



Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions

Country Brief: Fostering economic and environmental goals through social protection: The PROEZA project in Paraguay

December 2025

Summary

The PROEZA project, developed by the Government of Paraguay in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), is a flagship initiative addressing social and environmental challenges in the country. Short for “*Pobreza, Reforestación, Energía y Cambio Climático*” (Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change), the PROEZA project advances climate-resilient sustainable development through a two-pronged strategy: strengthening the resilience of rural livelihoods and reducing emissions. Led by Paraguay’s Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the project’s governance structure comprises nine government institutions.

Approved by Congress in 2019, the project kicked off in 2020. One of its key innovations is under Component I, “Planting for the future”, which supports indigenous and

rural communities living in vulnerable conditions. Beneficiaries of the *Tekoporã* (“Better Living”) programme — the country’s main social protection programme based on a conditional cash transfer — receive environmentally focused cash transfers conditional on the implementation of agroforestry systems and the adoption of energy-efficient cooking stoves.

Implemented with the support of FAO, the project is set to run until 2027, with a total investment of US\$90 million, co-financed by the Government of Paraguay (72 per cent) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) (28 per cent). This significant financial commitment underscores the Government’s leadership and dedication to advancing climate resilience, poverty reduction and sustainable development as national priorities.

Relevance to the Global Accelerator

The PROEZA project can inform global and national efforts to leverage social protection systems so as to promote more sustainable livelihoods and environmental conservation practices. Moreover, it is aligned with the

Global Accelerator’s key pillars: integrated policy approaches, integrated financing and multilateral cooperation.

1. **Integrated policy approaches:** PROEZA combines poverty reduction and climate action by linking social protection (*Tekoporã* cash transfers) with environmental goals (agroforestry and energy-efficient cooking stoves) to support and promote sustainable rural livelihoods. Its specific focus on family farmers, indigenous communities and rural women is a key feature of the project design, recognizing not only the disproportionate impact of climate change on these population groups, but also their key role in food security and biodiversity conservation. An estimated 8,400 households will benefit from PROEZA by the end of the project in 2027, amounting to 87,210 direct beneficiaries and 720,000 indirect beneficiaries (GCF, n.d.).
2. **Integrated financing:** The project leverages diverse financing sources, including international grants and government funds. It supports small farmers through grants while also providing incentives and concessional loans to encourage private sector investment in the forestry sector.
3. **Multilateral cooperation:** The project's governance structure is composed of nine government institutions, supported by FAO and the GCF, maximizing impact through shared expertise and resources.

Context

Paraguay, a landlocked country in Latin America, faces several socio-economic challenges despite its growing economy. With a population of approximately 6.1 million, Paraguay is classified as an upper-middle-income country. However, it has one of the highest levels of income inequality in the region. Since the 2000s, the country reduced poverty by half, but around 22.7 per cent of the population still live below the national poverty line, with 4.9 per cent suffering extreme poverty. In rural areas, the extreme poverty rate is four times higher than in urban areas (Paraguay, INE 2024).

Food insecurity and malnutrition remain critical concerns. Over 20 per cent of Paraguay's population face food insecurity, with children being particularly vulnerable (FAO et al. 2024). Both overweight and undernutrition rates are higher in indigenous communities, driving up the overall prevalence of malnutrition (Bubak and Sanabria 2023). Around 60 per cent of the workforce are employed informally (Paraguay, INE 2025). This high informality is contributing to low productivity and limited economic opportunities for many Paraguayans. Many informal workers lack access to services and rights-based entitlements, such as social protection.

The social protection system in Paraguay has made considerable progress, marked by a substantial increase in

coverage and diversification of programmes. In 2005, only 3.6 per cent of the population benefited from social protection programmes, but by 2024, this share had grown to over 36 per cent (ILO 2024), reflecting major advances in inclusivity. Programmes such as *Tekoporã*, launched in 2005, provide conditional cash transfers to families in extreme poverty, reaching over 1 million people, or almost 14 per cent of the population (ECLAC, n.d.(a)). A complementary initiative is the *Tenonderã* ("Moving Forward") programme, launched in 2014, which focuses on promoting economic self-sufficiency by supporting families transitioning out of extreme poverty through entrepreneurship projects, and which benefited more than 9,000 households in 2021 (ECLAC, n.d.(b)). In addition, the food pension programme for elderly persons living in poverty, established in 2009, provides non-contributory pensions to individuals aged 65 years and older in vulnerable situations; it reached more than 300,000 beneficiaries in 2023 (ECLAC, n.d.(c)). The national social protection strategy launched in 2019 and the ratification, in 2021, of the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) demonstrate the Government's commitment to strengthening social protection and reducing inequality.

