provide a shared evidence base for future industrial and green-jobs reforms, supporting SDG targets **8.3 and 13.2**.
- **Investment-ready pipeline with the private sector (Output 1).** With UIP and ILO, the JP helped design and launch "**Green Jobs,**" enabling industrial MSMEs in cardboard and plastics to adopt cleaner, more efficient and inclusive practices. The JP also promoted the **Sustainability and Circular Economy Forum** and the **Sello Verde Paraguay**, incentivising firms to measure carbon footprints and implement mitigation plans. Together, these initiatives incubate market-ready solutions and crowd-in private investment, advancing SDG targets **8.3 and 13.2**.

- **Youth employment systems strengthened (Outputs 1 & 3).** The JP supported **Emplea Py Joven** through a monitoring and evaluation system with baseline, a vulnerability profiling tool for better targeting, stronger interoperability with the Public Employment Service, and international exchange plus tripartite and participatory workshops. These contributions generated measures such as dual training, incentives for first employment and expanded public–private partnerships, supporting SDG targets **4.4, 8.3 and 8.5**.
- **Integrated formalisation agenda (Output 2).** The JP produced a study on critical segments of informality and provided technical assistance for the **Action Plan of the Integrated Employment Formalisation Strategy 2025–2028**. The plan modernises regulation, strengthens inspection, improves employability services and reinforces inter-institutional coordination and communication, with emphasis on youth and vulnerable workers, contributing to SDG targets **1.3 and 8.3**.
- **Care economy recognition and women’s labour participation (Output 2).** The JP updated the childcare caregiver curriculum under SINAFOCAL, trained **20 trainers of trainers**, developed a national professional profile for care workers, and strengthened MINNA capacities for early-childhood services. In parallel, it mobilised business networks (Global Compact, UIP, ADEC and Fundación Paraguaya) to promote care-friendly and family-supportive workplace policies. These actions valorise care work, help reduce gender gaps in employment, and support SDG targets **5.4, 5.5 and 8.3**.
- **Tripartite dialogue for equality and safe workplaces (Output 3).** The JP convened the **1st Tripartite Dialogue on ILO Convention 190** on violence and harassment at work and supported the drafting and validation of the **National Plan for Labour Equity** under the Tripartite Commission for Equal Opportunities (CTIO). This strengthened social dialogue and national policy capacity to promote safe and equitable workplaces, supporting SDG targets **5.5 and 8.3**.
- **Public finance alignment for sustainability and scale (Output 3).** A co-financed **Employment Expenditure Review** (JP and the Republic of Korea via the Global Accelerator), implemented with MTESS and MEF, analyses how the national budget supports employment policies. The review links spending to jobs, social protection and climate objectives and provides a basis to scale JP approaches through domestic resources and blended finance, contributing to SDG targets **1.3, 8.3 and 13.2**.

3. Constraints, adjustments and lessons (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please explain any constraints, including risks identified in the ProDoc's Risk Matrix, that were encountered and any adjustments that were made or mitigation actions taken by the JP team to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

In describing lessons learned, please be candid about both successes and failures, explaining what was learned from each experience and how these insights can inform future programming or scale-up efforts.

(500 words / 1 page max; Please delete examples)

Delayed start due to government validation. Implementation began later than planned because the Government requested a detailed review of several clauses—particularly the wording related to gender equality—to ensure alignment with official terminology and national guidelines. This reflected the ProDoc assumption that political/institutional dynamics can slow counterpart responses and affect timelines. Mitigation relied on continuous and constructive dialogue, rapid technical clarification by the PUNOs, and agreement on mutually acceptable formulations, allowing activities to start with full national ownership.

Reprioritisation of activities at MTESS request. During the first months, MTESS asked to adjust some activities while keeping the overall objective and expected results unchanged, given that the Ministry had advanced certain actions independently and redefined priorities. The JP team jointly reprogrammed tasks and timelines across ILO, UNDP and UNICEF, maintaining coherence of UN system support and ensuring that deliverables remained demand-driven. This adaptive approach also helped address the anticipated risk that inter-ministerial coordination and communication can take longer than expected.

