

IRPF INDICATORS POPs and Hg PARAGUAY 200228

Please see next tab for definitions, including definitions for gender and youth

ISID impact indicators.	
Bennett Level 7: SDG 9, ISID impact	
	ENV.1: Reduction of CO2eq emissions
	ENV.2: Cumulative tons of pollutants reduced or phased out
Outcome indicators.	
Bennett Level 6	
	BUS.1 Number of firms with improved management practices
	BUS.3 Number of established start-ups
	TEC.3: Number of new technologies adopted
	POL.1: Cumulative number of new or revised policies adopted by policymakers
	POL.3: Number of guidelines adopted by relevant actors
	GOV.1: Number of institutions established or strengthened
Bennett Level 5: Knowledge, attitude, skill and/or aspirations change	
	KASA.1: Number of actors gaining awareness/knowledge on UNIDO knowledge areas
	KASA.2: Number of actors gaining skills on UNIDO knowledge areas
Bennett Level 4: Reactions	
	REACT.1: Percentage of actors satisfied with UNIDO interventions
Bennett Level 3: Engagement / Involvement	
	REA.1: Number of actors reached (unidireccional)
	REA.2: Number of actors engaged (Bidireccional)
Output indicators.	
Bennett Level 2: Activities and outputs	
	TCO.1: Number of capacity building activities provided
	TCO.2: Value of assets provided (USD)
	TCO.3: Number of toolkits and guidelines produced
	TCO.4: Number of business plans developed
	PAO.1: Number of industrial strategies and industrial policy documents drafted / prepared

Bennet level	Indicator	Definition(s) and explanation	Disaggregation (per actor)		Potential data sources	Notes
			Gender	Youth		
7	EWV.1 Reduction of CO2eq emissions	This indicator measures greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided as an impact of UNIDO interventions, as main project objective or as "by-product" of interventions. CO2eq emissions: "Carbon dioxide equivalent" (or CO2e) expresses emissions from various greenhouse gases in a standard unit, based on their global-warming potential. Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are the atmospheric gases responsible for global warming and climate change, such as carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).	No	No	Surveys (project or external), firm-level records, controlled trial (observations, evaluations, local, national, regional statistics, census data)	Metric tons of CO2eq (CO2e).
			EWV.2 Tons of pollutants reduced or phased out	No	No	Surveys, firm records
	Practice and behaviour change	What happens as a result of the intervention			Surveys (project or external), records, scorecards, interviews, controlled trial, observations, evaluations.	
BUS.1	Number of firms with improved management practices	<p>This indicator captures innovation in business processes resulting from UNIDO's interventions. Items under this indicator include firms with new or improved management practices (as defined below), newly complying with or accredited to regulations and standards, and firms introducing new business models or new business plans.</p> <p>Firm: an establishment, i.e. an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. An establishment can be defined ideally as an economic unit that engages, under single ownership or control, that is, under a single legal entity, in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location. Mines, factories and workshops are examples. (United Nations, 2011) Firms include one-person or family-based businesses.</p> <p>Women-led firm: A women-led firm is a business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. that is at least 25% owned by one or more women; ii. whose management and control lie with one or more women; iii. that has at least one third of the board of directors comprised of women, where a board exists; iv. where a woman is a signatory of the business' legal documents and financial accounts; and v. that is operated independently from other non-women-led businesses and/or non-women-owned businesses. <p>Management practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) working methods used by managers to improve the effectiveness of work systems, e.g. empowerment or training staff, introducing schemes, systems and processes for improving quality or performance, and introducing various forms of new technology; 2) set of instruments to support implementation of concepts and ideas at all levels, ultimately aiming to support organizational processes; 3) new compliance with or accreditation to regulations and standards, or introduction of new business models or new business plans. 	Firms	Firms	Firm-level documentation that verify improvements e.g. audits, internal guidelines, SOPs, work systems, processes, presentations, reports, studies, project survey or assessments.	
BUS.3	Number of established startups	<p>This indicator measures the creation or strengthening of new businesses that results from UNIDO's interventions. It includes all start-up or spin-off businesses that register, improve their likelihood of reaching commercialization, grow in size or scale up their business by having their development process accelerated through UNIDO's technical assistance.</p> <p>Startup: a startup is a business that is in the first stage of its operations.</p> <p>Women-led firm is a business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. that is at least 25% owned by one or more women; ii. whose management and control lie with one or more women; iii. that has at least one third of the board of directors comprised of women, where a board exists; iv. where a woman is a signatory of the business' legal documents and financial accounts; and v. that is operated independently from other non-women-led businesses and/or non-women-owned businesses. 	Firms	Firms		
6	TEC.3 Number of new technologies adopted	<p>This indicator measures the adoption of new technology by relevant actors that results from UNIDO's interventions. Technology is defined as the application of knowledge for practical purposes into products, materials, tools, processes, techniques, devices, etc." (UNESCO, 2017). <u>New technology</u> is defined as technology displacing previous technology or practice with positive impact on SDG. It includes incremental, architectural, disruptive as well as radical innovation, as long as they bring about positive socio-economic and environmental benefits in the markets they are being introduced.</p> <p>All instances in which new technologies are deployed/adopted by relevant actors (firms, associations, services providers, bodies) shall count towards this indicator. This may refer to the adaptation of existing but not yet fitting technology to systems in place.</p>	No	No		