Description of the PROEZA project

The PROEZA project is one of Paraguay's principal initiatives to advance climate mitigation and adaptation while reducing poverty and promoting sustainable agroforestry production in rural areas. It was approved in 2019 through Act No. 6.466/19, becoming part of the national legal framework, and its implementation began in 2020.

The project combines the objectives of poverty reduction, reforestation, renewable energy and response to climate change, which are pursued through an integrated sustainable development strategy. It is being gradually rolled out to indigenous and rural families in eight departments in eastern Paraguay: Concepción, San Pedro,

Canindeyú, Caaguazú, Guairá, Caazapá, Itapúa and Alto Paraná. The districts were selected on the basis of environmental and social vulnerability, taking into account forest coverage, prior deforestation, poverty levels and the expected impact of climate change.

Governance

Coordination of the project is led by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, and its implementation is carried out through a governance structure involving nine government institutions: the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Office of the Deputy Minister for Mining and Energy, the Ministry of Public Works and Communications, the National Institute of Indigenous Affairs, the National Institute of Rural and Land Development, the National Forestry Institute and the Development Finance Agency. During the project's design phase, the Government led a broad consultation process involving public institutions, civil society organizations, private sector associations and indigenous representatives to ensure ownership and inclusiveness. These partnerships are maintained during its implementation through regular coordination with government bodies, civil society and local communities, including indigenous organizations through the Special Indigenous Commission, ensuring that stakeholder engagement remains an ongoing feature of the project's governance and monitoring processes. Civil society organizations, such as the Network of Indigenous Women Leaders, were involved in the design of the project and are part of its implementation.

Technical support is provided by FAO, which is responsible for managing and overseeing the project's implementation.

The total investment in the PROEZA project amounts to US\$90 million, of which the GCF contributed US\$25 million (28 per cent) in the form of grants, while the Government has provided US\$65 million (72 per cent). The Government's contribution includes US\$15.9 million in the form of grants and US\$49.3 million allocated as loans for producers.

Project components

The project has three components:

Component I, "Planting for the future". This component is aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change and improving the resilience of rural households who benefit from the *Tekoporã* programme, the country's main conditional cash transfer programme. These households receive technical support and agricultural inputs to enable

them to implement agroforestry models that provide shade, conserve soil, store carbon dioxide and support small-scale agricultural production and food security, contributing to both climate adaptation and mitigation objectives.

The project offers six agroforestry models for participants to choose from. Households receive environmentally conditioned cash transfers linked to the successful implementation of these models. In addition, technical assistance with agroforestry practices, training on accessing markets and legal advice on how to improve land tenure are provided. Both the amount and the periodicity of the environmentally conditioned cash transfers vary depending on the agroforestry model chosen. The six available models are as follows:

- Model 1: 80 per cent exotic species, 20 per cent native species
- Model 2: 50 per cent exotic species, 50 per cent native species
- Model 3: Restoration of natural forests
- Model 4: Regeneration of forests with *yerba maté*
- Model 5: Agroforestry with citrus fruits
- Model 6: Agroforestry with *yerba maté*.

In accordance with the technical feasibility study conducted for the project, the proportion of exotic and native species in the agroforestry models was defined to balance economic viability with environmental sustainability. Models with a higher share of exotic species provide faster growth and earlier income generation, while those with greater native composition prioritize biodiversity, soil protection and ecological restoration. The choice of model depends on local site conditions, such as soil fertility and rainfall, and the household's production goals and time horizon for returns.

This component is intended to promote a balance between economic and social/environmental impacts, as exotic species grow faster and can generate marketable timber and exports, while native species are culturally valued, better for biodiversity and more suitable for local soils and climate conditions. In addition, energy-efficient stoves are being introduced to improve households' living conditions while reducing biomass use and preventing greenhouse gas emissions.

Component II, "Sustainable landscapes and responsible markets". This component is aimed at promoting access to concessional loans for medium-sized producers so that

they can establish high-yield plantations, combined with the preservation or restoration of natural forests. Forestry projects of up to 300 hectares must include at least 20 per cent native forest reserves in biodiversity corridors. The implementation of this component is part of the National Reforestation Plan.