Short implementation window and modest pooled funding. With an effective implementation period of less than one year (due to the initial delays) and limited pooled resources shared among three agencies, transaction and management costs were proportionally high and reduced space for iterative course-correction. This echoed the ProDoc risk of procurement, purchasing and contracting delays. Mitigation included streamlining internal procedures, relying on existing rosters/framework agreements where possible, and mobilising complementary agency resources to preserve the scale and depth of priority actions.

Ensuring visibility of vulnerable groups in policy outputs. Meaningfully integrating women, youth, care workers and other vulnerable groups into policy products required additional consultation and evidence, consistent with the ProDoc risk of low visibility of vulnerable groups in policy proposals. The JP mitigated this through a gender and LNOB lens in studies and capacity-building, and by leveraging tripartite and private-sector platforms to amplify these perspectives.

Lessons learned (successes and gaps):

Upfront agreement on sensitive policy language saves time later. Early, structured consultations with legal/technical units on terms such as gender equality could have reduced start-up delays. Future JPs should include a small clearance mechanism from day one.

Adaptive programming increased ownership and relevance. Re-sequencing activities in response to MTESS priorities strengthened buy-in and kept results institutionally relevant. Future scale-ups should formalise a light but regular joint reprogramming routine with clear decision logs.

Seed funding works best with a co-financing pathway. The JP's effectiveness depended on complementary resources from PUNOs to offset the short timeline. Future programming should design co-financing pipelines early, including domestic-budget "hooks" and clearer pathways to private-sector or blended finance.

Coordination costs must be explicitly planned. Multi-agency delivery added value, but transaction costs were higher than expected for a small JP. Future JPs should budget more dedicated coordination time and simplify joint procurement to protect delivery capacity.

4. Scale up and pathways for transformative systems change (Select all that apply)

Please select all relevant pathways that the JP applied with the aim of scaling up systematic transformation:

Capacity-building & local ownership: Strengthening capacity of individuals, local institutions and communities to independently implement and sustain activities; or transferring ownership and management to local organizations for sustained impact.

Cross-sectoral collaboration & partnerships: Partnering with diverse stakeholder groups to address interconnected issues and amplify impact; engaging with private and public sector to replicate successful programme components; or institutionalize participatory governance mechanisms to ensure inclusivity and intensify effectiveness.

Policy integration & mainstreaming: Incorporating successful programme elements into national or local policies and regulations to ensure wider adoption and impact; or integrating programme components into existing systems and structures for wider reach, efficiency and sustainability.

Resource mobilization & financial sustainability: Developing innovative financing mechanisms and attracting new donors/investors to ensure financial sustainability and expansion; or influencing existing financing mechanisms or diversifying resource streams to support long-term programme viability and growth.

People-centred technology adoption & innovation: Leveraging technology and solutions to increase reach, efficiency, impact of activities; or using technology and innovation to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration and scale-up of impact.

Others. Please specify: _____

5. Measures taken with a focus on sustainability (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please elaborate how the JP has ensured the mid- to long-term sustainability and scalability of the JP results beyond its 12-month implementation period. Your response should focus on 1) measures taken to ensure financial, institutional, and community-level sustainability of the JP outcomes, 2) '[enabling actions](#)' that supported sustainability and ownership, 3) the exit strategy that facilitated the scalability and replication of the successful JP interventions.