	Outputs	What the intervention does and/or delivers.	People Firms	No actor breakdown
<p>RE.A.2 (by kind of actor)</p>	<p>Number of actors engaged (by kind of actor)</p>	<p>Engagement refers to more in-depth, bidirectional interactions (e.g. training sessions), which could aim to improve awareness or knowledge but also skills or capacities. This differs from "reach", where a unidirectional type of communication between UNIDO and the actors takes place. Conceptually, actors "engaged" can gain awareness and knowledge (KASA-1), or additional skills or capacities (KASA-2), depending on the specific objective and modality of engagement.</p> <p>Each instance of contact with a certain actor should be counted once, under one between indicators RE.A.1 and RE.A.2. If the same actor is reached or engaged in multiple instances, then it can be counted multiple times under RE.A.1 and/or RE.A.2 as appropriate.</p>	<p>People Firms</p>	<p>Participatory/attendance lists or headcount of interactive settings (online and offline) e.g. meetings, discussions, workshops, training, etc.</p>
<p>TCO.1</p>	<p>Number of capacity building activities provided</p>	<p>This indicator tracks all activities delivered by or with UNIDO that aim at building capacity as defined below, such as fellowships, trainings, workshops, lectures, etc.</p> <p>Capacity building activities as defined above are considered gender-responsive when they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o consider gender norms, roles, relations and specific needs of women and men, and how they affect access to and control over resources (practical approach) and/or o address the root causes of gender-based inequalities and discrimination. This includes avenues to foster progressive changes in power relationships between women and men, and to transform harmful societal and cultural gender norms (strategic approach). <p>For example:</p> <p>CONTENT: A training workshop on water reuse and recycling also highlights and discusses the traditional roles of women and men as regards water collection and use and explores ways of addressing these issues.</p> <p>SETTINGS: Childcare services are provided for workshop participants, and the workshop venue is secure and accessible for both women and men which is also reflected in the participation ratio.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE TO EMPOWER WOMEN: Training and capacity-building initiatives targeting women only, e.g. a workshop for women entrepreneurs to facilitate certification of their products.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Activity/reports</p>
<p>TCO.2</p>	<p>Value of assets provided (USD)</p>	<p>This indicator measures the value in USD of assets (e.g. equipment and technologies) procured for target groups during implementation of UNIDO interventions.</p> <p>Items that would be handed over to stakeholders/beneficiaries (under and over USD 500 asset threshold). Equipment like office equipment, laptops, office supplies shall not be counted.</p> <p>This indicator measures the number of tools and guidelines produced by UNIDO or with a noticeable contribution by UNIDO. It includes new toolkits and guidelines as well as all revisions and extensions.</p> <p>Toolkits and guidelines include all tools for performing specified tasks or services that have an external target or component (i.e. a toolkit provided for use by an external party) and that are not counted as capacity building. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o software, curricula, platforms, databases, guidelines, COMFAR and similar, o development of document(s) that determine a course of action, i.e. streamline particular processes according to a standard, set routine or sound practice, o training materials and assessment of processes such as checklists, unless counted otherwise. <p>Toolkit and guidelines as defined above are considered gender-responsive when they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o consider gender norms, roles, relations and specific needs of women and men, and how they affect access to and control over resources (practical approach) and/or o address the root causes of gender-based inequalities and discrimination. This includes avenues to foster progressive changes in power relationships between women and men, and to transform harmful societal and cultural gender norms (strategic approach). <p>For example, when topical gender issues are highlighted (ideally also in a dedicated section/chapter), data presented is disaggregated by sex as possible, and quotes and images of both women and men are featured, notably in a way that does not replicate gender stereotypes.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>SAP, POs, invoices, etc</p>
<p>2 TCO.3</p>	<p>Number of toolkits and guidelines produced</p>	<p>Business plan indicates a written description of a business's future, a document that tells what the business plans to do and how it plans to do it. A document (or part thereof) describing a business strategy constitutes a plan, or at least the germ of one. Business plans are inherently strategic.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>TCO.4</p>	<p>Number of business plans developed</p>	<p>This indicator measures the number of policies and strategies prepared by UNIDO and submitted or proposed to policymakers or relevant Ministry. It includes strategy and policy documents drafted for or with counterpart countries, intended to inform the industrial strategy or industrial policy. Policy documents and strategy documents counted in this indicator must include a component targeted towards policy makers, not private entities.</p> <p>Policy is any document that spells out the broad framework of values and objectives, within which government decisions are taken to solve a problem (henceforth referred to as strategy) and/or the specific measures to be pursued in relation to such a problem. Depending on the branch of government that issues the document, one can distinguish between primary legislation (laws approved by the legislative body) and secondary legislation (regulations, directives, guidance notes approved by the executive body). For practical reasons related to UNIDO operations, guidance document resulting from statements of the judiciary are not covered in this document.</p> <p>A policy, strategy, standard, guideline or publication is considered gender-responsive when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o it has limited expected contribution to gender equality (i.e. gender issues are partially reflected in the objectives and results and are addressed in some related activities), or o it has significant expected contribution to gender equality (i.e. gender issues are not the main objective but are significantly reflected and integrated in all relevant dimensions), or o GEEW is the main focus <p>For instance: a country's draft strategy to enhance green industry includes specific activities to enhance women's representation in decent jobs and management in the sector and provides incentives for firms with at least 30% women board members.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>PAO.1</p>	<p>Number of industrial strategies and industrial policy documents drafted / prepared</p>	<p>This indicator measures the number of policies and strategies prepared by UNIDO and submitted or proposed to policymakers or relevant Ministry. It includes strategy and policy documents drafted for or with counterpart countries, intended to inform the industrial strategy or industrial policy. Policy documents and strategy documents counted in this indicator must include a component targeted towards policy makers, not private entities.</p> <p>Policy is any document that spells out the broad framework of values and objectives, within which government decisions are taken to solve a problem (henceforth referred to as strategy) and/or the specific measures to be pursued in relation to such a problem. Depending on the branch of government that issues the document, one can distinguish between primary legislation (laws approved by the legislative body) and secondary legislation (regulations, directives, guidance notes approved by the executive body). For practical reasons related to UNIDO operations, guidance document resulting from statements of the judiciary are not covered in this document.</p> <p>A policy, strategy, standard, guideline or publication is considered gender-responsive when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o it has limited expected contribution to gender equality (i.e. gender issues are partially reflected in the objectives and results and are addressed in some related activities), or o it has significant expected contribution to gender equality (i.e. gender issues are not the main objective but are significantly reflected and integrated in all relevant dimensions), or o GEEW is the main focus <p>For instance: a country's draft strategy to enhance green industry includes specific activities to enhance women's representation in decent jobs and management in the sector and provides incentives for firms with at least 30% women board members.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p>