Component III, “Good governance and law enforcement”. This component is intended to strengthen institutional capacities for enforcing existing laws and regulations, conducting market studies and promoting a paradigm shift towards a public policy that combines social and environmental protection goals.

Intercultural approach

Indigenous communities are key actors in climate change mitigation and adaptation, contributing to the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity. The indigenous peoples participating in the PROEZA project are the Ava Guaraní, the Mbya Guaraní, the Aché and the Paĩ Tavyterã, all from the Guaraní language family. Over 50 per cent of total participants in Component I are indigenous individuals.

PROEZA upholds indigenous peoples’ right to participation by conducting consultations to ensure free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), a mandatory condition for the project’s implementation. The Paraguayan State consults with, and seeks the formal and informed approval of, indigenous peoples through a process of ongoing dialogue, in accordance with internationally and nationally recognized rights. The FPIC framework was adopted by Paraguay in 1993 through Act No. 234/93 ratifying the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and is regulated by the 2018 Protocol for the Process of Consultation and Free, Prior and Informed Consent with

the Indigenous Peoples Inhabiting Paraguay (adopted through Decree No. 1.039/18).

A Special Indigenous Commission (CEI) was created as part of the project’s governance structure. Made up of technical representatives from all the institutions involved, the CEI is tasked with guiding and agreeing on the project activities that are directed at indigenous communities. The Commission supports the implementation process both methodologically and technically.

Empowering rural women

In accordance with Act No. 5.446/15 on Public Policies for Rural Women, the Government is promoting the empowerment of women and gender equality in rural areas. All of its programmes, projects and actions aimed at rural development are informed by this approach, which recognizes that the reduction of inequalities is directly related to the fight against poverty and environmental protection.

Accordingly, a Gender Action Plan has been developed under the PROEZA project setting out strategies to advance the implementation of Act No. 5.446/15 and comply with the social and environmental safeguards established by both FAO and the GCF. The action plan includes activities such as advising technical staff at the institutions involved, training participants on their rights and creating spaces to promote the participation of rural women in decision-making bodies, such as the PROEZA Network of Indigenous and Rural Women Leaders. It is being implemented in collaboration with the Special Committee on Gender, which comprises representatives of all the institutions involved in the project’s governance structure and is coordinated by the Ministry of Women. Significantly, almost 80 per cent of participants in Component I are women.

Impact and challenges

Impact on people and livelihoods

- **Beneficiaries:** Around 8,400 vulnerable households, comprising some 39,400 people, will directly benefit from the PROEZA project activities under Component I by adopting diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options through the establishment of agroforestry systems that combine income generation with environmental restoration.
- **Social protection:** All participating households are beneficiaries of the *Tekoporã* programme, Paraguay’s main social protection system for

families in situations of extreme poverty. In addition to conditional cash transfers, *Tekoporã* provides various forms of support, including family visits by social workers, access to health, education and identity services, and linkages with complementary social programmes.

- **Environmentally conditioned cash transfers:** To support the most vulnerable households during the early, non-productive years of their plantations, PROEZA has introduced cash transfers that are conditional on the proper establishment and maintenance of the agroforestry system

chosen. These transfers help households to sustain their income and food security while their trees mature, facilitating the transition towards the productive stage and the generation of long-term environmental benefits.

- **Capacity-building and livelihoods:** Up to **1,500 households** will be provided with training on market access to strengthen income diversification, and at least **30 per cent** of participants will receive legal assistance to improve land tenure security and the formalization of land rights.

Impact on land use and forestry

- **Agroforestry establishment:** The project will establish approximately 6,500 hectares of climate-smart agroforestry systems centred around poor and extremely poor households, contributing to sustainable land management and climate adaptation, and an additional 24,000 hectares of certified “new generation forest plantations” through Component II.
- **Forest conservation:** Activities include the restoration of natural forests, the adoption of shade-grown *yerba maté* systems and the promotion of multifunctional agroforestry models that integrate native and exotic species for both environmental and productive purposes.
- **Emission reductions:** These measures are expected to lead to the sequestration of around **2.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents** and avoid further emissions through improved land use and forest management practices.