(500 words / 1 page max; Please delete examples)

The Joint Programme (JP) put in place multiple measures to ensure that results remain operational, financed and scalable beyond the 12-month seed-funding period:

- **Anchoring results in national policies and programmes with multi-year horizons (institutional sustainability).** Technical assistance was designed to

plug directly into Government-led instruments that already have medium-term implementation windows, so JP products become part of national policy cycles rather than stand-alone outputs. This includes the youth employment programme *Emplea Py Joven* (improving employability and green-jobs components), the *Integrated Employment Formalisation Strategy 2025–2028* (embedding JP diagnostics and action priorities), and the tripartite *National Plan for Labour Equity* (strengthening contents and validation processes). The ProDoc already framed JP actions as aligned with and reinforcing the national GA Roadmap and country priorities, led by MTESS with broad inter-ministerial coordination, which underpins long-term ownership.

- **Standardising tools and curricula for replication (exit strategy / scalability).** The JP left behind reusable and validated instruments—M&E baselines, vulnerability profiling for targeting youth beneficiaries, interoperability improvements for employment services, and policy guidance for green jobs and just transition. In the care economy, SINAFOCAL curricula, modules and pedagogical tools for childcare caregivers and trainers were updated, moving toward institutionalised national professional profiles. These standardised packages allow MTESS, SINAFOCAL and partners to replicate pilots nationally and adapt them to new cohorts, sectors or territories with minimal additional design costs.
- **Building national capacity for long-term uptake (capacity building at scale).** Capacity development was treated as a core enabling action to secure sustainability. Government counterparts, employers’ and workers’ organisations and private-sector actors participated directly in the preparation of studies, action plans and policy drafts; training-of-trainers approaches were used so that national institutions can keep delivering courses and technical support after JP closure. The ProDoc explicitly anticipated sustained impact through direct participation of counterparts and production of tools that facilitate institutional appropriation.
- **Mobilising complementary resources and future financing windows (financial sustainability).** Beyond the Joint SDG Fund allocation, the PUNOs leveraged additional resources to extend priority interventions and accompany counterparts after closure. The ProDoc foresees ILO mobilisation of RBSA resources to reinforce social protection, employment and just-transition actions, and notes that once the GA Roadmap is formally approved, new opportunities for resource mobilisation will open. MTESS also expressed interest in contributing to the GA through a future trust-fund project.
- **Strengthening tripartite and private-sector partnerships for ownership (community & institutional sustainability).** The JP worked through existing multi-stakeholder platforms—Employers’ and Workers’ Organizations, the reactivated Tripartite Commission for Equal Opportunities (CTIO), and corporate networks such as “Companies that Care”—ensuring reforms and pilots are backed by constituencies that will continue advocacy and implementation beyond the project.

- **Mainstreaming just transition and green jobs in public debate (community sustainability).** By supporting sustainability and circular-economy fora and showcasing private-sector commitments, the JP helped normalise green jobs, care-economy formalisation and inclusive employment as shared national priorities, increasing the likelihood that future policies and investments build on JP results.

B. Indicator-Based Performance Update

This section is based upon the JP results framework and workplan.

6. The JP results framework (Upload Excel)

Please assess the JP performance against the indicators identified in the ProDoc's Annex 1: Integrated results framework, namely 1) JP outputs and 2) JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators.

[Please see Excel in attachment.](#)

7. Key documents produced by the JP (Upload max. 10 files if available)

Please feel free to share up to 10 key documents, including, but not limited to, policy briefs, strategy papers, guidance notes, knowledge products and training materials that the JP would like to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level. File types can be Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PDF, image, video and audio, but each file size must be below 1GB.

- [ILO Technical Report "Reflections for a just and environmentally sustainable transition in Paraguay" \(Original in Spanish: "Reflexiones para una transición justa y medioambientalmente sostenible en Paraguay"\)](#), currently in final editing prior to publication.
- [PNUD: Sistematización de actividades y propuestas – Estrategia Integral de Formalización del Empleo 2025-2028, Propuesta metodológica Ciclo de Talleres Empleo Verde, Sistematización y resultados Taller Participativo sobre inserción laboral de jóvenes.](#)
- [UNICEF: Informe sobre la Contribución e Impacto Inicial de la Plataforma “Empresas que Cuidan” \(ECU\) de UNICEF Paraguay](#)
- [UNICEF: Updated modules and teaching tools from the SINAFOCAL childcare course for carers and trainers. The documents are in the process of being finalised and/or approved by the counterpart. They will be made public through the agencies and/or government counterpart during the first four months of 2026.](#)