Term	Definition	Reporting guidance
Direct beneficiaries / Target group	Actors who are directly targeted by UNIDO's interventions.	
Larger population	Actors outside the target group that may multiply achieved results, typically through replication or scale-up of UNIDO interventions.	
Youth	The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines 'youth', as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. Where relevant and different, national definitions of 'youth' may also apply.	Reporting for youth-led firms is required.
People	Persons in their individual capacities.	If a project's main purpose is to benefit people, not firms, report on people.
Firms	A firm is defined as an establishment. International Recommendations For Industrial Statistics 2008 (United Nations, 2011) define an enterprise as the smallest legal unit that constitutes an organizational unit producing goods or services. [...] An establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. An establishment can be defined ideally as an economic unit that engages, under single ownership or control, that is, under a single legal entity, in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location. Mines, factories and workshops are examples.	If a project's main purpose is to strengthen firms, then firms should be reported. Double counting of people and firms is possible in some situations, but this is to be discussed on a case-by-case basis.
Intermediary institutions	National or local meso-level actors such as service providers, banks, academia and research institutions, agencies, associations, conformity assessment bodies, NGOs, etc. <u>Primary modus operandi is service provision.</u> Can be public, private or public-private partnership.	Report on each institution supported, and not the number of people from each institution. Further examples: TVET institution, laboratory, cluster association, MFIs, cooperative.
Government bodies	Regional, national or subnational governmental and policy-making entities. <u>Primary modus operandi governance and/or policy-making, not service provision.</u>	Report on each government entity supported at local, sub-national, national levels. For example: count each of the office of the same entity in different regions, count each level of the same government entity at local, sub-national and national levels. Entity governing TVET authority would be classified as a government body.
Global actors	International organizations, UN System entities, IFIs, other entities in their role as global agenda setters.	
Poverty	Definition of poverty line based on national legislation.	
Result	Specific and measurable change (output, outcome and impact, intended or unintended; positive and/or negative) that is derived from a cause-and-effect relationship, achieved or facilitated by UNIDO in line with the Organization's mandate and MTPF in force.	
Target	Definite ends to be achieved. Specifies a particular value that an indicator should reach by a specific date in the future. Example: Reduce by 50% the amount of wastewater in tons per year, between 2015 and 2020.	If a target is relevant to the project, but will not materialise that year, please enter as 0 (not relevant for project ending in the reporting year).