Impact on energy and resource efficiency

- **Energy-efficient cooking stoves:** The installation of 3,450 improved cooking stoves will reduce household firewood consumption by approximately 20 per cent and emissions by 0.29 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents while improving health conditions and easing pressure on native forests.

Overall impact: The activities implemented under the PROEZA project will expand social protection coverage, strengthen rural livelihoods and promote sustainable forestry practices that contribute to poverty reduction,

resilience-building and climate change mitigation in Paraguay.

Challenges

1. **Balancing environmental and social objectives:** While PROEZA supports reforestation and sustainable energy initiatives, it is important to ensure that reforestation strategies promote biodiversity, avoiding the potential risks of monoculture plantations. Large-scale plantations, particularly those established for bioenergy production, may harm biodiversity, deplete water resources and alter local ecosystems. The challenge lies in introducing diverse, ecologically sound reforestation strategies that are aligned with community needs.
2. **Community inclusion and land rights:** Ensuring that local and indigenous communities are actively involved in decision-making is essential. Land tenure and resource access issues can exacerbate vulnerabilities among groups if not adequately addressed. Accordingly, the project places considerable emphasis on robust safeguards and close collaboration with the authorities.
3. **Sustainability of funding and support:** Challenges include access to credit, insufficient technical support for forestry projects and a lack of knowledge among producers and financial institutions regarding the forestry business. Long-term success requires consistent provision of financial resources and technical assistance. The project must secure continued support so that the benefits it brings last beyond the initial implementation phase, particularly for smallholder farmers.
4. **Scaling practices:** Logistical and capacity challenges need to be overcome for the successful expansion of agroforestry systems and the introduction of energy-efficient cooking stoves. With regard to agroforestry, these include a limited number of providers, extreme climate phenomena and working with vulnerable populations who have little experience of agroforestry practices. When it comes to the introduction of improved cooking stoves, the challenges include high costs, limited availability of suppliers and large-scale logistics. Effective

training and resource distribution are essential for broader adoption.

5. **Monitoring and evaluation:** Robust mechanisms to monitor environmental and social impacts are needed to assess project outcomes and adapt strategies accordingly. Transparent reporting and independent evaluations will help to mitigate concerns about unintended consequences.
6. **Integration with national and global policies:** It is essential to align the project's objectives with Paraguay's broader sustainable development and climate goals, and with international frameworks like the Paris Agreement. Policy coherence and cross-sectoral collaboration are necessary to maximize the project's impact.

7. **Climate change resilience:** As climate change intensifies, the project must continuously adapt its strategies to address evolving risks, such as extreme weather events, droughts and shifts in agricultural productivity.
8. **Adapting to delays:** The restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and changes in national authorities led to significant delays, compressing timelines and requiring adaptive measures. Despite these setbacks, the project's implementation was successfully adjusted so that it could stay on track to meet its targets.

By addressing these challenges, it will be possible to enhance the project's contribution to poverty reduction, environmental sustainability and climate resilience while safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable populations.

What next?

The PROEZA project is set to run until 2027. In the last two years of implementation, the focus will be on ensuring that all targeted participants are effectively reached by the project. In addition, it is critical to consolidate capacities at the government level to continue with the project and, at the same time, strengthen the Government's poverty reduction, economic inclusion and climate adaptation efforts in the medium and long term. The project was explicitly designed to **prepare households for eventual**

access to contributory systems (such as health insurance and pensions) by raising and stabilizing incomes. After completion of the project, the Government is expected to maintain its commitment to the sustainability of the activities enabled by PROEZA for a five-year period. This implies ongoing institutional support and follow-up by the participating entities to ensure that the results achieved – in particular, the various agroforestry systems established – continue to have beneficial effects.

Main takeaways for the Global Accelerator

The PROEZA project in Paraguay offers a number of valuable insights and lessons for the Global Accelerator, particularly with regard to linking social protection, sustainable development and climate resilience goals. These takeaways can be categorized under the Global Accelerator's three pillars: integrated policy approaches, integrated financing and multilateral cooperation:

1. Integrated policy approaches

- **Policy integration and national alignment:** PROEZA is embedded in Paraguay's existing legal and policy architecture for sustainable development. The adoption of Act No. 6.466/19, which formalized the PROEZA Project Agreement between the Government and FAO, exemplifies the integration of poverty alleviation, forest

restoration and promotion of renewable energy under one framework. Moreover, the project is also aligned with the National Development Plan 2030, the National Climate Change Policy, the National Forest Policy, the National Reforestation Plan, the National Energy Policy for the period up to 2040, the Zero Deforestation Act and the country's nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. This coherence across multiple national instruments illustrates how coordinated policy action can simultaneously deliver social, environmental and climate benefits.