8. Number of people directly benefited by the JP

Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP. It is important to disaggregate the primary beneficiaries by sex and age as per table below when possible.

| Type of engagement | Total Number of People | Number of Women and Girls* | Number of Children (ages of 0-14) * | Number of Youth (ages 15 –24)* |
|--|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Capacitaciones sobre la herramienta Empresas Que Cuidan (ECU) | 94 | 74 | 0 | 0 |
| Formación de Formadores de Curso de Cuidador de Niños de SINAFOCAL | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ciclo de 4 talleres sobre Empleo Verde | 27 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Taller participativo sobre inserción laboral de jóvenes y mujeres | 37 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Talleres Plan de Acción Estrategia Integral de Formalización 2025-2028 | 31 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Awareness raising campaign for broad audience | | | | |
| Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders CTIO | 40 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Coordination meetings with key partners | | | | |
| Access to expanded services | | | | |
| Others (Please specify): _____ | | | | |

** Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.*

9. Contributions to marginalized and vulnerable groups (250 words / 0.5 page max)

In bullet points, please provide a summary of how the JP benefited the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the ProDoc. Include results achieved at both institutional/policy and local/human levels. Please find the 20 standard LNOB groups in footnote 28 on page 17 of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework's [Implementation Guide](#).

(250 words / 0.5 page max; Please delete examples)

- **Women and girls / women workers (LNOB group).** The JP reinforced national frameworks for gender equality in employment through the Tripartite Commission for Equal Opportunities (CTIO), supporting the drafting/validation of the National Labour Equality Plan and ensuring a strong focus on the care economy, where women are over-represented and informality is highest. At the enterprise level, the *Companies that Care* initiative strengthened capacities of 75 firms to assess and improve family-friendly and care-supportive policies, expanding safer and more equitable working conditions and helping women access, remain in, and progress in decent jobs.
- **Youth, including youth at risk / vulnerable youth (LNOB group).** Via technical support to *Emplea Py Joven*, the JP improved targeting and employability tools for young people facing structural barriers to formal work (especially in MSMEs), enabling better pathways into formal, productive employment. The JP also generated evidence and operational inputs for the Integrated Employment Formalisation Strategy 2025–2028, addressing a key driver of youth vulnerability: informal and precarious employment.
- **Children / early childhood (LNOB group).** The JP upgraded SINAFOCAL’s childcare caregiver curriculum and trained 20 MINNA trainers, improving the quality and safety of early childhood services and enabling scale-up through national training systems (including distance modalities). This benefits children directly through more protective and stimulating care environments.
- **Persons with disabilities (LNOB group).** Across workshops and studies, the JP deliberately identified gaps affecting this group and integrated inclusion lenses into policy inputs, helping raise their visibility in employment and formalisation proposals.

10. Financial resources mobilized/leveraged

Please indicate the financial resources (in USD) mobilized or leveraged through the JP. Please clarify the source of funding/financing and the source type, such as PUNOs and Government contributions, public-private partnerships, private sector investments, and financial commitments from IFIs, DFIs and other donors.

| Source of Funding/Financing | Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donor, etc.) | Expected amount planned in the ProDoc | Actual amount mobilized as initially planned in the ProDoc | Additional amount newly mobilized beyond the ProDoc expectation |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| UNICEF | PSFR funds from IG operation in country (Emerging Markets initiative)&corporates | \$ 0 | \$ 1,907 | \$ 1,907 |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------|------------|------------|
| UNICEF | NON-GRANT RR | \$ 0 | \$ 12,302 | \$ 12,302 |
| Korea Global Project – Global Accelerator + ILO | Government of Korea | \$ 0 | \$ 200,000 | \$ 200,000 |

11. Cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB)

For each question, select the relevant response. If yes, please list 1-2 examples of actions taken/results delivered, and if no, please provide a brief 1-2 sentence explanation in the table.

| Question | Yes | No | Comment |
|---|-----|----|--|
| The JP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address adverse impacts on people and the planet. | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JP minimized paper use by systematically relying on digital tools for meetings, validations, and technical products, reducing the environmental footprint associated with printing and physical documentation. • Virtual and hybrid modalities were prioritized whenever feasible to limit travel needs and lower carbon emissions linked to project coordination and stakeholder engagement. • All information collected through diagnostics and workshops was managed under strict confidentiality and data-protection principles, consistent with UN social safeguards. |
| The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis. | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JP contributed to the Integrated Employment Formalisation Strategy 2025–2028, strengthening the protection of fundamental labour rights by promoting the gradual transition from informal to formal employment. • JP diagnostics incorporated a human rights gap analysis, with particular attention to women, youth and MSME workers, thereby informing policies with a clear non-discrimination and equality focus. • Private-sector initiatives, such as “Companies that Care”, integrated criteria on equality, shared care responsibilities and the prevention of harassment, promoting safer and more inclusive workplaces that are |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| | | | better aligned with international human rights standards. |
| The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls. | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JP strengthened the Tripartite Commission for Equal Opportunities (CTIO) as a key national mechanism for advancing equal rights for women and men in the workplace, enhancing institutional capacity to address deep-rooted inequalities. The JP also promoted a comprehensive approach to the care economy—through CTIO processes, the <i>Companies that Care</i> initiative, and the development of the national professional profile and updated curriculum for childcare workers. These efforts helped improve conditions in a sector predominantly staffed by women and where structural inequalities are most pronounced. |
| The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030. | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JP focused its efforts on Emplea Py Joven, a programme that brings together employment and social protection policies to help young people access their first formal job with minimum wage, social security and protected labour rights. This integrated approach, fully aligned with <i>Youth 2030</i>, promotes more secure transitions into decent work for a population historically exposed to informality and precarious employment. It strengthens young people’s labour inclusion, enhances their access to social protection systems, and contributes to long-term economic empowerment. |
| The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing marginalized and vulnerable persons in any other LNOB | | X | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the JP systematically applied an inclusion and non-discrimination approach across its diagnostics, workshops and dialogue processes, it did not operationalize specific strategies |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| groups. Please specify which groups: _____ | | | targeting other LNOB groups facing structural inequalities (e.g., persons with disabilities, rural populations, or youth with limited access to opportunities). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonetheless, the JP generated evidence on gaps affecting these groups, which can inform future programming and guide institutions in designing more targeted interventions. |
|--|--|--|---|

C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

12. Strategic communications

Please provide the links to written articles published by the JP, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human-interest stories, practical guidance on storytelling, other useful tools to produce impactful written articles can be found in the Joint SDG Fund's [Communications Guideline for Seed Funding Tracks](#) on [UNSDG Knowledge Portal](#) (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

Please review the appendix "Sources of Verification and Communication".

| |
|--|
| List of links to written articles of human-interest stories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • |
| Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story (500 words / 1 page max) |

13. Strategic partnerships (Select all that apply)

What type of partnerships established during the JP made important contribution to the JP objectives?

- National Government Institutions (Please specify): MTESS, Secretaría Nacional de la Juventud, Servicio Nacional de Promoción Profesional (SNPP), Sistema Nacional de Formación y Capacitación Laboral (SINAFOCAL) Instituto de Previsión Social (IPS), Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), Ministerio de Industria y Comercio (MIC), Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas (MEF), Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones (MOPC), Ministerio de Tecnologías de la Información y Comunicaciones (MITIC), Ministerio de Educación y Ciencias (MEC), Banco Central del Paraguay (BCP)
- Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify): _____

International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): _____

Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): Unión Industrial Paraguaya (UIP), ADEC - Association of Christian Entrepreneurs, Asociación Rural del Paraguay (ARP),

Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify): Educamass

Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): Universidad Nacional de Asunción (UNA)

Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): _____

Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): _____

Others (Please specify): _____

ANNEX: SDG Localization Marker Survey

ONLY for the JPs with SDG Localization's Marker 3 to respond.