- **Combining social and environmental objectives:** PROEZA shows how social protection can reinforce environmental action when

implemented as part of an integrated strategy. By combining social assistance under the long-standing *Tekoporã* programme with support for climate-smart agroforestry and reforestation, the project provides households with a stable foundation that allows them to set up and run beneficial agroforestry systems. This integration contributes simultaneously to poverty reduction and climate adaptation goals.

- **Leveraging conditional cash transfers:** In addition to social assistance, PROEZA has introduced environmentally conditioned cash transfers tied to the proper establishment and upkeep of agroforestry systems. These incentives ensure that households receive income during the unproductive years of plantation growth while promoting sustainable land management practices. Such an approach bridges short-term income needs with long-term environmental and economic gains, serving as a replicable model for inclusive, climate-resilient rural development.
- **Promoting climate resilience:** By fostering the development of diversified activities that combine trees, crops and sustainable energy solutions, PROEZA strengthens the adaptive capacity of poor and extremely poor households. The agroforestry systems established under the project improve soil fertility, regulate microclimates and improve access to food, fuel and income, reducing vulnerability to droughts and market shocks. The project thus turns climate adaptation into a driver of rural productivity and long-term resilience.
- **Balancing reforestation goals:** PROEZA highlights the need to reconcile environmental and social priorities. While large-scale reforestation supports carbon sequestration, the project's design ensures biodiversity conservation and prevents negative social impacts by promoting diverse, community-based models.
- **Inclusion of vulnerable groups:** By targeting population groups that are both vulnerable and essential for food security and environmental stewardship – such as indigenous communities, family farmers and rural women – PROEZA serves as a case in point of how integrated policy approaches can more effectively address both social and environmental vulnerabilities.

2. Integrated financing

- **Blending public and private funds:** PROEZA demonstrates the potential of combining substantial domestic financing – which accounts for 72 percent of total investment in the project through national budget allocations and concessional loans – with international climate finance from the GCF. This innovative hybrid model leverages national leadership to mobilize private investment through concessional loans in the forestry sector in particular, reducing dependency on a single source and enhancing project resilience.
- **Conditional incentives for sustainability:** The project links multiple financing instruments to sustainable practices. Participants receive regular social protection payments under the *Tekoporã* programme, additional environmentally conditioned cash transfers in reward for successful agroforestry implementation, and daily wages during plantation activities. These combined incentives promote sustainable land management while improving short- and long-term household income.
- **Sustainability of funding:** Long-term financial planning is key to sustaining results beyond initial implementation. The 2019 law establishing the PROEZA project guarantees government engagement and budgetary support for a further five years after the project ends in 2027. By embedding project activities within existing national programmes such as *Tekoporã* and the Development Finance Agency's concessional credit lines, and aligning them with the National Reforestation Plan, the project paves the way for financial sustainability and potential scale-up without dependence on external grants.

3. Multilateral cooperation

- **Institutional coordination:** PROEZA's governance structure is anchored around two inter-institutional bodies that ensure effective coordination among national and international partners. The Executive Committee brings together key implementing institutions – including the Ministry of Social Development, the National Forestry Institute, the Development Finance Agency and the Ministry of the Environment and

Sustainable Development – under the leadership of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance and with technical support from FAO. The Steering Committee provides strategic oversight, ensuring policy coherence and alignment with national priorities.

- **Global-local collaboration:** The partnership between the Government, the GCF, FAO and other stakeholders showcases how multilateral expertise can be leveraged for large-scale implementation of projects and programmes. Within Paraguay, the coordination of PROEZA encompasses multiple governance levels: national ministries provide policy direction and financing, while local authorities, technical teams and community facilitators support beneficiaries on

the ground, ensuring that global partnerships translate into tangible local action.

- **Stakeholder engagement and inclusion:** From design to implementation, the project has maintained an inclusive approach. More than 9,000 people were consulted during the design phase, including representatives of civil society, the private sector and indigenous communities. These actors continue to be engaged during the implementation phase through national, regional and local meetings, the Special Indigenous Commission and FPIC-based consultations, ensuring transparency, cultural relevance and local ownership of the results.

References

- Bagolle, Alexandre, Cecilia Costella, and Laura Goyeneche. 2023. "Social Protection and Climate Change: How Can We Protect the Most Vulnerable Households against New Climate Threats?", Inter-American Development Bank Policy Brief No. 375. <http://dx.doi.org/10.18235/0004846>.
- Bubak, Vit, and Marta Cristina Sanabria. 2023. "Cambios en el estado nutricional de los niños indígenas menores de 5 años en Paraguay entre 2008 y 2016". *Pediatría (Asunción)* 50 (1): 27–32. <https://doi.org/10.31698/ped.50012023006>.
- Costella, Cecilia, Maarten van Aalst, Yola Georgiadou, Rachel Slater, Rachel Reilly, Anna McCord, Rebecca Holmes, Jonathan Ammoun, and Valentina Barca. 2023. "Can Social protection Tackle Emerging Risks from Climate Change, and How? A Framework and a Critical Review". *Climate Risk Management* 40: 100501. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crm.2023.100501>.
- ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean). n.d.(a). "Tekoporã (2005–)", Database of Non-Contributory Social Protection Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean. <https://dds.cepal.org/bpsnc/programa?id=27>. Accessed 31 January 2024.
- . n.d.(b). "Tenonderã (2014–)", Database of Non-Contributory Social Protection Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean. <https://dds.cepal.org/bpsnc/programa?id=98>. Accessed 31 January 2024.
- . n.d.(c). "Programa Pensión Alimentaria para Adultos Mayores en Situación de Vulnerabilidad Social (2009–)", Database of Non-Contributory Social Protection Programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean. <https://dds.cepal.org/bpsnc/programa?id=97>. Accessed 31 January 2024.
- FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). 2024. *The Unjust Climate: Measuring the Impacts of Climate Change on Rural Poor, Women and Youth*. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc9680en>.
- FAO, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), WFP (World Food Programme) and WHO (World Health Organization). 2024. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024: Financing to End Hunger, Food Insecurity and Malnutrition in All Its Forms*. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd1254en>.
- GCF (Green Climate Fund). n.d. "Poverty, Reforestation, Energy and Climate Change Project (PROEZA)". <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp062>.
- ILO. 2024. *World Social Protection Report 2024–26: Universal Social Protection for Climate Action and a Just Transition*. <https://www.ilo.org/publications/flagship-reports/world-social-protection-report-2024-26-universal-social-protection-climate>.
- Paraguay, INE (National Institute of Statistics). 2024. "Pobreza monetaria en el 2023 se ubicó en el 22,7%". 26 March 2024. <https://www.ine.gov.py/noticias/1928/pobreza-monetaria-en-el-2023-se-ubico-en-el-227>.
- . 2025. "La ocupación informal fue de 62,5% en el año 2024". 6 June 2025. <https://www.ine.gov.py/noticias/2422/la-ocupacion-informal-fue-de-625-en-el-ano-2024>.
- World Bank. 2024. *Paraguay Poverty and Equity Assessment: Strategies to Boost Inclusive Growth and Poverty Reduction*. <https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099102324213089931>.

The documentation of these policy reforms is supported by the Joint SDG Fund as part of their support to the Global Accelerator through a UN Joint Programme. The implementation of reforms under the Global Accelerator is supported by the Joint SDG Fund through UN Joint Programmes and UN-World Bank joint programmes. All joint programmes of the Joint SDG Fund are led by UN Resident Coordinators and implemented by the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations development system. With sincere appreciation for the contributions from the European Union and Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland for a transformative movement towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.



Licensed under [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/) © Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) 2026

FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, WFP, *Fostering economic and environmental goals through social protection: The PROEZA project in Paraguay*, Country Brief. Geneva, Rome: FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women, WFP, 2026. <https://doi.org/10.54394/00035312>

This country brief was prepared by Gala Dahlet (FAO), Gonzalo Aguirre (FAO), Matias Montiel (FAO) and Paola Martinez Mujica (FAO) and benefited from inputs by Ettore Lancellotti (FAO).

The Editor of the Country Brief series is Luis Sundkvist.

Contact – contact@unglobalaccelerator.org | unglobalaccelerator.org