- 1) Please report on the SDG Localization monitoring indicators below. If an indicator is not applicable to your joint programme kindly state NA and briefly justify in the “Means of Verification” column.

| Indicator | Baseline (year) | Target (year) | Evidence or means of verification |
|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders actively engaged in the programme design. | # (type) | # (type) | |
| Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders with clear roles and responsibilities within the programme. | # (type) | # (type) | |
| Number and type of persons or representative organizations involved in activities developed with the primary aim of enhancing local populations' ownership and inclusion in sustainable development processes at the subnational level, led by local development stakeholders. | # (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org) | # (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org) | |
| Number and type of specific events, publications, or training materials aimed primarily at building capacity for local sustainable development/SDG localization in local development stakeholders. | # (type) | # (type) | |
| Number and type/description of specific coherent policies, regulations, and/or tools developed to enhance SDG localization (Disaggregated on policies, regulations, or tools focused on cross-sectoral or cross-level policy coherence). | # (type / description) | # (type / description) | |
| Number and type/description of mechanisms or activities developed to improve the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization. | # (type / description) | # (type / description) | |
| Number and type of relevant initiatives/processes that the projects contribute to reach large scale, transformative impact. | # (% women, indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org) | # (% women indigenous people, youth, persons with disabilities) (type of org) | |
| Percentage of programmatic expenditures allocated explicitly to activities that directly impact local sustainable development processes and systems (e.g. food systems value chains, local health or education systems, energy and water management, local economic development, local climate action, multilevel governance) embedded in | % | % | |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| local SDG-related priorities which are expressed in local strategies. | | | |
| Number and type of local financial tools/instruments developed or strengthened to support SDG implementation at local level. | # | # | |
| Total amount (in USD) of additional public and private sector resources mobilized for local SDG implementation at the local level. | \$ | \$ | |
| Percentage of results contributing to SDG localization that have met their preplanned target/milestones. | % | % | |
| Number of local and regional governments and/or local service providers integrating aspects of policy coherence for sustainable development into their monitoring and reporting processes. | # (type of actor) | # (type of actor) | |

2) What action areas has your JP prioritized since launch to advance the SDGs at the local level? (Select all that apply)

- Empowering local authorities and communities (e.g. capacity building, leadership development, technical support)
- Facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement (e.g. participatory planning processes, community consultations)
- Strengthening multi-level governance (e.g. vertical coordination, central-local policy alignment)
- Localizing SDG financing (e.g. municipal finance mechanisms, local resource mobilization, local SDG budgeting)
- Enhancing local data systems (e.g. disaggregated data collection, community-based monitoring)
- Expanding social service access (e.g. last-mile delivery, integrated service provision)
- Others (please specify): _____

3) To what extent has funding from the joint programme budget be directly channelled or mobilized to local-level actors (e.g. local governments, local community organizations, local service providers) to support SDG Localization efforts in the reporting period?

- 0% i.e. no resource has been directed to local-level actors.
- 1-24% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
- 25-49% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
- 50-74% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.
- 75-100% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

4) Please describe how the territorial or localization approach is applied in your joint programme. Include the following key aspects into your response.

- Alignment between joint programme and local development plans and integration of results in local processes, frameworks and SDG monitoring system.
- Role of subnational-level (local and regional) governments and other key local institutions/stakeholders in the implementation of the joint programme.
- Description on how capacities and innovation of local stakeholders for integrating SDG and multi-actor collaboration are identified and reinforced.

(500 words / 1 page max)

- END -